

**DEFICIENCY IN EDMUND'S MORALS
CAUSED KINGSHAW'S DEATH
IN *I'M THE KING OF THE CASTLE* BY SUSAN HILL**

THESIS

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Letters
In Partial fulfillment of the requirements
For Undergraduate Program**

BY

Mutiara Hikmah Praharani

Reg. No : 04130030



**STARATA 1 (S1) ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
UNIVERSITY OF DARMA PERSADA
JAKARTA**

The Thesis entitled

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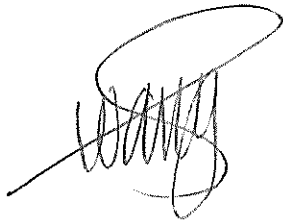
Mutiara Hikmah Praharani

04130030

Approved by:

Committee of advisors

Head of S-1 English Department



Swany Chiakrawati, S.S, S.Psi, MA

Advisor I



Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop, MA

Advisor II



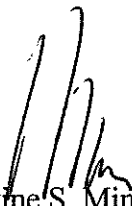
Dra. Karina Adinda, MA

The Bachelor Thesis entitled

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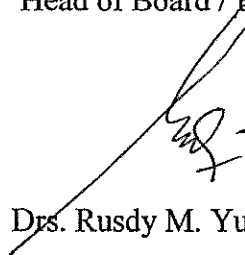
Examine excepted by the board of Bachelor Thesis Session Faculty of Letter,
On August 14th, 2008

Advisor / Examiner



Dr. Hj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA

Head of Board / Examiner



Drs. Rusdy M. Yusuf, M.Si

Advisor / Examiner

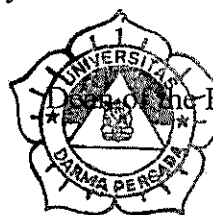


Dra. Karina Adinda, MA

Legalized by:

Head of S-1 English Department

Swany Chiakrawati, S/S, S.Psi, MA



Head of the Faculty of Letter
Dr. Hj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA

The Thesis entitled

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is a scientific research I conducted under the guidance of Dr. Hj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA and Dra. Karina Adinda, MA. Since the thesis is truly original not a half or total plagiarism of another works, the contents has become my responsibility. With all sincerity, I made this statement on August 2008. Jakarta

The Writer,

Mutiara Hikmah

PREFACE

The thesis I have conducted entitled, *DEFICIENCY IN EDMUND'S MORALS CAUSED KINGSHAW'S DEATH IN I'M THE KING OF THE CASTLE* BY SUSAN HILL, is a partial fulfillment of requirements for obtaining Sarjana Sastra of Undergraduate Program in English Letters.

However, I do believe that this thesis is far from being expected, not only it's contextual analysis but also technical terms. For that reason, I would very much welcome suggestion from examiners and readers for its future improvement.

Finally yet importantly, I hope this thesis can give a bit contribution to the readers in understanding how to apply intrinsic and extrinsic elements to form theme of a novel. Besides, it hopefully would be useful for readers who have a great interest in literary works and some other useful things appearing in this novel.

Jakarta, August 2008

Mutiara Hikmah

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Alhamdulillah rabbil 'allamin, finally I can finish my thesis. With all my respect, I would like to offer my profound gratitude to whom help me finishing this research, as follows:

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5. My beloved parents, Uki Sukisman and Insiya Ade, who have given me all the loves and pray for me all the times. Thanks for being patient in growing me up. Your love and support are priceless. You are the best parents in the world. I could never ever repay you for all you have done for me. I am really proud to be your daughter.

Jakarta, August 2008

Mutiara Hikmah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Susan Hill was born in Scarborough in Yorkshire in 1942. She had written many books including novels and short stories, a number of which are aimed at children. Her non-fiction writing includes biographies, travel writing and criticism, as well as editing a number of important anthologies. She was well known as a book reviewer and regular broadcaster.¹

She wrote a good deal about her early years in Scarborough in the book *Family*. She left Scarborough and moved to the city of Coventry in the Midlands, where her father had a job first in the aircraft and later in the car industry. There she attended a girls' grammar school, Barr's Hill. From Barr's Hill, after taking A levels in English, French, History and Latin, she went to London, and King's College, London University, to read English. But by then, she had written her first novel, and it was accepted by Hutchinson the publisher, while she was in the 6th Form, and published just as she arrived at King's.

She took her degree, having published another novel, (which was not well received) and returned to Coventry, to write and edit and books pages for the local newspaper, and to move into her own flat. She wrote for the paper for 5 years, after which she was tired, when a new editor was appointed, and she had time to write another novel. *Gentleman and Ladies* was published in 1968 and was what she liked to think of as the start of her real writing career – previously, she had been an apprentice. This was followed in quick succession by *A Change for the Better*, and then *I'm the King of the Castle*, *The Albatross*, *Strange Meeting*, *The Bird of Night*, *A Bit of Singing* and *Dancing and in the Springtime of the Year*, all written and published between 1968 and 1974. She had moved into a house in Leamington Spa,

¹ Susan Hill. *I'm the King of the Castle*. (London: 1970) P. 1

fifteen miles from Stratford on Avon, in 1968. As she was heavily influenced by and hugely admiring of the work and personality and whole imaginative world of the composer Benjamin Britten, she visited his town of Aldeburgh in Suffolk, in which She subsequently spent many winter months, writing. She also spent time for three consecutive summers in a rented cottage deep in the countryside on the Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire Border, where she wrote *I'm the King of the Castle* – it is set in the same village and countryside.

She was married in 1975 to the Shakespeare Scholar Dr, later Professor, Stanley Wells and they lived in Stratford upon Avon, where he belonged to the Shakespeare Institute. Their first daughter, Jessica, was born in 1977 and their premature daughter Imogen was born in 1984, and died 5 weeks later. Her youngest daughter, Clemency, was born in 1985. In 1990, they moved to a farmhouse set in 50 acres of the North Cotswold countryside.²

One of her works that I choose is *I'm the King of the Castle*, a novel about bad relationship between two main characters, they are Charles Kingshaw and Edmund Hooper. It starts when three months ago Edmund's grandmother died so he and his father moved to her house, Warings which is a very quiet and ugly place. Because of that Edmund's father wants to give him a friend. But Edmund doesn't like about the idea because he thinks that the house is his and no one can take it from him. When Kingshaw and his mother come to that house, Edmund gives an unfriendly welcome to Kingshaw, and says that he doesn't want Kingshaw to come. Since the first day, their relationship isn't good. Edmund starts giving his terrors to Kingshaw, like scaring off Kingshaw, lying to Kingshaw about something scared, and slandering Kingshaw in front of his father and Kingshaw's mother. Kingshaw tries to fight back against Edmund with many ways, for example, by proving to Edmund that he isn't a weak boy. There is a competition between them to prove who is the best between the two of them. That makes Kingshaw finally hates him and finally intended to kill him.

² Dictionary of Literary Biography on Susan Hill (<http://www.bookrags.com/biography/susan-elizabeth-hill-dlb/4.html> 05:57 05/05/08)

When they all go to a picnic to the castle, Kingshaw really tries to kill Edmund by making Edmund falling down from high wall in the castle without touching him, but that accident doesn't make Edmund died. That's makes Kingshaw become frustrated and depressed because after that accident Edmund blames him, slanders him, and makes him anxious and guilty. The worst things are when their parents decide to get married, and Kingshaw will be sent to the same school with Edmund. Because of that condition, Edmund terrorizes and threats to Kingshaw. After all things happen to Kingshaw, finally Kingshaw thinks that he can't do anything else and he is afraid of what else will happen after the wedding of his mother, finally he decides to kill himself by laying down into the middle of the stream. Edmund finds Kingshaw's body, knowing Kingshaw's death he feels so happy and he thinks that he is the winner and he is the king of the castle.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the above background, I identify the problem of this novel is about Edmund's wicked character caused Kingshaw become frustrated and depressed until make him commit suicide.

My assumption, the theme of this novel is deficiency Edmund's moral caused Kingshaw's death that is analyzed through the intrinsic approaches, which is characterization and plot, and extrinsic approaches, which is psychology approaches.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the above identification of the problem, I limit the scope of this research on analyzing of the characterization and plot as the intrinsic elements and on the analyzing of the extrinsic approaches through psychology approaches—the concepts of moral deficiency, frustration, depression and suicide. All of that approaches will beneficially used to prove the theme assumption which is deficiency in Edmund's morals caused Kingshaw's death.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the above limitation of the problem, I formulate the problem as: is it true that the theme of this novel is *deficiency in Edmund's morals caused Kingshaw's death*? To answer that, I formulate the problem as these followings:

1. Can the characterization and plot be used to analyze this novel?
2. Can the deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide concepts be used to analyze the novel?
3. Can the theme be established through the result analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the above formulation of the problem, I have a purpose to approve the assumed theme of the novel which is *deficiency in Edmund's morals caused Kingshaw's death*.

1. Analyzing the characterization and plot as the intrinsic approaches of the novel.
2. Analyzing the deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide concept as the extrinsic approaches of the novel.
3. Analyzing the theme by elaborating the result of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches of the novel.

F. Theoretical framework

Based on above objective of the research, I apply some theories for the intrinsic approaches which are characterization and plot, and for the extrinsic approaches is psychology approaches through the deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide concepts.

Both of theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches I use for analyzing this novel are completely mentioned as follows:

1. Intrinsic Approach

In analyzing the intrinsic approach of the novel, I use two intrinsic elements which are characterization and plot to support the establishing assumed theme.

a. Characterization

The theory of characterization I used for analyzing the novel is taken from the book *Concise Companion to Literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper. This book has methods to present and establish the character. Character is a part of the fascination with the characters of fiction is that we come to know them so well, perhaps at times too well; the most part only on—the basis of external—on the basis of what they say and what they do.³

It has two methods; they are *Indirect Method* which is Showing Method, and *Direct Method* which is Telling Method.

1). Telling Method

Telling Method relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author and the guiding hand of the author itself is very much in evidence.⁴

Telling Method of revealing character includes the following:

a). *Characterization through the Use of Names*

Characterization through the Use of Names is the form of telling that is used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. And it is also given to reinforce their physical appearance.⁵

b). *Characterization through Appearance*

Characterization through Appearance is the form of telling that often provide essential clues to character in details of appearance

³James H. Pickering, dan Jeffrey D. Hooper. *Concise Companion to Literature*. (New York, Macmillan Publishing, Inc, 1981) pp. 23-34

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 27

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 28

(what a character wears and how he looks). Details of dress may offer clues to background, occupation, economic, and social status, and even a clue to the character's degree of self-respect. Details of physical appearance can help to identify a character's age and the general state of his physical and emotional health and well-being: whether the character is strong or weak, happy or sad, calm or agitated.⁶

c). *Characterization by the Author*

Characterization by the Author is the form of telling which the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts, and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds.⁷

2). Showing Method

Showing Method involves the author's stepping aside to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions.⁸

There are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing method, which are:

a). *Characterization through Dialogue*

Characterization through Dialogue is divided into six parts, which are:

1. *What is Being Said*

The reader must pay attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it a small talk or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? If the speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 28-30

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 27

that we have either an egotist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about others, we may merely have a gossip and busybody.⁹

2. *The Identity of the Speaker*

What the protagonist says must be considered to be potentially more important than what minor characters say, although the conversation of a minor character often provides crucial information.¹⁰

3. *The Occasion*

The reader should consider the likelihood that seemingly idle talk on the street or at theater has been included by the author because it is important to the story being told.¹¹

4. *The Identity of the Person or Persons Speaker is Addressing*

The necessary degree of intimacy is usually established by the author in setting a scene or through the dialogue itself. When a character addresses no one in particular, his speech is called monologue.¹²

5. *The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect, and Vocabulary*

The speaker's tone of voice may reveal his attitude toward himself (he is confident or shy) and his attitude toward those with whom he is speaking. His attitudes to others may be warm and friendly or cold, detached, and even hostile. Finally, stress, dialect, and word choice all provide important clues to character which may reflect the character's origin, education, occupation, or social class.¹³

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 32

¹⁰ *Ibid*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 33

¹² *Ibid*

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 33-35

b). *Characterization through Action*

Characterization through Action tells us about the actor's personality and character's based on their action in the story. ¹⁴

b. Plot

The theory of plot I use for analyzing the novel is taken from the book *Concise Companion to Literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper. This book has the method to present and establishes the plot. Plot is referring to the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. ¹⁵

There are several sections of plot, which are:

1. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. ¹⁶

2. Complication

Complication or the rising action is to break the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. ¹⁷

3. Crisis

Crisis or climax is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity. It is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. ¹⁸

4. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. ¹⁹

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 34

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 14

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 16

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 17

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

5. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion or the denouement.²⁰

2. Extrinsic Approach

In analyzing the extrinsic elements of the novel, I use one extrinsic element which is psychology approach (Deficiency moral and suicide) to support the establishing assumed theme. Psychology is study of the mind how it functions.²¹ Psychology means the soul knowledge which investigates and studies the attitude of human being.²² Psychology literature is the study of author's psychology as a type or personal, studying as the creative process, the effect of literature itself to the reader, and the law of psychology which is applied to the works.

“Psikologi sastra memiliki empat pengertian, yakni studi psikologi pengarang sebagai tipe atau pribadi, kajian proses kreatif, dampak sastra terhadap pembaca dan kajian tipe dan hukum, yakni hukum psikologi yang diterapkan pada karya sastra.”²³

I will use four concepts of the psychology for analyzing the novel that are deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide. Concept of deficiency moral and frustration are taken from the book *Psikologi Abnormal dan Abnormalitas Seksual* by DR. Kartini Kartono, concept of suicide is taken from the book *Mengenal Prilaku Abnormal* by Dr. A. Supratiknya and concept. I will give explanation every concept that can support my analysis. First I will give explanation about concept of deficiency moral and then explanation about concept of suicide.

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary. (New York, Oxford University Press, 1991) p. 333

²² Albertine Minderop. *Buku Ajar: Sastra Dan Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud*. (Jakarta: 2000) p. 3

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 2

1. Deficiency moral

Deficiency moral is characterized by individuals that has a delinquent life, (always do wicked things) and act something that contradicted with social life, but there is no wrong with their intelligence. The negative side of people who has moral defect is they have no ability to know, to understand, and to control their emotional and behavior. They have misconduct so they always do attack and wickedness.

Moral deficiency dicirikan dengan individu-individu yang hidupnya *delinquent*, selalu melakukan kejahatan (crimes) dan bertingkah laku 2-sosial atau anti-sosial, namun tidak ada penyimpangan-penyimpangan atau gangguan pada intelegnya. Kelemahan dan kegagalan orang yang defek moral terutama ialah : ia tidak mempunyai kemampuan untuk mengenal, mengerti, mengendalikan dan mengadakan regulasi terhadap emosi-emosi dan tingkah lakunya. Ia punya *pola tingkah laku yang salah dan jahat* (misconduct), sehingga sering melakukan kekerasan, penyerangan dan kejahatan...²⁴

Important factor that cause moral defect is separate from parents- specially mother- in period age from 0 until 4 years, for long time. It caused affectionless character that makes children can't make good relationship with someone else. Their behavior are very bad, always show hostility attitude to other people, coarse manner and they don't know about love and affection.

Faktor penting yang menyebabkan timbulnya defek ini antara lain ialah pisahnya (*separation*) dari orang tuanya. Khususnya pisah dengan ibunya pada periode/ umur 0-4 tahun. Sikapnya selalu menandakan rasa permusuhan. Umumnya mereka selalu gelisah. Tindakan-tindakannya sering meledak-ledak, tidak dipikirkan terlebih dahulu, sikapnya kasar dan tidak mengenal ampun serta tidak tahu rasa belas kasihan.²⁵

²⁴ Kartini, Kartono. *Psikologi Abnormal dan Abnormalitas Seksual*. (Bandung, Mandar Maju, 1989) P. 177

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 178

I will use two characteristics of behavior of people or children who have moral defect are:

1). Generally the talk of someone that has moral defect can't be trusted, because they are hypocrite.

Orang-orang yang defek moralnya itu pada umumnya tidak dapat dipercaya, sebab sifatnya munafik.²⁶

2). They are wicked, have bad behavior and they often hurt animals or their friends.

Sejak kecil mereka suka menyiksa dan menyakiti binatang-binatang serta teman sebayanya.²⁷

2. Frustration

Frustration is the second concept that I used to support my analysis. Frustration is the condition or situation when one's purpose can't be achieved and they got a hindrance.

Frustrasi ialah suatu keadaan, dimana suatu kebutuhan tidak bisa terpenuhi, dan tujuan tidak bisa tercapai; dan orang mengalami suatu halangan dalam usahanya mencapai satu tujuan.²⁸

Frustration can give a positive and negative reaction (respons). One example for negative reaction is hurting someone or oneself.

3. Depression

Depression is the third concept that I used to support my analysis. In the fields of psychology and psychiatry, the terms *depression* or *depressed* refer to both expected and pathologically chronic or severe levels of sadness, perceived helplessness, disinterest, and other related emotions and behaviors. a depressed mood is often reported as being: "depressed, sad, hopeless,

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 180

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 181

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 215

discouraged, or 'down in the dumps'." In traditional colloquy, "depressed" is often synonymous with "sad," but both clinical and non-clinical depression can also refer to a conglomeration of more than one feeling. Such a mixture can include (but is not limited to) anger, fear, anxiety, despair, guilt, apathy, and/or grief, in addition to what many people would describe as typical "sadness." Depression is the main factor that makes someone to commit suicide.

Depresi adalah suatu kondisi medis-psikiatris dan bukan sekedar suatu keadaan sedih, bila kondisi depresi seseorang sampai menyebabkan terganggunya aktivitas sosial sehari-harinya maka hal itu disebut sebagai suatu Gangguan Depresi. Beberapa gejala Gangguan Depresi adalah perasaan sedih, rasa lelah yang berlebihan setelah aktivitas rutin yang biasa, hilang minat dan semangat, malas beraktivitas, dan gangguan pola tidur. Depresi merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kejadian bunuh diri.²⁹

4. Suicide

Suicide concept is the last concept that I used to support my analysis. Suicide mostly is done by man than woman, but usually to take suicide on trial is done by woman. The most popular way for woman is by drinking a medicine, but for man usually chooses more extreme way to commit suicide, like shooting oneself. Commit suicide mostly is caused by serious problem of life (mental stress) or is done when someone gets problem in interpersonal relations.

Kebanyakan percobaan bunuh diri baik dikalangan perempuan maupun lelaki dilakukan di tengah suasana percekocokan antar pribadi atau tekanan hidup berat lainnya.³⁰

²⁹ Depresi (<http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depresi> 09:37 24-08-08)

³⁰ A. Supratiknya. *Mengenal Prilaku Abnormal*. (Yogyakarta, Kanisius: 1995) P. 103

Farberow and Litman (1970) classified three kind of suicide based on conviction of someone that will commit suicide. The first "To Be", second "Not To Be" and the third "To Be Or Not To Be". In this analysis I just use the second kind of suicide, which is "Not To Be". "Not To Be" is kind for peoples who really wants (has absolute plan) to take his/her own life. Usually they don't give a warning before they kill themselves and they arrange the time and place (situations) well, so that there is no body can help them. They also choose the extreme way to kill themselves.

Yang kedua adalah kelompok "Not To Be", yakni orang-orang yang sungguh-sungguh berniat menghilangkan nyawanya sendiri. Biasanya mereka tidak memberikan peringatan sebelumnya dan mengatur situasinya sedemikian rupa sehingga orang lain tidak akan bisa menolong.³¹

3. Theme

I use the theory for theme from the book *Concise Companion to Literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper is said that theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. Theme is also used to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concerned.³²

G. Method of Research

In this method of research, I used the qualitative method from the source of the written data or text of *I'm the King of the Castle*, a novel by Susan Hill.

H. Benefit of Research

I hope that this research will be useful for those who want to know more about literature especially the novel of *I'm the King of the Castle*, which is analyzed through intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 104

³² Pickering, *Op Cit.*, p. 61

I. System of the Presentation

I arrange the thesis analysis of this novel as follows:

- Chapter I Introduction
It contains Background, Identification of the problem, Limitation of the problem, Formulation of the problem, Objective of the research, Theoretical framework, Method of research, Benefit of research, System of the presentation.
- Chapter II The analysis of *I'm the King of the Castle* through Characterization and Plot Approaches
It contains Characterization by the Author, What is being said, and Plot which includes Exposition, Complication, Crisis, Falling Action, and Resolution.
- Chapter III The analysis of *I'm the King of the Castle* through Psychological Approaches—the deficiency moral and suicide concept
It contains the definition of psychological approaches, deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide concepts, and the analysis of the novel using deficiency moral, frustration, depression and suicide.
- Chapter IV Deficiency Edmund's moral caused Kingshaw's death
It contains deficiency Edmund's moral supported by the analysis of the characterization, plot and deficiency moral, and Kingshaw's death supported by the analysis of characterization, plot, frustration, depression and suicide.
- Chapter V Conclusion
It contains Conclusion and Summary of the thesis.