

**THE BEHAVIORAL DEVIATION OF MAIN CHARACTER IN
SHELDON'S *BLOODLINE***



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
in English*

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BLOODLINE**

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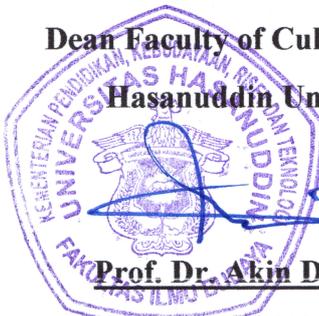


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*BLOODLINE***

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Cicilia Manca Kalambe

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Makassar, 30th June 2021
The writer,

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ABSTRAK

Cicilia MancaKalambe 2021. *The Behavioral Deviation of the Main Character in Sheldon's Bloodline*. (Dibimbing oleh **M. Syafri Badaruddin** dan **Abbas**)

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan penyimpangan perilaku tokoh utama yang bernama Elizabeth Roffe dalam novel *Bloodline* karya Sidney Sheldon. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui factor-faktor yang mengakibatkan terjadinya penyimpangan perilaku tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan Strukturalisme Murni untuk menganalisis penokohan, plot, setting, dan tema di dalam novel *Bloodline*. Penulis menggunakan definisi penyimpangan perilaku untuk menjelaskan penyimpangan perilaku dari tokoh utama yang bernama Elizabeth Roffe dan factor-faktor yang mengakibatkan terjadinya penyimpangan perilaku tersebut. Selain itu, penulis juga menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif dalam menganalisis data penelitian, yakni novel *Bloodline* karya Sidney Sheldon.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penyimpangan perilaku tokoh utama Elizabeth Roffe dalam novel *Bloodline* meliputi penyimpangan perilaku negatif, yaitu apatis, merokok dan lesbian sedang penyimpangan berdampak positif, yaitu menjadi seorang pemimpin yang sukses. Penulis juga menemukan factor dari penyimpangan perilaku tokoh utama ini, yaitu faktor biologis, sosiologis, dan psikologis.

Kata Kunci: *Penyimpangan Perilaku, Pendekatan Strukturalisme Murni, Novel Bloodline*

ABSTRACT

Cicilia MancaKalambe 2021. *The Behavioral Deviation of the Main Character in Sheldon's Bloodline*. (Dibimbing oleh **M. SyafriBadaruddindan Abbas**)

This thesis aims to explain the behavioral deviation of the main character named Elizabeth Roffe in the novel *Bloodline* by Sidney Sheldon. This study determines the factors of behavioral deviation of the main character or causes of behavior deviations Elizabeth Roffe in *Bloodline* novel by Sidney Sheldon.

This study uses structuralism approach to analyze the characters, plot, setting, and themes in the novel. The writer uses the definition of deviation to explain Elizabeth Roffe's behavioral deviation and the factors of Elizabeth Roffe's behavioral deviation. In addition, the writer also uses qualitative and descriptive methods in analyzing the data. The data source in this study is novel *Bloodline* by Sidney Sheldon.

The results of this study indicate that the behavioral deviation of the main character Elizabeth Roffe is found in the novel *Bloodline*. These behavioral deviations consist of negative deviations, namely apathy, smoking and lesbianism, while positive deviations are being a leader. The writer also finds factors from the deviations of the main character's behavior, namely biological, sociological and psychological factors from Elizabeth Roffe.

Keywords: *Behavioral Deviation, Structuralism Approach, Novel Bloodline*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In society, there are always norms that bind people in their actions. Even though there are already agreed norms, it does not guarantee that people do not deviate from the norms. Thus, the deviant is not only individuals but can also occur in groups. The deviation is the behavior of an individual or group in society that has violated the norms prevailing in society.

Deviation in society has often occurred, both intentional and unintentional. According to Formaninsi (2014:30), deviation is behavior that inappropriate, violates, or deviate from the values and social norms that exist in society. Behavior deviation must have different causes, so the impact of these deviations also varies. Behavioral deviation in society is not always negative effect, but there is also positive, even though the behavior violates the norms adopted by the surrounding community. The deviation can be judged by how the deviation negatively impacts or provides creativity and innovation for a person. An example of society's perception of women is that women are always considered as weak people who only do housework. Women are not allowed to work outside or do men's jobs, such as being a leader, office worker, driver, and other, but many women have dared to change the stigma to motivate women to achieve their dreams.

Literature is a medium for expressing ideas and creativity from the author. Through literary works that are recreational and educational, the author certainly

has a message and value to convey to his readers. According to Teeuw (1988: 20), literary works can be a medium of learning, guidelines, and pointers for readers. It proves that society and literature have a relationship. So that literary work is an imitation of the problems in people's lives as imagined by an American writer named Sidney Sheldon in the novel *Bloodline*. Sidney Sheldon wrote this novel in 1977.

The novel *Bloodline* tells the story of a pharmaceutical company called Roffe and Sons, a family business where Samuel Roffe descends the entire board of directors. Sam Roffe is the president of the company Roffe and Son, an only daughter named Elizabeth Roffe. Since birth, Elizabeth Roffe has received less attention and affection from her parents. Her mother died when she was born, and her father was more concerned with work, so Elizabeth grew up to be a child who lacked confidence and did not care about the people around her. When she was twelve years old, her homeroom teacher recommended that Elizabeth be expelled from school because her grades were unsatisfactory, she closed off from her friends, ignored her teachers, and so on. Even though Elizabeth has deviant behavior, she is intelligent, independent, and her father is the biggest benefactor in her school.

Elizabeth only cares about her father in hopes of getting his father's attention. When Elizabeth grew up, she began to help her father manage the Roffe and Sons company. So, she could always be with his father. Elizabeth's life began to change when she read the biography of her grandfather, Samuel Roffe. She feels that she has a lot in common with his grandfather's character, which

motivates her to appear confident. Behind Elizabeth's confidence, she experienced deviant behavior like a lesbian.

When Elizabeth Roffe was fifteen, she was enjoying when she talked with her teacher named Chantal Harriot. She liked her teacher and imagined making a relationship with her teacher. It makes her come to the truth that she is a lesbian as follows:

She was lesbian. 'She was not interested in boys because she was interested in girls. Not the kind of silly little girls who were her classmates, but someone sensitive and understanding like Mlle. Harriot. Elizabeth could visualize the two of them in bed together, holding and comforting each other (Sheldon, 1991:172).

Elizabeth needs time to return to being a normal girl. When her father died in an accident, Elizabeth had to replace her father as President of the Roffe and Son Company. At first, Elizabeth Roffe was doubtful because she was a woman and still young, but she proved to her family and employees that she could lead the Roffe and Sons Company well.

Some social facts in the novel *Bloodline* show that the main character who named Elizabeth, has a distinctive character compared with other characters. She goes through a series of events that make her seen as having behavioral deviation. Thus, it is the distinguish of *Bloodline* novel from other literary works. Based on the peculiarities of Elizabeth's life, which is considered deviant, the writer is interested in analyzing these deviations further in this research entitled *The Behavioral Deviation of Main Character in Sheldon's Bloodline*.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The writer identifies some facts related to behavior deviance by the main character named Elizabeth Roffe in the novel *Bloodline* by Sidney Sheldon as follows:

1. Behavioral deviation is any behavior of an individual or group in society that has violated the norms prevailing in society.
2. Behavioral deviations in society are not always negative, but some behaviors also carry positive traits.
3. Literature is an imitation of problems in people's lives as imagined by an American author named Sidney Sheldon in the novel *Bloodline*.
4. The fictional character named Elizabeth Roffe considers having a behavioral disorder, even though she is an intelligent and independent character.
5. Elizabeth Roffe has causes in her life to make behavior deviations.

1.3 The Research Questions

The writer found several aspects that can be identified as the questions for this research as follows:

1. What kind of behavior deviations did the main character name Elizabeth Roffe in *Bloodline* novel by Sidney Sheldon?
2. What are the causes of behavior deviations Elizabeth Roffe in *Bloodline* novel by Sidney Sheldon?

1.4 Objective of Study

Based on the questions of this research, the writer determines the objective of this study in the following as:

1. To explain behavior deviations of the main character named Elizabeth Roffe in *Bloodline* novel by Sidney Sheldon.
2. To describe the causes of behavioral deviations Elizabeth Roffe in *Bloodline* Novel by Sidney Sheldon.

1.5 Sequence of Writing

This writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that includes a background of writing, identification of problems, research of questions, objectives of problem, and sequence of the chapter. Chapter two is a literature review that consists of the previous study, structural approach, and definition of deviation. Chapter three consists of the research methodology that explains the way of the writer analysis the thesis. As well as how to collect the data and kinds of the data used for the analysis. Then, chapter four is the central of the analysis. It consists the intrinsic elements of the novel such as character, plot, setting, theme. Chapter five is the last chapter which concludes the whole research into a summary of analysis and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the literature review, which consists of the previous study, structural approach, and definition of deviation.

2.1 Previous Study

In this section, other studies are relevant to the research conducted by the writer. Some of these studies relate to the title or object of the writer's research. Among them are Ira Sulistyowati (2004), Sunario (2018), and Rismawati Abubakar (2020).

Sulistyowati (2004) from the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in her thesis entitled *Women's struggle for Equality in Sidney Sheldon's Bloodline*. She uses a feminist approach, especially Liberal Feminism. In this thesis. She explains that the novel *Bloodline* represents America's social situation at the time of the 20th century regarding gender equality. This research also shows how the novel *Bloodline* to emphasize women can also be like men in terms of position, roles, rights, and responsibilities. The writer chose this thesis because this thesis has the same object of research and also analyzes the main character but with different issues.

Sunario (2018) comes from the State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin in his thesis entitled *The Deviant Behaviors of Main Character as Seen in Sidney Sheldon's Novel; If Tomorrow Comes*. He uses the Psychology approach and the theory of social pathology. This study found that the deviant behaviors committed by the main character in the novel *If Tomorrow Comes* were robbery,

theft, and attempted murder. Behavior deviations carried out by the main character are motivated by the desire to take revenge for the death of his mother, environmental influences, relationships, and economic pressure. As a result of this deviation in the main character's behavior, he becomes a fugitive from the police, ostracized by the community, haunted by feelings of anxiety and guilt. Besides, behavior deviation of the main character also affects the lives of other characters. The writer chose this thesis because this thesis has the same issue but with a different object and approach.

Abubakar (2020), student of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Hasanuddin University. In her research entitled *The Successful of Woman Struggle in Sheldon's The Stars Shine Down*. She uses a structuralism approach in her research. Her research shows how the male character demeans Lara Cameron as the main character and discovers the struggles to achieve her success. The similarity with this research is the approach used by the writer, but the issues and the objects are different.

After observing the previous study above, the writer finds that Sulistyowati's (2004) uses a liberal feminism approach and Sunario's (2018) uses a psychology approach, while the writer uses a structural approach. In addition, Abubakar's last previous study (2020) used the novel *The Stars Shine Down* as the object of research, while the writer used the novel *Bloodline*.

2.2 Structural Approach

In literary works, there are several approaches used in analyzing literary works. One of them is a structural approach. This approach emerged in 1950 in

France. Aristotle was one of the figures who introduced this approach and was using for the first time by Ferdinand De Saussure. This approach believes that literary works can be analyzed by building literary works from within, namely the intrinsic elements according to Ryans's idea in the following as:

The Structural approach is a kind of approach that only focuses on intrinsic elements of literary works. It is one of the literary theories that start from the assumption that the literary work is composed of several elements, which are bound up as a unity. The elements influence each other and finally work as the autonomous structure (2007:41).

The writer uses a structural approach to analyze the novel *Bloodline*. The novel consists of several intrinsic elements that are related to each other as autonomous. The intrinsic elements consist of character, plot, setting, and theme. Every element has a different function to build a literary work. The structural approach serves to explain the function of each intrinsic element. Teeuw explains the aim of structural analysis in literary work in the following as:

The aim of structural analysis is breaking accurately, carefully, in detail, and deeply of dependability correlation of all elements and aspects of the literary works that produce comprehensive meaning. The important thing in structural analysis is the overall present (1988:25).

The structural approach only focuses on the text of the literary work. The Focus of structuralism approaches is texts of literary works. Structuralism criticism deals mainly with narrative (Tyson, 2006: 220). So, the structural approach only focuses on the text without relating it to extrinsic elements such as the author's background, social background, history, and others. Based on Jean Piaget (1970: 72), there are three main ideas in structuralism, namely:

1. Wholeness means that every intrinsic element in the literary work is the key to determining the whole structure and its parts.

2. Transformation means that the structure produces new ideas.
3. Self-regulation means that structure is independent and capable of preventing its transformation without elements outside.

There are four ways to use the theory of structuralism in analyzing literary works based on Nurgiyantoro's idea (2005:20) as follows:

1. Identify the intrinsic elements which convey the literary work completely and cleanly, including character, plot, setting, and theme.
2. Analyze the elements which have been identified do it os understood the character, plot, setting, and theme.
3. Describe the function of each element, so it is understood the character, plot, setting, and theme.
4. It connects each element, so it capture the full meaning of literary work

Based on all the explanations above, the writer concludes that the structural approach analyzes the intrinsic elements of literary works such as character, plot, setting, and theme. The structural approach assumes that there are parts that have different functions in a literary work but are interconnected to form a single unit to build a literary work without the need to connect with extrinsic elements. This is the author's guide in analyzing the novel *Bloodline*, which consists of character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1 Character

Character is the most crucial part of literary works. All literary works such as novels, poetry, or short stories must have characters. Characters are people created by the author and have a role in the story. Character keeps the story going

because characters are actresses of literary works. Abrams, in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* writes the term of character in following us:

Character are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it and from what they do (1991: 32).

Each character has different characteristics. The reader can know the characteristics of the character through the role of the character in the story. So, the character is the main basis that needs to exist and give meaning to a literary work.

Based on the character's role in literary works, those characters divide into protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is a character who always admire for having a good role and attitude in the story. That's why they are commonly referring to as heroes. In addition, this character always provides a positive value and is very liked by readers. In contrast, the antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist in the story. This character has a bad appearance and gives a negative value to the reader.

Meanwhile, based on characterization, characters divide into complex and simple characters. The complex character is a person who has more than one character in the story. The character can play a role in stories with various personalities. In comparison, Simple character is a monotonous character that has only one character in the story. When viewed from the function of characters in literary works, character divides into two types, namely main characters and minor characters. Perrine explained, *"Each of the character has his or her different role. The character who has significant role in a story called main*

character or major character. Whereas characters that have less to support main character are called minor characters” (1983:67). So, main character is a character who has more contributions than a minor character, where major character appears from the beginning to the end of the story, but this character cannot stand alone without the contribution of a minor character in the story.

Character consists of three dimensions which are the focus in analyzing the character. The first is physiology which includes the physical appearance of the characters in the story, such as sex, age and body shape, etc. The second is Sociology which consists of how the social life of the characters in the story. Among them are social status, education, ideology, work, social activity, family, etc. Lastly is psychology, it looks at the characteristics of the characters in the story. This section describes the character's mentality, attitude, thought, moral standard, and ambition (Roucek and Warren, 1963: 23).

Based on the whole explanation above, the writer concludes that the character is an individual who has a scene in the story that keeps the story going and makes the reader understand the story. Characters can be classified based on the role, characterization and function of the characters in the story. In addition, the character can be known by three dimensions such as physical description, social life, and psychology of the character.

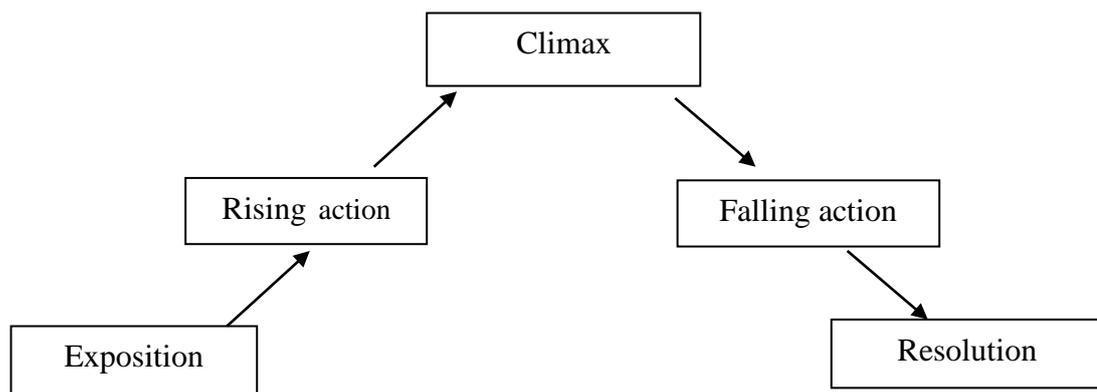
2.2.2 Plot

Plot is a series of events in a story. The events in the story have a sequence according to cause-effect. Perrine (1970: 42) says that plot is the sequence of incident or events of which a story is composed. Events in the story have

relationship with other events start from the beginning until the end of the story, where the character plays the incident. It is supported by Aristotle in Abrams (1981: 133), "*a plot must be consisting of the beginning, the middle, and the end, the three stages are important to recognize, especially if we intend to examine the plot of the fictional work in question*". The beginning discusses the exposition of the conflict story. The middle discusses how the climax of the story and the last is the ending which discusses the resolution of the story's conflict.

Plot is an intrinsic element that makes it easier for readers to understand the story through a series of events from the beginning to the end of the story. Charles (1987: 136-137) explains that the plot divides into five parts, namely exposition or introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

If the plot scheme is based on Charles's ideas as Abubakar (2020: 15) described as follows:



1. Exposition or Introduction

Exposition is the beginning of the story. In this section, the author introduces the characters and basic information about the story itself.

2. Rising Action.

Rising action is where conflict begins to occur in the characters' characters, and this conflict is a serious problem.

3. Climax.

Climax is conflict that occurs in the rising action gets more complicated or is also known as the peak of the conflict. In this section, the character will decide to resolve the conflict that occurs.

4. Falling action.

Falling action is a situation where the peak of the conflict has occurred. Section This will also show the effect on the climax of the main character's decisions in resolving conflicts in the story.

5. Resolution.

Resolution is the final part of the story. This section shows how the story ends and the resolution of the conflict experienced by the main character.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that plot is an intrinsic element consisting of a series of events divided into five parts. Plot helps the reader understand each event in the story by looking at the relationship between one event and another. In addition, plot also has a relationship with the characters because every event that occurs in the story is carried out by the characters and conflicts occur based on the actions of the characters.

2.2.3 Setting

Every event that occurs in human life has a description of time and place. This is the same with every event in the novel. Setting is an intrinsic element that shows the time and place of each event in the story. In addition, the setting also shows how cultures and social conditions affect the events in the story. Warren and Wellek said, "*Setting is environment; and environment, especially domestic interiors, may be viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expressions of character*" (1970: 221).

Setting is one of the most important elements in the novel. Setting makes the reader understand every event in the novel because it makes the story real. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2005: 227-233), setting consists of setting of time, setting of places, and setting of society.

1. Setting of time

Setting of time is a setting that describes when an event occurs. Setting of time relates to the date, month, year, century, or situations such as morning, evening, and night. Therefore, the reader can imagine when the event occurred.

2. Setting of place

Setting of place is a setting that explains where the event takes place, such as the name of the region, country, and place name.

3. Social background

Setting society helps the reader better understand the events that occurred by seeing how the social situation at that time. The setting of

society consists of cultural factors, living habits, customs, traditions and rules that apply to society at the time the event occurs.

Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that setting is one of the most important elements that describe when, where, and how social conditions affect events at that time. The reader will find it difficult to imagine every event that occurs without the setting of time, setting of places, and setting of society. Therefore, setting is one of the most important elements that build a literary work from the beginning to the end of the story because it makes the story real and understood by the reader.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is one of the most important elements in literary works related to other elements to become a unified whole in building literary works. Theme is the main basis in the novel which is the main idea of the story presented by the author through his work. So, it is impossible if the novel does not have a theme because it is found by other intrinsic elements such as plot, setting and characters in the story. Gill explains, "*A theme emerges in and through the development of characters, dialogue setting and the movement of plot*" (1995: 189). The Author commonly uses several types of themes in their writings, namely things closest to human life, such as romance, religion, politics, morals, technological traditions, ethics and social.

There are several ways to determine theme in the literary works. The main thing to do is read the whole story. Theme of a literary work can be determined by looking at the author, expressing his ideas, and creating events in his writings.

Theme is a message that the author wants to convey through his writing. Sudjiman (1990:79) stated that *"The theme is the notion, idea, main thought in both the revealed literature and that has not been revealed"*.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the theme is the basis of literary works. Theme is the main idea of the whole story in a literary work. Theme has a relationship with other intrinsic elements because theme can be formed by characters, series of events or plots, and setting in the story. Therefore, theme of a literary work can be determined by read the whole story.

2.3 Definition of Deviation

Deviation is behavior deviates from the rules that apply in society at a specific time. Individuals or groups in society can carry out behavior deviations. Perpetrators of deviant behavior are called deviants. Syaid stated that deviation is behavior that deviates from social values and norms or behavior that does not succeed in adjusting to the will of society (2020: 3). There are several theories about deviation, namely as follows:

1. Differential association theory. Edwin H. Sutherland is the originator of this theory which considers behavioral deviations to occur due to different associations and cultural transmission (cultural transmission). This theory also says that deviant behavior sources are family, pers, the surrounding environment, and subculture.
2. Labeling theory. This theory was discovered by Edwin M. Lemert, who believes that behavioral deviations can occur because society gives

negative nicknames/labels to individuals so that individuals carry out deviant Behavior according to the nicknames given by the community.

3. Anomie Theory. Robert K. Merton is the figure who formulated this theory. According to Merton, behavioral deviations occur due to social structures that are not following cultural goals.
4. Conflict theory. The originator of this theory is Karl Max. He said that deviant Behavior occurs because upper-class or powerful people always oppress the class. To protect their interests, it causes disputes that lead to deviant Behavior.
5. Function Theory. Emile Durkheim is the originator of this theory. Durkheim argues that deviant Behavior is carried out in society to strengthen social values and norms, clarify society's moral boundaries, encourage social change, and give birth to community solidarity to deal with deviant Behavior. So behavioral deviations can occur anytime and anywhere because behavioral deviations are influenced by various factors, such as heredity, physical environment, and social environment.

In society, there are often deviations in behavioral deviations. These deviations have different forms. One of them is behavioral deviation based on the nature of the deviation. According Kamanto Sunarto (2007: 157), behavioral deviations can be divided into two, namely as follows:

1. Negative deviation.

The negative deviation is an action taken by someone who tends to harm himself, the community, damage public goods or facilities, and even cause victims.

2. Positive deviation.

Positive deviation is Behavior of someone who deviates or violates the rules and values in society but does not have a negative impact on society but has a positive impact on society such as creativity and innovation.

Every action was taken by individual or groups in society certainly have a cause and effect. Several factors cause people's actions that deviate from the applicable rules. Based on Casare Lombroso (in Syaid, 2020: 7), which classifies the behavioral deviation factors into three factors, namely:

1. Biological. According to Lombroso, people who have certain physical conditions can have an impact on their Behavior.
2. Psychology. Psychological conditions can cause behavioral deviations due to trauma that has experienced or personality problems.
3. Sociology. Sociological factors can influence a person to deviate Behavior. One's social environment influences the behavioral deviation in this case.

Based on the explanation above, deviation is the behavior of a person or group in society that deviates from the values and norms that apply in society. Behavioral deviations that violate norms or values in society do not always negatively influence themselves and others. However, behavioral deviations can positively influence others who can provide innovation and creativity for others.

Behavioral deviations are caused by several factors such as biological conditions, psychology, and sociology of the perpetrators of deviation. It is also a factor that causes behavioral deviations carried out by the main character in the *Bloodline* novel which the writer will analyze.