

**THE PORTRAYAL OF PEDOPHILIC
DISORDER IN *LIVING DEAD GIRL* NOVEL'S
MAIN CHARACTER**



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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
“Sarjana Sastra”**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
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ABSTRAK

Ajeng Rifqi Nabila. 2015. **Penggambaran Gangguan Pedofil dalam Karakter Utama Novel *Living Dead Girl***. Skripsi: Jakarta, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Dalam studinya, penulis mengaplikasikan teori psikoanalisa untuk menyelidiki tokoh utama, Ray menurut sudut pandang Freud. Menurut Freud, psikoanalisa adalah studi kritik sastra yang mengenai struktur kepribadian manusia dengan menyelidiki interaksi melalui keadaan mental. Selain itu, penulis menggunakan teori mekanisme pertahanan diri menurut Freud, dan konsep mengenai pedofil menurut Lanning. Penulis menggunakan novel *Living Dead Girl* pada tahun 2008. Analisa studi ini menggunakan deksripsi interpretatif yang dianalisa melalui narasi dan dialog yang menggambarkan gangguan pedofil oleh tokoh utama, Ray. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa Ray sebagai tokoh utama menunjukkan karakteristik dan sebab dari gangguan kepribadian pedofil karena pelecehan seksual di masa kecil. Ray mencerminkan apa yang telah terjadi padanya di masa kecilnya yang dipengaruhi oleh sikap dan cara berpikir pada korbannya, Alice.

Kata Kunci: Id, Ego, Superego, Psikoanalisa

ABSTRACT

Ajeng Rifqi Nabila. 2015. **The Portrayal of Pedophilic Disorder of *Living Dead Girl* Novel's Main Character**. Skripsi: Jakarta, English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, StateUniversity of Jakarta.

In this study, the study applies psychoanalytical theory to analyze the main character, Ray, from point of view of Sigmund Freud. Freud said that psychoanalytical is a form of literary criticism about human's psychic by investigating the human interaction through the mental state. Besides, the writer uses self-defense mechanism according to Freud, and the concept of pedophilic disorder according to Lanning. This study is using descriptive interpretive method through narrations and dialogues in *Living Dead Girl* Novel. The data is taken from narrations and dialogues in *Living Dead Girl's* Novel that portrays pedophilic disorder in main character, Ray. The result of the study shows that Ray has characteristics and cause of pedophilic disorder due to sexual abuse in childhood. Ray reflects what has happened to him in his childhood which is influenced by his attitude and way of thinking to his victim, Alice.

Keywords: Id, Ego, Superego, psychoanalytical

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My first thanks go to Allah S.W.T, forendowing me with health, patience, and knowledge to complete this research. I also want to give my sincere gratitude for many people who have given me many inputs, ideas, critics or supports, especially, thank you for:

1. Hasnini Hasra, M. Hum, as my advisor. I am thankful for your guidance of how to produce a good quality research.
2. My beloved parents, Didi Mursidi and Dwi Astuti. I am thankful for your love, support, and prayers that you have given. My sisters; Dinda Rifqi Aulia, Zandhita Rifqi Amalia, and Indira Rifqi Widhiasti. I am thankful for blessing and support that you have surrounded me with.
3. All the lecturers of English Department whose name I cannot mention one by one; thanks for the all knowledge you taught me, thank you.
4. My friends 11 S B Regular, Astri, Bondan, Della, Dendi, Andra, Ekas, Indi, Ino, Iqbal, Karina, Krisna, Merlin, Melisa, Rizsa, Reza, Syifa, Ucan, and Valen. Thank you for the friendship we have all this time.
5. All parties that I cannot mention one by one but I really thank for all the supports, love, help, and the wise words.

Jakarta, Juli 2015

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Etymologically, literature has to do with letters which is the word “literature” is derived from the word “*littera*” in Latin that means letter. *Wellek and Warren define literature as everything in print, but not every printed document can be categorized as literature. Thus, additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic are added to the definition of literature to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, and brochures. Printed documents with aesthetic or artistic worth such as novel, short story, poem and play can be included as literature. Literature has been widely acknowledged as a reflection of the society. It provides an opportunity to examine and understand the lives and actions of human nature. Literature reflects society as an imitation of human action presenting a picture of what people think, say, and do through characters by their words, actions, and reactions to convey certain messages for the purpose of education, information, and entertainment. Those human thoughts, behaviors, and emotions are transported into literary works one of which is poured in the format of a novel. Novel is one of literary form of the most*

popular in the world which usually portrays the human life with their interactions (*Wellek and Warren, 1993*).

A novel is depicting the human condition to discuss a part of it which is mysterious or recently happen nowadays. In today's novel, a lot of issues dealing with the human experiences are being explored into a novel such as gay love, rape, depression, violent acts (physical and psychological), suicide, incest, and murder (*Aronson, 2001*). Novel deals with human experiences of a social or personal problem which are dramatized through the characters of the novel. There are two kinds of characters in a novel which are protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist character has a positive image, while antagonist character has a negative image. The character of the novel reflects many typical issues dealing with human's psychological problem such as mental disorder. One of mental disorders that many novels have as its topic is pedophilia.

Pedophilia also known as pedophilic disorder is a mental disorder refers to individuals who have a sexual preference for children in age 13 years or younger (*Lanning, 2010*). With high cases of numbers and growing public concern over this issue, it is needed to investigate the background knowledge of pedophilic disorder. There is research that has been conducted toward personality disorder (*Philomena, 2012*) and gender identity disorder (*Anisa, 2014*). However, previous research investigating pedophilic disorder is hard to find.

There have been a few novels during time that begin to explore about pedophilic disorder. One of novelists who write novel about pedophilia is Elizabeth Scott. She is best known as American writers of young adult literature. One of her best seller novel is *Living Dead Girl*, a young adult novel which was first published by Simon Pulse in 2008. This book has won her awards in literature such as 2009 YALSA Best Book for Young Adults. It was given by the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) which is a division of the American Library Association. According to the readers' reviews on online book reader communities such as *goodreads.com* and *barnesandnoble.com*, this novel is said to be disturbing for portraying rough physical and sexual story of a pedophile for teen fiction. This novel also gives information about pedophilic disorder which is revealing signs and characteristics of a pedophile.

In this study, the writer analyses the novel by Elizabeth Scott titled *Living Dead Girl* by employing self-defense mechanisms and psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud which describes about structure of human's psychic such as id, ego, and super ego. Then, the writer also uses Lanning's theory which describes about pedophilic disorder. From that, the writer gets comprehension about the portrayal of pedophilic disorder in the main character, Ray, in *Living Dead Girl* Novel.

1.2. Research Question

How are characteristics and cause of pedophilic disorder portrayed in *Living Dead Girl* Novel's main character?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

This study aims at analyzing how pedophilic disorder of the main character, Ray, is portrayed in the *Living Dead Girl* Novel.

1.4. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the pedophilic disorder of the main character, Ray, in *Living Dead Girl* Novel by investigating the human interaction through the mental state used structure of the physic and self-defense mechanism according to Freud, and the concept of pedophilic disorder according to Lanning.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give information and add the readers' knowledge or understanding about pedophilic disorder, especially for the English Department students who learn about psychoanalysis. This study can be a reference for other researchers who want to analyze psychoanalysis in other literary works.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Self Defense Mechanism Theory

Through the work of Sigmund Freud in Hock (1995), defense mechanism is defined as a protection of the ego from the id's inappropriate urges which are difficult for the ego to handle. It means that the ego is fighting with the id that tries to overpower the ego by entering the conscious mind to get the id's unacceptable urges satisfied. In here, defense mechanism works to push the id's urges out of consciousness. Self defense mechanisms are weapons which the ego uses to protect someone from anxiety that is created by his own self. In order to understand Freud's concept of defense mechanisms, it is necessary to know his theory of the structure of personality.

According to Freud, personality consists of three components; the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is one of the personality component that consists of the basic needs of human nature such as hunger, thirst, and sexual impulses. The id is placed in the unconscious mind and it operates based on the pleasure principle and immediate gratification. Thus, in satisfying all desires, the id does not consider the reason, logic, safety, or morality values. When there is a need which is not yet satisfied, the id will create motivation for the person to find a

way to satisfy them. Freud in Hock, believes that there are dangerous urges especially sexual ones in everyone's id that are wanted to be expressed all the time. However, the ego and superego develop to control these dangerous urges, so ones do not behave in deviant ways.

The ego and superego exist to control the impulses of someone's id. According to Freud, the ego is placed in conscious mind and it operates on the reality principle. By reality principle, it means that the ego pays attention to the real world or society and the consequences of one's behavior to satisfy someone's id's urges. Thus, in satisfying his id's desires, the ego is using ways that are rational, socially acceptable, and safe. The ego also has a role in deciding someone on how to behave based on social norms and rules to avoid negative opinions from the society.

While the ego is considering other people's opinions and the consequences of the action in satisfying someone id's urges, the superego brings it to the next level which is moral values. The superego operates on both conscious and unconscious mind. It persuades the ego to fulfill the id's urges by considering moral values based on rules about what is good or bad. The rules of good or bad are taught from one's parents and others. If the person behaves in a way that possibly breaks the rules, the superego will make him feel guilt. To conclude, the id seeks to fulfill all wants, needs, and impulses while the ego is

trying to satisfy them in acceptable ways, and the superego tries to get the ego to have moral manner in fulfilling the id's needs and urges.

If the three parts of the personality do not work properly or lose its system balance, someone will behave in deviant ways and he can be dangerous to himself and others (Freud in Hock, 1995). Someone could experience this when the unacceptable urges of the id become too strong to be controlled by the ego and then they get into his consciousness that begin to take control the ego. Freud in Hock says that if this happens, the person will experience an unpleasant condition called anxiety that the causes are not conscious, so he is not sure why he feels this way. When this condition of anxiety exists, it feels uncomfortable and the person is motivated to change it. To change it, the ego will use defense mechanisms for the purpose of refusing the id's forbidden impulse to enter consciousness. The way defense mechanisms do it are through self-deception and the distortion of reality, so the id's urges will not have to be acknowledged. Freud as cited in Hock, identifies five mechanisms that are used to protect the ego against anxiety: repression, regression, projection, reaction formation, and sublimation.

1. Repression

Repression is the basic and the first defense mechanism that Freud discovered. Repression is the way that the ego uses to protect someone from anxiety by forcing disturbing thoughts out of

consciousness. If the ego succeeds to force disturbing thoughts out of the consciousness, then the anxiety can be avoided. According to Freud, cited in Hock (1995), repression is often used to defend someone from anxiety that is produced by unacceptable sexual desires. For example, someone has a sexual desire from his id that he knows it is socially unacceptable. If this impulse from the unconscious mind becomes conscious, it will create anxiety for the person. Thus, to avoid the anxiety, he might repress his unacceptable desires back to his unconsciousness. This does not mean that the impulses he had are gone, but they are repressed. Since the impulses are repressed, they cannot produce anxiety. Although they have been repressed, the repressed desires that are kept in someone's unconscious mind will still be expressed. These hidden impulses are revealed by slipping of the tongue, dreams, or hypnosis. The repressed desires which have not expressed can create psychological problems such as mental disorder (Freud, cited in Hock 1995, p. 233).

2. Regression

Regression is a movement back of behaviors when one is faced with stress. It is one of the defense mechanism which is used by someone who is in troubled or frightened by regressing his behavior to the earlier stage of development. By the earlier stage of development,

Freud in Hock argues that someone will change his behaviors to become childish or primitive because it is less demanding and safer. For example, when an older sibling has a new born sister or brother, the older sibling's behavior will regress such as wanting a bottle and bed-wetting. Adults can experience regression as well. For example, if a man is afraid of growing old and dying, he might regress his behavior to adolescent stage. The man will become irresponsible or he will start dating a younger woman. This is how regression works to avoid the anxiety that comes from the unconscious fear of being old and dying. Another example is a married adult who returns to his mother's home whenever there is a problem in his marriage (Freud, cited in Hock 1995, p. 234).

3. Projection

Projection is a defense mechanism which is used by someone to remove anxiety by projecting his id's urges to someone else. Someone who is using this defense will see his unconscious urges in other people's behavior to reduce the anxiety. The people whom he projects of his urges may not be guilty of his accusations. He will not be aware that he is doing this because defense mechanisms are placed in the unconsciousness. Freud in Hock (1995) gives an example, a husband

who is experiencing impulses to be unfaithful to his wife. In order to avoid his anxiety and guilt, he projects his id's impulse to his wife. The husband becomes jealous to his wife and accuses her of cheating. Even though there is no evidence to prove his accusations and he is the one who is cheating (Freud, cited in Hock 1995).

4. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is a defense which makes someone changes his behaviors to the opposite of his id's real urges in order to avoid anxiety. Freud, cited in Hock (1995, p. 234-235), argues that these behaviors are usually exaggerated or even obsessive. An example is a cheating husband. If the husband uses reaction formation to avoid his anxiety, he will become extremely care to his wife and will buy her a lot of gifts. Reaction formation is said to be the opposite of projection. Another example is a man who has unconscious homosexual tendencies. In order to avoid his true desires and to ward off the anxiety, he might act in the extreme opposite behavior such as attacking and beating gay men.

5. Sublimation

Sublimation is a defense mechanism in which it works by releasing energy that comes out from the id's impulses in socially acceptable ways. Freud in Hock, explains that sublimation is changing someone's forbidden

impulses into a constructive and positive activities rather than destructive and negative ones. This defense mechanism of sublimation is seen as normal and acceptable rather than other defense mechanisms to prevent someone from anxiety created by unacceptable impulses. For example, when a person has forbidden sexual impulses which create him anxiety, he releases the energy from his anxiety by getting on hard exercise. Another example is a man who has an erotic obsession on the human body. By applying sublimation, he converts his obsession in acceptable way by becoming a painter or sculptor of nudes (Freud, cited in Hock 1995, p. 235).

2.2. Pedophilic Disorder

Pedophilic disorder or pedophilia is a mental disorder refers to individuals who have a sexual preference for children in age 13 years or younger (Lanning, 2010). The term pedophilia comes from the Greek words, “*philia*” meaning love and “*pedeiktos*” meaning young children (Seto, 2008). “*Pedophilia erotica*” is a term coined by Krafft-Ebbing (1939) in his book *Psychopathia Sexualis* which describes individuals who commit a violation against children under the age of 14 years. In the twentieth century, the term is used to describe individuals who have a sexual interest and preference in children. Hoffer and Shelton (2013) added, this mental disorder refers to

individuals who have fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors sexual interest to prepubescent children (13 years and younger). Some individuals diagnosed with pedophilia do not act on their arousal and some do not be bothered by their fantasies and urges. But, some individuals who act on following their arousal are generally considered them to the act that is cited as child sexual abuse. There are three criteria of pedophilia:

- a) The person has had to experience recurrent and intensive sexually arousing urges, fantasies, or behaviors involving sex with a prepubescent child (13 or younger) for at least 6 months.
- b) This individual was disturbed by the events described in A or acted on them.
- c) The individual is at least 16 years old and at least 5 years older than the child that they are aroused by.

2.2.1. The Causes of Pedophilic Disorder

a) Sexual Abuse in Background

Lawrence (2013) argues a high percentage shows that pedophile has bad experience in their childhood. One of the cases of pedophilic disorder happens because of the sexual abuse experience during

childhood. Although not all the victims of child sexual abuse become pedophiles, but research tells many pedophiles are former victims (Lanning, 2010). A lot of pedophiles were abused by their fathers or mothers in their past time. This fact makes children victims have a lack of picture about a good male or female role modelling. The children think and copy the abusive behavior that their parents have shown to them as the way of showing love (Lawrence, 2013). The sexual abuse experience becomes the behavioral learning in the childhood by a child (McAnulty, 2006). Boys who were sexually abused tend to be pedophiles, while girls who were sexually abused have different respond which is engaging in self-destructive behaviors such as prostitution. And yet, there is still a possibility of female victims will also have pedophilic disorder (Dimond, 2009).

b) Role of the Brain

According to Seto in 2007, brain abnormalities have been suspected as a cause of pedophilia. From the current evidence there is an indicator of abnormalities in the brains' structures of pedophiles. The results of the abnormalities in the brains of pedophiles are compulsion and repetitive thoughts. Compulsions are repetitive behaviours or mental acts that makes the person feels driven to do it. Repetitive thoughts are unwanted thoughts coming from the id which disturb an individual's life.

Repetitive thoughts cause an anxiety, thus someone will follow his repetitive thoughts to relieve the anxiety. Pedophiles tend to act inappropriately because of the compulsion that makes they lack the ability to control their impulses. Pedophiles are disturbed with repetitive thoughts and urges (the id) because the more repetitive thoughts are repressed, the more they are powerful to be expressed. Thus in consequence, they seek to fulfill these desires through behavior that is socially unacceptable or illegal (Seto, 2007:108).

c) Intimacy Deficits from Parents

The third cause is intimacy deficits from parents. According to Marshall (1993), the relationship between parents and child is important in getting intimate adult relationship. Lacking the intimacy from parents causes children to feel afraid and mistrust of others because the children are not usual for normal relationship with opposite sex peers (Smallbone & Dadds, 2001, cited in McAnulty, 2006). These problems continue to the adulthood that makes the individuals feel isolated, lonely, and have poor social skills (Smallbone & Dadds, 1998, cited in McAnulty, 2006). The individuals cannot build intimate relationship with other adults because they fear of the rejection from the peers just like they are rejected by their own parents. Since they cannot have intimate relationship to have sexual needs with other adults, they seek potential

partners who are less emotionally threatening such as children. This leads the individuals to have pedophilic disorder. They are attracted to children because they are less rejecting, less critical than adults, and can be intimidated and manipulated (Marshall, 1996, Hall & Hirschman, 1992).

2.2.2. The Characteristics of Pedophilic Disorder

a) Skilled at Manipulating (Manipulative)

According to Lanning (2010), pedophiles use many methods to get what they want. What they want is to get a child victim and be alone with them. The methods which pedophiles use are planned, repeated, and varied such as approaching the child victim through the neighborhood or choosing jobs and hobbies including children in it that makes them close with children. Many pedophiles also have the ability at lying to control of a situation or person, so people will not aware of their hidden motives. Pedophiles use the grooming strategy to the child victim for the sexual purpose. The purpose of grooming the child is to build the trust of the child victim by giving the child gifts or support and treat the child in a special way. By that, it will reduce the risk of disclosure, so the child victim will not leak what has happened to the

parents. The grooming process also has purpose to get the access to the child victim from the parents. If the trust has been obtained from the child and the parents, then pedophiles will have a time alone with the child victim.

In the quality time with the child victim, pedophiles will talk explicitly about sex to the child victim through jokes, education, or pornography. Then, pedophiles start to touch the child victim such as tickling, wrestling, bathing, and finally perform sexual contacts with them (Lanning, 2010). Pedophiles know well how to manipulate and control children. They will give threats and blackmail to make the child victim involved into his wants which is staying with him and then seducing them again. In order to make the child wants to stay for a longer time with the pedophiles, they have their house youth oriented decorations. For the example, pedophiles who are attracted to boys might have their homes decorated the way a teenage boy would like such as toys and games. The homes of some pedophiles are described as children's sanctuary, so the children like to be staying in the pedophile's house in a long time (Lanning, 2010:58).

b) Older Than 25, Single, Never Married

It is not all the individuals who are older than 25, single and never married are pedophiles. But, this indicator can be significant when it is combined with other characteristics because pedophiles have a sexual preference for children, so they have difficulty in mingling and dating to adults in their lives (Anechiarico, 1998, cited in McShane, 2002). In the early age of pedophiles, they do not interact enough with friends in their age. It is due to the fact that pedophiles already have interest in young children. Thus, most pedophiles are not married or are married for not a long time. When pedophiles do marry, they will choose woman who is weak and a woman who does not have high sexual expectations or needs. Marriage for pedophiles is only for covering to the public that they have pedophilic disorder (Lanning, 2010:55).

c) Excessive Interest in Children

Pedophiles have excessive interest in children. That fact makes them allow themselves to be around children or intentionally make ways to spend time with children by getting involved in youth activities. Pedophiles will always have methods for getting access to children. They hang around neighborhoods, schoolyards, shopping centers, the

internet, and any place which children commonly visit. In their interest in children, pedophiles have an idealistic view of children. They have age and gender preferences of them. They can be male, female, very young, or teenagers, all depends on the age and gender preferences of the pedophiles. The thing is how old a child looks and acts are more important than the actual age. Pedophiles are seen as good man in the neighborhood because they like to entertain or just take children go out on weekends. They circle their activities where they can be in contact with children such as teacher, camp counselor, babysitter, or coach. In choosing their jobs, pedophiles seek jobs where they can work with children such as physician, dentist, or social worker. By circling themselves with children, pedophiles get the high chances of molesting children. In one case, a pedophile was a coach for a girls' softball team, and he molested some of the players (Lanning, 2010:57).

d) Limited Peer Relationships

Pedophiles feel more comfortable when they are around children. They do not often hang with peers in their age because they have poor social skill. Pedophiles have poor social skills as the result of the cause of pedophilic disorder which is intimacy deficits from parents. The abuse that pedophiles had in childhood also has impact of this characteristic. Abuse, whether it is physical, sexual, or emotional brings

damage to an individual's social development skill. The individual becomes distrustful and afraid to share their thoughts and emotions to others. Moreover, abuse can lead to the mental illness which causes problems to their own selves. The limited peer that pedophiles have is also because they cannot share to other adults about their preferences of sexual interest in children. If a pedophile has a close adult friend, so the friend has the possibility that he is also a pedophile, because only other pedophiles will approve their deviate sexual interests and behavior (Lanning, 2010:56).

2.3. Young Adult Novel

A young adult novel is a piece of prose fiction with a reasonable length that is written for teens. Young adult novel is a category of books that is intentionally marketed to the twelve until eighteen year old age group. A young adult novel is the reflection of a young adult life capturing its own everyday existence. All genre of novel is the great popular genre in literature which speaks the language of the people. The old genre of novels tells about heroes, villains, and wish-fulfillments with fairy tale endings. Young adult novels are working out in themes of sex, boy or girl relationships, and gay and lesbian issues. Young adult fiction is certainly has the same standards as all literature such as an interesting and fully developed characters, a believable and absorbing

plot, and the setting which is credibly presented (Campbell, 2010: 70, 73–77, 162).

2.3.1. The Elements of Novel

a) Theme

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary's definition theme is the subject or main idea in a talk, piece of writing or work of art. In John Gardner's view (1984) theme is the general idea of the work of the writer. By theme he does not mean as a message the writer applies to his work, but theme is the general subject such World-Wide Inflation, Life versus Art, or feminist theme about the relative power of men and women. Yet, it is different in the young adult novel section. Themes like sex, gay and lesbian identity, and the supernatural have been popular themes to young adult literature (Campbell, 2010: 16). Readers can figure out the theme that they extract it from the characters, action, and setting that make up the story.

b) Setting

Setting is the time and space where the events of the novel happen. Setting in a novel can be in only one place or more than one places. Setting creates a visual sketch in the minds of readers in order to be easier for the readers to have an understanding of the environments in the novel. There are

many aspects of setting like time of day, weather, geography, and surroundings. These aspects have an effect on the entire atmosphere of the novel. The aspect of time of day gives the readers picture about the time of day reflected in the novel such as morning, noon or night. The weather conditions give the reader an insight into the emotional conditions of the characters and also create tension as well to the novel. The geography makes the readers easier to picture in their mind about the setting of the place in the novel such as mountains or water in the distance, a grassy valley, a rain forest, or a desert. The surroundings explain the place of the novel in a suburban neighborhood, the center of a small town, or in the middle of a busy city (Ephron, 2011).

c) Plot

The common definition of plot is whatever happens in a story. Dibell (1988) proposes the definition of plot as a chain of significant events in a story. She says significant because these events have important consequences. Plot is the things characters do, feel, think, or say, that make cause and effect by what they lead to and then make difference to what comes afterward. Thoughts or emotions presented in the story which becomes action and causes reactions are what makes plot. Plot is composed of smaller important narrative structure (episodes, incidents) of a story that are constructed and connected the

major events of a story to make a meaningful story (*Wellek and Warren*, 1993).

d) Conflict

Conflict is referred as the story problem. It is the central of tension and drama in the story. This struggle between opposing forces in a story or play is resolved by the end of the work. There are two major types of conflict in literature; external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict refers to a conflict between the characters and outside force in the story. A character in a story may face many types of outside forces such as another character (man vs. man), nature (man vs. nature), and society (man vs. society). Internal conflict refers to a conflict that occurs in a character's mind. That means there is an internal struggle inside one's head (man vs. self).

e) Characterization

Characterization in literature is defined as the process of creating characters in a novel or drama. The author unveils the personality of the character through characterization. The simplest form of characterization is naming. Each naming is used to animate and individuate each character in the story. There are two types of characterization; direct characterization and

indirect characterization. What direct characterization means when the novelists introduce the characters to the readers by dialogues, actions, and paragraphs describing them in detail about the physical appearance and identity of the characters such as name, location, relationship, age, profession, and behaviour. The indirect characterization means the novelists reveal the personality of the characters through another characters' description about the characters' behaviour and appearance.

Forster distinguishes characterizations into two. They are static and dynamic characterizations. Static characterization or flat characterization presents a single trait characters. It means those characters do not change their traits throughout the story. Dynamic characterization or round characterization is otherwise. It needs space and emphasis to demonstrate dynamic or round characters' traits that change during the story. Dynamic or round characters are helping out novelists in developing any sort of story (*Wellek and Warren*, 1993).

2.3.2. Living Dead Girl Novel

Living Dead Girl tells about "Alice" a 15-year-old girl who was kidnapped on an elementary school trip at age 10 by a pedophile named Ray and has spent the last five years being abused by her captor. Ray has sexually and physically abused her

every day since he kidnapped her. "Alice" is not her real name. It is the name Ray gave her, the same name he gave the girl he kidnapped and killed before he kidnapped the second Alice. As Ray needs to control her, violence experiences are portrayed such as rapes and beatings on a child that makes trauma of multiple sexual and physical abuses. During five years being kidnapped, Ray has been always starve Alice because Ray disordered logic tells him that this will keep her a little girl. Ray also dresses her in clothes for children and forces to take pills to stop her period because he does not want her to look physically mature.

Alice cannot escape because Ray has brainwashed her until she believes if she tries to escape, he will kill her parents and burn their house. His control over her is so powerful that, although she can leave his apartment during the day and goes outside alone to have a wax job, her only rebellion is to steal small amounts of food and not about escaping. Ray, however, has an even more wicked plan which is he orders Alice to find a new girl, then train her to Ray's tastes.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

This study aims at analyzing the main character, Ray, by using Freud's self-defense mechanisms and psychoanalysis theory. The data are from the

words, phrases, sentences, dialogues and narrations in Living Dead Girl's Novel which is portraying pedophilic disorder of the main character. The data is analyzed by using self-defense mechanisms and psychoanalysis according to Freud and the concept of pedophilic personality by Lanning.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Method

This research is conducted by using descriptive interpretative study. Descriptive interpretative study is used to describe a phenomenon and then followed by analysis to establish how it happens (Kutha Ratna, 2004). The descriptive interpretative study uses description and classification of facts to describe the cause-effect relationships about the phenomena that is being examined. Using this method, the writer analyzes the dialogues and narrations in the novel which are showing the pedophilic disorder of the main character.

3.2. Source of the Data

The source of the data is Living Dead Girl novel by Elizabeth Scott. The data are the dialogues and narrations in the novel which are showing pedophilic disorder of the main character.

3.3. Data Collecting Procedure

These are procedural techniques in collecting the data:

1. Find and read novels which talk about pedophilic disorder.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Findings

In this study, the data are taken from narrations and dialogues indicating the characteristics and cause of pedophilic disorder in the *Living Dead Girl* novel. The data is analyzed thoroughly by using Lanning's theory. According to Lanning, characteristics of pedophilic disorder are divided into four parts; they are limited peer relationship, excessive interest in children, older than 25, single, never married, and skilled at manipulating (manipulative). Lanning also divides the causes of pedophilic disorder into three parts; they are sexual abuse in background, role of the brain, and deficits intimacy from parents. After reading and analyzing the data, the study found 41 data of characteristics and cause of pedophilic disorder in *Living Dead Girl* novel. It is found that the main character of *Living Dead Girl*, Ray, has specific characteristics of pedophilic disorder which are limited peer relationship (4 data), excessive interest in children (11 data), and skilled at manipulating (12 data). Ray also underwent one of the causes of pedophilic disorder in which he got sexual abuse in his childhood (7 data) by his pedophile mother. The fact that Ray got sexual abuse in his childhood makes him repressed his traumatic memories into his

unconsciousness. Ray is repressing the thought of becoming like his mother that he does not want to be like his mother or will not be like her. The repression that Ray has when he was still a boy creates an effect in which he reflects all the abusive treatments to someone else just like what his mother did to him. By this fact, Ray cannot change his dysfunctional behavior because it is the way that he knows how to live his life.

4.2. Discussion

Living Dead Girl novel tells a story about a fifteen year old girl named Kyla Davis who is kidnapped on a school trip by a pedophile named Ray. Kyla Davis is kidnapped by Ray since when she was a ten year old. After the kidnapping, Ray is keeping her in his apartment and acts as a father-daughter to avoid suspicious feeling from the neighbors. Ray does not call Kyla by her real name, instead he gives her a new name; Alice. The name Alice is actually the name of the first child Ray once kidnapped before he kills her because he thinks she is too big for him. Since the first day Ray kidnaps the new Alice, he always feeds her with yogurt to keep her tiny which is the size he likes that makes him happy. In this chapter, the writer analyzed how the pedophilic disorder is portrayed in Living Dead Girl's Novel main character named Ray through the dialogues and narrations. The writer analyzed the pedophilic disorder of main

character in this novel based on the characteristics and causes that is showed through his personal life.

1. Sexual Abuse in Background

Ray pretends that Alice and he are father and daughter. Ray has two bedrooms in his apartment. One for him and one for Alice, but he makes himself sleep in Alice's tiny bed every night. When Ray is sleeping, Alice hears a few of his dreams about his childhood. Ray is talking in his dreams and his dreams reveal that actually he was also a former victim of a pedophile. Ray was a former child victim of his pedophile mother. Ray actually was being treated the same way by his mother just like what he has treated Alice for the past five years. He got sexual abuse in his childhood by his own mother. It is shown in this sentence below.

“Ray has never come out and said it, but I know from years of listening to him dream that his mother did to him what he does to me. Held him down, rubbed him raw, broke him open. In them, he cries and begs her not to touch him, that he doesn't want to go inside her, that he is a good boy, he really is” (p.47).

The sentence reflects the cause of pedophilic disorder which is sexual abuse in background. Ray has bad experience in his childhood which is, he got sexual abuse by his mother. The sexual abuse

experience which little Ray got in his childhood becomes the behavioral learning by him. Thus, when little Ray has grown up, he thinks and imitates the abusive behavior that his mother has shown to him.

Ray understands that what his mother did to him is a violation. He is also aware that the way his mother treats him is wrong. Thus, he is repressing what his mother did to him in his childhood into his unconsciousness and bears in his mind that he does not want to be that kind of mother. The repression is reflected in this narration.

**“I don’t want to be like her,” he said.
“I won’t be like her. I let Ray have his nightmares, watch him thrash and listen to his voice squeak with fear. I lie there and watch him and wish he was trapped back there, with her, and had never broken free” (p.47).**

In Ray’s dreams he says that he does not want to be like his mother and he will not be like his mother. The sentence reflects that Ray is trying to repress the disturbing thoughts about his mother treatments to him into his unconsciousness. The repression that Ray does during his childhood creates an effect. The effect of repression during his childhood makes Ray reflects all the activity and treatment that his mother did to him to his victim, Alice.

Ray who has repressed memories of sexual abuse as a child is reflecting those activity that his mother did to him to Alice. Another effect of the repression is reflected in this narration below.

“GET UP.

Those were the first words I ever heard.

Open my eyes, see a girl, black and blue all over, dried blood along her thighs. Red brown stains smeared across the hairless juncture between.

“Get up and take a bath, Alice,” the man in the blue shirt said, and I did.

That’s how I was born. Naked, hairless, covered in blood like all babies.

Named, bathed, and then taken out into the world.” (p.25)

After the aquarium kidnapping, Ray hits Alice and brings her to his car. He says to Alice that he will bring her back to her house, but he brings her to his apartment instead. The first day Alice woke up at Ray’s apartment, she found herself broken, bruised, and covered with dried blood in her thighs. Ray used to be molested by his mother back then when he was a boy. As the previous analysis proves that Ray represses the thought to be like his mother, but what comes out of the repression is he reflects all the things that his mother used to do to him to Alice. Ray does the exact same thing to Alice just like what his mother did to him. The sentence above shows that Ray performs sexual act to Alice which is raping her.

The other effect of the repression is illustrated when Ray notices that Alice whom he keeps now is growing taller. She is not a little girl anymore. She is a teenager now and that makes Ray angry. He accuses Alice who is growing bigger trying to leave him or to run away from him. This insecurity leads Ray to say his powerful threats to Alice. When Ray says his terror to Alice, he thinks that Alice is not listening to him.

**“You aren’t listening,” Ray says, and his hands tighten again.
“You know you’re supposed to listen when I talk.” He shoves me to the floor and pulls off my pants.
I stare at the ceiling while he sweats and thrusts, air aching down my throat and into my lungs until he grabs my hair.
He pushes faster then, harder, and slams my head into the floor over and over until my vision is bright and fuzzy and there are strands of my hair caught in his hand” (p.48).**

As the previous explanation, it says that Ray is repressing the disturbing thought about becoming a person like his mother who is a sexual abuser. Ray who was a former victim of an abuser becomes an abusive person now due to the effect of traumatic repressed memories. In his childhood, Ray was forced by his mother to perform sexual acts to her. Now, the traumatic incident that Ray got in his childhood reappears as a dysfunctional behavior in which he also becomes a pedophile. The reappearance of Ray’s repressed memories is reflected in the bold sentence above, in which he is forcing Alice to do a sexual intercourse.

Next, at night Ray and Alice are tucked into Alice's pink bed.

Ray has a habit to send Alice to sleep.

“Ray kisses my forehead or my knees or the insides of my thighs, but his mother made him kiss her good night every night and so he told me he'd protect me and never kiss me” (p.91).

Ray used to be forced by his mother to kiss her good night every night, so Ray does not make Alice to kiss him in order not to be like his mother. Ray kisses Alice's forehead before bed, but then the kiss is going down to her knees or the inside of her thighs. It shows the repression that Ray had in childhood to kiss his mother every night is getting an accumulation that makes it come out worse from the repressed memory itself.

Not only in his dreams that Ray says he does not want to be like his mother or he will not be like her, but he once told Alice the thought of not being like his mother when he is in a conscious state. Ray tells Alice when he was still a boy, his mother cuts knots out of his hair. Ray's mother does so because Ray does not do what like his mother wants. The scissors leaving tiny silver scars on his scalp. He showed the scars to Alice and says,

“See this?” he said, and parted his hair with his fingers, showed me long silvery lines on his scalp.

“My mother did that. Cut me when my hair got dirty, cut me trying to get the tangles out. If I’d done a better job, she wouldn’t have had to do it.”

“I don’t want to be like her,” he said.

“I won’t be like her. But I will have to punish someone if you can’t be good. And you want to be good, don’t you?” (p.104)

The bold sentence above reflects the repression that Ray has in his childhood. He says that he does not want to be like his mother who likes to punish someone if he cannot be in the same direction as her wants. Yet, the reality says different. Ray does punish Alice whenever she does not do well just like what he has told to her. It is shown in this narration, **“Hand in my hair then knife at my throat. Knife, sharp pressure against my skin. PAIN red hot on my throat. He sticks the knife in my shoulder and I scream” (p.127)**. The plan of kidnapping Annabel that Ray has told to Alice does not go as it should, so Ray is so angry with Alice. His anger really explodes making him grab a knife from the kitchen and pinning Alice at the wall and putting the knife at her throat. He, then, sticks the knife at Alice’s shoulder. This scene means the repression that Ray had in his childhood makes Ray coping the abusive behavior as the reappearance of the repressed traumatic memory which is not gone.

2. Limited Peer Relationship

In Chapter 1, the writer finds out the main character, Ray has one of the characteristics of pedophilic disorder which is limited peer relationship that is shown through his personal life. The story begins in Chapter 1 with the narration telling how Ray looks or his performance, **“He’s a strange one, that’s for sure, always with that car, not really ever talking to anyone (p.3)”**. Ray is seen as a strange man because he is private and does not interact much with the neighbors although he has lived in the apartment for years. According to Lanning (2010), people in this disorder have limited peer relationship. Ray cannot build intimate relationship with his neighbors because he is socially awkward to strike up real conversations with his neighbors. Moreover, he keeps his life private from others because he does not want to unintentionally reveal his real character to them that he knows people will not approve his deviate sexual interest.

Although Ray does not socialize with the neighbors, he is doing a nice gesture to them, so he will not be seen as a complete stranger in the neighborhood. When Ray and Alice are going upstairs to Ray’s apartment after they come back from the grocery store, Ray makes his footsteps a short stop to smile to one of the neighbors. Ray is not in a hurry in giving the smile to the neighbor, but he is smiling because he wants to be seen as a good and friendly guy. Thus, people in the

neighborhood will not have bad thoughts about him. **“Walk up the stairs, Ray’s footsteps behind you. Listen to him pause, smiling at the one open apartment door, the Indian family on the second floor (p.7)”**. Ray and Alice are coming back to the apartment from the grocery store to buy yogurt, oatmeal, and five apples for a week ahead. As they getting out of the car and going upstairs to their door, Ray sees an opened door on the second floor and then gives a smile to the residents. Ray has poor social skill due to afraid of sharing his real thoughts and emotions to others. Thus, he only puts a smile to the Indian Family to make a good impression to them.

One more thing that Ray does in trying to get socialized with the neighbors is saying greetings. Ray said hello to several people in the neighborhood. Ray says hello to the neighbors in order to make a bound to the neighbors and to make him looks a bit more sociable, so he will not be seen as a weirdo. It can be seen in this narration, **“He says hello to the people around us, casual waves and occasional chats about the weather (p.22)”**. This narration strengthens how Ray has poor social skill. Ray does not have an intense interact with the neighbors. He only does a chit chat to the neighbor by saying hello because he is afraid to share his thoughts and emotions to others. Ray only does casual waves and talks about the weather but not much talking to further

conversations. It is due to Ray cannot share to other adults about his personal life that he has abnormal preferences of sexual interest.

Ray works 7–4 every day, with an hour for lunch. He is loading trucks at a warehouse that ships boxes of furniture. Ray is always on time when going to work and getting home from work. Ray never comes home late. He does not have conversations after or at work with other workers until he is called as a silent man by them. **“At work he says people call him Silent Ray because he’s so quiet and he likes that it’s better than Fat J or Pepperoni D or Assy the Clown (p.124)”**. Ray is not usual for normal conversations with his peers. Ray has poor social skills that makes him cannot build intimate relationship with his friends at work.

3. Excessive Interest in Children

One day, Ray asks Alice to go outside from the house to have a wax job. He is trying to make Alice as if she never grows up. He wants a little girl who has no hair between her legs. **“It is good for women to look like little girls now, to have no hair between their legs (p.14)”**. This sentence shows Ray’s excessive interest in children. In the story, Alice has been kidnapped for five years since her age is ten. Now after

five years, Alice is in her teen age. Alice starts to have the sign of puberty which is the growing of pubic hair. Ray cannot accept the reality that Alice is starting puberty, so he asks her to get a wax job which will make her looks like a little girl again just like five years ago.

Ray got Alice as his child victim by kidnapping her. In the first place, Alice did not live in Shady Pines Apartment where she lives now with Ray in his apartment. She lived in a town four hours away from Shady Pines, in a house on a street named Daisy Lane with her mother and father. One day she went to the aquarium for a school trip, but then she got separated with her class group. A man tapped her shoulder and told her she needed to go find her class, so he volunteers himself to help her to find her class. **“The girl knew she wasn’t supposed to go anywhere with strangers, but the man had on a blue shirt like everyone who worked at the aquarium” (p.17).** Alice is following the man who willingly helps her because she thinks the man is one of the workers as he wears the same outfit like them. Ray intentionally makes himself to be around children to spend time with children by hanging in a place where youth activities happen. Ray actually does not work at the aquarium. He hangs around the aquarium for getting access to children. Ray goes to the aquarium which is the place where there are many children around there. He dresses himself like the workers at the aquarium, so he can make contact with children by pretending as the

worker. The narration reflects the characteristic of pedophilic disorder that Ray has which is excessive interest in children.

When Alice comes home late from a wax job, Ray asks Alice if she is hungry and then she nods. Thus, Ray gives her food which is always a container of yogurt. But then, Ray throws it away and says if it spoils so easily. He says he would not want to Alice to get sick and bigger. **“I think you might be over 100 pounds. That’s not acceptable (p.31)”**. The bold sentence reveals Ray character of excessive interest in children which he has an idealistic view of children. Ray like little girl whose weight is not over 100 pounds. In the sentence portrays that Ray does not like Alice to be over 100 pounds, so he starves by throwing her food to remain her weight.

Next, every Sunday Ray and Alice go to the church. Ray going to the church is not only for praying to God, but also to see the little girls in the church. **“Every Sunday we go to Freedom Church. Ray believes in God, and in looking at all the little girls in their Sunday best, ribbons and bows and tiny socks with lace on them (p.32)”**. The sentence shows that Ray circles his activity where he can see and be in contact with little girls. Ray always has his method of gaining access to children by going wherever places that has children in there, even at the holy place like church.

His excessive interest in children is also portrayed in Alice dialogue here, **“I am 15 and stretched out, no more than 100 pounds. I can never weigh more than that. It keeps my breasts tiny, my hips narrow, my thighs the size Ray likes (p.34)”**. The context of the dialogue is when Alice walks to the bathroom to take a shower, she first brushes her teeth. When Alice brushes her teeth, she swallows the toothpaste instead of spitting it out. She hears it can be poisonous, but it is only if she is really young. By that time, Alice realizes that she is no longer a little girl anymore, yet Ray is still keeping her and not letting her go. As the previous explanation, pedophiles have their preferences of age and gender on children, but the thing is how old a child looks and acts are more important than the age. Alice is 15, it means she is a teenager now, but Ray is still keeping her with him because Alice still looks like a little girl who is having weight no more than 100 pounds with tiny breasts and narrow hips.

Nevertheless, Alice starts to get period and pimples. It was when Alice was fourteen. Ray does not like it because period and pimples are not related to the definition of a child. Thus, Ray makes Alice to take pills as her morning routine to make her look like a child again. It is portrayed in the narration.

“Ray doesn’t want me getting pimples or my period, and so he makes me take a pill for both every day. The one for pimples dries out my skin, and makes the sun blotch me angry red. The one to prevent my period does just that, and although the ads on TV say it just makes your period less painful, I never get mine” (p.37).

Alice is narrated that she is 15 and a teenager now. As a normal teenager, she starts to have pimples and period. Ray is not happy with that, so he makes her to take pills. The pills she takes are for clearing her skin from acne and blemishes. Clearer skin is related to the image of children.

Ray comes up with newspaper clippings about a murder story in his hands. He shows it to Alice from when the police found the victim body until the funeral and afterward. Ray tells Alice that there was another Alice before her. He let her go when she turns 15. Ray drives her to where she used to live. Her body was found in a river, floating near her parents’ house. **“THERE WAS ANOTHER ALICE BEFORE me. Ray let her go when she turned 15. Ray met the Alice before me when he was nineteen and she was eight (p.40)”**. Lanning (2010:57) says that there is a chance one pedophile has more than one victim due to his excessive interest in children. Ray has kidnapped two little girls that means he has had two victims throughout his life. Besides, the age of both Ray and the old Alice matches with the criteria

of pedophilic disorder in which the pedophile is at least 16 years old and at least 5 years older than the child that he is aroused by.

Ray asks Alice to find him a new little girl for him because Alice is already too tall for him. Ray lets Alice to leave the house to the park he wants her to go see. After Alice does her thing, she comes home and tells Ray about the little girl and what they are wearing at the park. She says the little girls wear frilly little dresses with sashes and tiny white socks folded into delicate shoes. And then Ray answers, **“Pretty,” “They were pretty.” “I wish we could have them all,” he says (p.56)**”. The sentence shows that Ray has excessive interest in children. The fact that he is excited to have all little girls who wear frilly little dresses and then calls them pretty are showing his interest in children.

Next, after finding the new little girl, Ray has a plan to go somewhere where people in there will never notice them and their newness when they come in. Knowing that he will get a new little girl, he does some shopping for Annabel and Alice. Ray buys new clothes for Annabel and new underpants for Alice,

“New underpants bought at the big store where we buy toilet paper and the cleaner I use to mop the floor, white only, no lace, no trim, smaller than mine. Smaller than mine, Ray noticed, and no dinner for me that night (p.103)”.

Ray buys Alice new underpants in girls' section though Alice has grown up that means no more kids' pants for Alice. Trying to wear the new underpants, Alice holds her breath as she tugs the pants into her body. It does not work, but Ray still forces Alice to fit in to the new underpants. Thus, he does not give her dinner that night. Ray is trying to make Alice's body does not grow by starving her. This shows that Ray has excessive interest in children by forcing Alice to stay in a little girl body even though her body will try to change as she grows up.

Next, on the way home after shopping, Ray sees a woman struggling with the hands of two little girls at the bus stop. And then Ray says, **“I wish all little girls could be like that,” Ray said. “Stay like they are forever. Never grow up into what they all become (p.103)”**. The sentence shows Ray's interest in children. Ray wishes all little girls' size will remain the same through the years, never grow up because Ray does not have any interest in women.

The day when Ray's plan has to be done has come. In the morning Ray makes Alice gets up from bed and makes her dressed. Ray once again tells his plan to Alice about what she has to do. Then, Ray gives Alice her breakfast which is yogurt.

“MORNING AGAIN, ALWAYS MORNING again, always another day, and I see my breakfast yogurt still sitting on the table.

Last night yogurt is there too. Ray always feeds me yogurt to keep me tiny, to keep him happy” (p.108).

Since the first day Ray kidnaps Alice, he always feeds her with yogurt. Ray gives Alice three yogurts a day that means a container of yogurt in every meal. His dysfunctional logic makes him think that yogurt will keep his child victim tiny and tiny bodies make Ray happy. Ray liking tiny bodies reflects the characteristic of pedophilic disorder which is excessive interest in children.

4. Skilled at Manipulating (Manipulative)

Alice is in an aquarium for a school field trip. She brings a lip gloss but she would not share her lip gloss to her friends. So, Alice's friends say she cannot walk with them. Alice got mad and went off to look at the penguins. She is now separated with her school group and then a man, Ray, says **“Oh little girl who are you?” he said. “What’s your name? He spoke sweetly (p.17)”**. It was the first time Alice meets Ray and the first time she hears Ray's real voice. Ray offers Alice a help and asks her to come with him to show Alice to a place where her school group is at. Ray treats Alice in a special way by speaking sweetly to her. Ray speaks sweetly to build Alice's trust if he is a kind stranger who wants to willingly help her and to make Alice not aware of his hidden

motives which is kidnapping her. Ray's lie in offering Alice a help is succeed to make her following him without hesitation due to the kindness in his act and voice.

The time when Ray got Alice as his child victim by kidnapping her, he approaches Alice and makes her to come with him. Ray says that Alice's class is in the movie theatre. Then, Ray takes Alice outside because the movie theatre is in the other building.

“Before they went outside, before they even left the penguins (who were still just standing there, doing nothing, like they were watching them), he gave her a baseball cap.

“Everyone got one,” he said.

“Yours is the only one left, though, so it's too big. Better tuck your hair up under it. Maybe that way it'll stay on (p.17)”.

Ray gives Alice a baseball cap by telling her that everyone gets one. Ray also says that she better tucks her hair up because the cap is way bigger than her head. The narration shows Ray's skill at manipulating. Ray makes Alice to wear the cap to reduce the chances of discovering by Alice's friends or teacher of her school group. Furthermore, the cap is for the sake of future discovering. When the time Alice's teacher realizes that one of the students is gone and she reports it to the police about the disappearance of her and tells the police about her features, no one will know it was Alice who is under the baseball cap because the cap hides her features.

After Alice has done with her wax job, she comes home late which is after Ray comes home from work. Ray is always angry when Alice comes home after him because he means it as waiting and he hates waiting. Thus, Ray asks Alice what has happened. Alice tells Ray the reason it was due to bus broke down, but Ray does not believe that, so he calls the bus company. Ray is glad that Alice does not lie about the bus, but after that Ray gives Alice a threat.

“Because I would hate to take time off work to drive all the way to 623 Daisy Lane and wait for everyone to come home and ... take care of things. I’d hate for them to come home and find me there, waiting for them,” he says. “I’d hate for your parents to die because of you (p.29)”.

The dialogue shows how Ray knows well how to manipulate and control Alice. Ray does not like when Alice lies to him and when Alice is ever trying to leave him. In order to be able to control her, Ray will give threats to Alice to make her always involved into his wants which is staying with him. Ray promises to kill Alice’s parents if she ever runs away from him.

In order to make Alice stay with him, Ray also has youth decorated room in his apartment. In Ray’s apartment there are two bedrooms. One is for Ray and one is for Alice. Ray stuffs Alice’s room with one tiny bed with sheet which has cartoon princess on it and a pink blanket.

“At bedtime, he rumples his sheets—we have a two-bedroom apartment, because we are father and daughter and he wants to take care of me, wants me to have my own room like other little girls—and then crawls into my tiny bed with me. My sheets have pictures of cartoon princesses on them, with pink trim and a matching pink comforter (p.30)”.

One indicator of pedophilic disorder is having youth oriented decoration in his house. Ray has decorated a bedroom for Alice with youth decoration. Ray does so because he is pretending that he and Alice are father and daughter. As a good father, Ray makes a bedroom for her sanctuary as he thinks it is a way of giving care.

Next, Ray always has Alice in his control. Moreover if they both go outside from the apartment, Ray becomes so strict to Alice. Just like when they go to the church, Ray has a powerful control to make Alice does not run from or make Alice does not reveal what has happened with her to the people. Ray’s control is portrayed in the narration.

“There are several women at Freedom Church who think Ray is attractive, with his full head of hair and carefully pressed clothes. They like that he is so strict with me, they say when they talk to him, his hand resting on my shoulder (remember what I will do if you ever try to leave me, remember who you belong to). Their eyes gleam with hope. They want to be taken care of, and they think Ray could do that for them (p.33)”.

As the previous explanation, pedophiles know well how to manipulate and control children. They will give threats to make the child

victim does not run from him and say any disclosure. Then, it relates with the dialogue above that portrays Ray's character who always tells Alice what she must do and what happens if she does not listen and does not behave. Ray gives threats to make Alice does not run from him, say any disclosure, and basically anything that is opposite with his wants.

When Ray is watching a television show, a judge show, he says the guy who is being judged is lying about his confession.

**“What a crock. Anyone can tell that guy is lying.”
“Did you see how he kept blinking? Classic sign. You know, I went to Alice's funeral and talked to her parents and said I wished I knew why she'd run away all those years ago, and they had no idea she was with me because I knew not to blink like that (p.46)”.**

This sentence shows that Ray has skilled in manipulating. Manipulate can be defined as control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly and unfairly. In this case, Ray is manipulative because he controls and influences the old Alice's parents cleverly and unfairly in order to make himself innocent. He makes the confession without blinking because he knows blinking is the common sign of lying.

Next, after talking about the old Alice who Ray lets go when she was 15 because she is getting taller, Ray notices that the Alice whom he keeps now is also growing taller. She is not a little girl anymore. She is a teenager now and that makes Ray insecure. He accuses Alice who is

growing bigger trying to leave him or to run away from him. This insecurity leads Ray to say his powerful threats to Alice. **“Too tall and you want to leave me, don’t you? You’d run away in a second if I let you. You wouldn’t care if everyone at 623 Daisy Lane had to die for you. So selfish (p.46)”**. In here, Ray gives Alice a threat again to control her so she will not leave him and will stay with him. Once again, Ray shows his manipulative characteristics and threatens Alice by telling her that he will send everybody in Daisy Lane to death if she runs away from him.

Ray has a plan to kidnap the new little girl that he wants. Ray forces Alice to involve in his plan to kidnap the new little girl.

“So I get her, and when the boy comes, you keep him busy—I know you can do that (eyes going angry, and bitter pressure on my feet)—and then I’ll come find you, take care of him, and we’ll—” He pauses, eyes gleaming, and his fingers skate feather light over my feet.

“We’ll put Annabel’s things in his car, a little dirt and blood on them. Maybe a little on him. And then we vanish and he’s left with a story of a girl who can’t be found.” He chuckles (p.67)”.

The sentence shows that Ray has an evil plan to kidnap the girl. The girl whom he calls Annabel has a brother who is always picking her up from school and then accompanying her in the park. Ray’s plan is to kidnap Annabel, to cover up his trail he plans to make as if Annabel is murdered by her own brother. Through Ray’s plan, it can be seen that he

has methods to get his child victim from kidnapping Annabel, distracting her brother, and until murdering her brother. He will control the situation, so he is innocent.

Next, the day when Ray's plan has to be done has come. In the morning Ray makes Alice gets up from bed and makes her dressed. Ray once again tells his plan to Alice about what she has to do. After everything about the plan has been told to Alice, Ray gives her a newspaper clipping that has tiny girl named Vanessa Judith. She is the baby of Helen and Glenn, Alice's parents, that means she is Alice's young sister. Then, Ray says,

“Mess this up and we'll drive to 623 Daisy Lane and I'll burn everything.

“Mommy and Daddy and I'll hear them screaming and let you hear it too. Then I'll leave you there, roll you in their ashes and put matches in your hands, and when the police come they'll know you were bad and ran away and came back to punish them for forgetting you. After all, you sent those angry letters home. They gave them to the police and hope you never come back (p.73)”

Again, Ray gives Alice a threat to kill her parents and manipulates the situation as if it is her who kills her parents. Ray mentions about the angry letters that actually Alice never wrote. It means Ray has prepared everything to rule Alice's life, so she will do good and never run away from him.

Unfortunately, the day of kidnapping Annabel does not go as it should, so Ray is so angry with Alice. His anger really explodes making him grab a knife from the kitchen and pinning Alice at the wall and putting the knife at her throat. He, then, sticks the knife at Alice's shoulder and she screams. Alice's scream makes the door is knocked by the neighbor. The neighbor asks if there is something wrong and Ray answers,

“Yes, that was my daughter. She was making a salad and cut herself, no, I already called an ambulance but you know how traffic is so I'm driving her there now. Thank you (p.128)”.

Ray is lying and he is making up a story about where the sound of the scream comes from. Ray does that to make the neighbor leave fast and to cover up about the real case.

Since the first week with Ray, Alice has tried to escape from him once. She leaves Ray's apartment, steps out into a parking lot, and then across the street. She runs as fast as she could, yet Ray can chase her. As Ray got her, she cries but then Ray leans over and whispers, **“Shut up or I'll drive back to your house, not to take you home but to kill your parents and make you watch. Make you see what happens to little girls who don't listen (p.58)”.** Alice does not want her parents to die, and she already knows Ray would and could do it. Ray's power in

controlling Alice can be seen by this sentence. Thus, Alice let Ray takes her again to his apartment and becomes his little girl until five years.

Next, after Ray taking Alice out from the aquarium on the day he kidnaps her, he immediately brings her to his car. And then, for the first time Ray asks Alice her name and her house address. Alice is crying and asking Ray to take her home. Ray says, **“Now, I can’t take you to 623 Daisy Lane unless you want everyone there to die. Because that’s what will happen if you go there. Do you want that? (p.133)”**. As previous explanation, pedophiles know well how to manipulate and control children. They will give threats and blackmail to make the child victim involved into his wants which is staying with him and then seducing them again. The bold sentence that portrays Ray’s behavior has the same point with the theory which is giving threat. In order to control Alice to keep her stay with him, Ray gives Alice threat to kill everybody living at Daisy Lane.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on analysis of the data in chapter IV, it can be concluded that the writer has found the main character of Living Dead Girl novel, Ray, undergoes pedophilic disorder. It is proven by many characteristics of pedophilic disorder that Ray shows through narration and dialogues in the novel. He has three characteristics of pedophilic disorder, they are; skilled at manipulating (manipulative), excessive interest in children, and limited peer relationship. The main character, Ray, also experiences one of the three causes of pedophilic disorder which is sexual abuse in background. Due to the experience of sexual abuse in his childhood, Ray defends himself against the traumatic memories by repressing or locking the thoughts and feelings of traumatic events away. Ray unconsciously uses this technique to survive the trauma of childhood abuse. The repressed memories that Ray has do not disappear. They have an accumulative effect and reappear as dysfunctional behavior. Thus, the structure of personality of the main character is dominated mostly by his id urges, his pleasure. Ray's id urges overpower the ego which means he does not consider the reason, logic, safety, or morality values in satisfying all of his urges.

5.2. Suggestion

Novel is a rich source that can be analyzed by the students of English Department. There are many elements of the novel that can be studied and analyzed by reading and understanding the story of the novel. Pedophilic disorder is one of the many issues which can be analyzed. This study is still possible to be analyzed further in other context and form to enrich literature studies. Therefore, further study related to analyze this novel is recommended to explore the novel more deeply.

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