

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER OF EDNA O'BRIEN'S NOVEL
"THE LITTLE RED CHAIRS"**

THESIS



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THESIS

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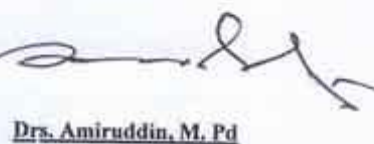
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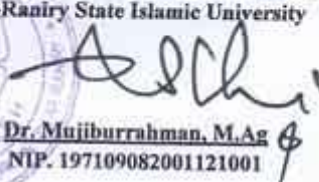
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Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahawa skripsi yang berjudul "An Analysis of The Main Character of Edna O'Brien's Novel: The Little Red Chairs" adalah benar-benar karya asli saya, kecuali lampiran yang disebutkan sumbernya.

Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

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Banda Aceh, 27 Juli 2018



g membuat pernyataan

(Teuku Muktasim)

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The Writer

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	i
CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study.....	1
B. Research Question.....	4
C. Research Aims	5
D. The Significance of Study	5
E. Terminology.....	5
F. The Organization of Chapter	7
CHAPTER TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW	8
A. Definition of Literature	8
B. Novel	9
1. Definition of novel	9
2. Elements of novel.....	10
C. Aspect of Characterization	15
D. Psychological View.....	17
E. Synopsis of the novel “The Little Red Chairs” ...	18
CHAPTER THREE : RESEARCH DESIGN	26
A. Method of the study	26
B. Source of the Data	27
C. Method of Data Collection	27
D. Technique of Data Analysis	28
CHAPTER FOUR : ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL	29
A. Character Analysis of Dr. Vladimir Dragan	29
CHAPTER FIVE : CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION	38
A. Conclusions.....	38
B. Suggestions	38
BIBLIOGRAPHY	40
APPENDICES	

LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIC 1 : Appointment Letter of Supervisor
- APPENDIC 2 : Data Collection
- APPENDIC 3 : Autobiography

ABSTRACT

Literature is an important component at English Department. Literature encompasses compositions that contain stories, dramatized situations, emotions and ideas. Novel is a modern type of prose fiction as opposed to the medieval or classical romances. Novels, need to contain intrinsic and extrinsic elements to make it immersive for readers. Intrinsic elements in a novel are the elements which directly construct the story. Characterization is an essential intrinsic element, because fictions are usually adopted from human experiences that the characters must not contradict with human logic and act as real as possible. To find out characterization, the writer used descriptive method beside library research. “The Little Red Chairs” written by Edna O’Brien. As the second character, Dr. Vladimir Dragan is later revealed to be a fugitive responsible for genocide and war crimes during Bosnian War. This novel explores the consequences of war and suffering victims and survivors, especially women. Dr. Vladimir Dragan interactions with other characters to portray the theme of evil and human’s seemingly natural attraction to it. This thesis explores his character. The writer is interested in identifying the unique psychological traits about him as reflected on his attitude, thoughts and actions. To analyze the characterization of a character there are four channels, which must be elaborated, states the character’s statements or dialogue, actions, inner thoughts, and how other characters describe the said character. After analyzing the characterization of Dr. Vladimir Dragan, the writer concluded that he is a man who is enthusiastic, confident, smart, seducer, wise, cruel, and mysterious.

Keywords: *Edna O’Brien, Dr. Vladimir Dragan, character*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

As an art, literary works are created to be enjoyable by art enthusiastic, enjoying literary works can provide inner excitement and satisfaction because in literary works there are life truth messages even though they are conveyed in the form of fiction, reading literature can be intellectual and spiritual entertainment because also can provide knowledge about an experience that we may not even have experienced.

In the education fields, Literature is an important component and becomes one of the compulsory curriculum because it provides all kinds of knowledge which reflect human life, social, moral, culture, principles, ideology, philosophy of life, religion, even science, and technology. Literature can teach us everything about life, literature also gives us contentment from the art of the literary work. By learning literature, student obtains skills to develop their intellectual, emotional, and spiritual quotient.

Literary works are designed for three main purposes there are to entertain, to provide information of some kind and to inform about how a language is used. (Hudson, 1960, p.272). Literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. A prominent type of literary works is novel. A novel is a long fictional story according to

writer's experience or imagination. The length of a novel is longer than a short story, the novel has a special world, where it offers a rich interpretation of literary studies, has a connection between the reality of human existence and has more insight than play or poetry.

A Novel needs to reveal into parts because of its complexity. The novel comprises both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements in a novel are the elements which construct the story. Those are plot, character, theme, setting, and point of view. Meanwhile, extrinsic elements are those which are outside of the story, but indirectly influence the story building of a literary work. They do not take a part in it (Nurgiyantoro, 2007, p.23-24).

There are numbers of situations in a novel that make the story more attractive, romantic, dramatic, intimidating and conflictive, all the elements of the novel work together to convey feeling and to embody meaning. In any novel, characters are main elements, without characters, there are no conflicts in it. A reader can know the characteristic of characters they read through their dialogues, actions, thoughts, appearances, attitudes, interactions and chosen settings.

Character tightly related to another elements because it plays an important role to show the elements in the novel. In a fiction, the character functions as a substance provider. A story can be assessed from the success of the writer filling in the story with characters that describe humans like human being in general so that readers can experience emotional feelings and get ideas that the writer wants to express (Ginarsa, 1985, p.12).

A novel is usually adopted from human experiences that the characters must act as the real human; at least it does not contradict with human logic. That is why all of the character must be appropriate with real human characterization, too. In the novel, the writer must have special attention to certain individual characters, for example by giving the right name to show a certain identity, this is an attempt to show that the novel is full and authentic reports of human experience (Yusyana, 1991, p.124). In addition, Starbuck (1930, p.9) says, "Fiction is one of the most effective of the arts because it is so well able to portray the intricacies of personality."

"The Little Red Chairs" narrates the story of Fidelma McBride, a women from a small irish village of Cloonoila through her misfortune of being seduced by Dr. Vladimir Dragan who she becomes lovers with Dr. Vladimir Dragan is later revealed as a fugitive responsible for genocide and war crimes during Bosnian War. This novel explores the consequences of war and suffering victims and survivors, especially women.

This novel was written as a 'what if?' story based on the life of a real-life figure of Radovan Karadzic, the Leader of Republika Srpska who participated in the Bosnian conflict of 1990's and committed numerous war crimes. Radovan Karadzic parralels the major character Dr. Vladimir Dragan, as both of them are hiding from prosecution and masquerading as alternative healers. The plot revolves around the relationship between Fidelma and Dr. Dragan, she finds the duality within the charismatic Doctor alluring. How can a person, with such attractive physique and beguiling personality, with his druidic healing skills and

poetic sensibility, be the killer of 11,541 Bosnians? This is one of the issues raised in the novel.

Dr. Vladimir Dragan is important to be analyzed because of his unique characteristic. In particular, the writer is interested in identifying the traits of Dr. Vladimir Dragan as reflected on his attitude, thought, and action, which represent his characterization. To analyze the characterization of a character there are four channels, which must be elaborated, Ridhawati (2007, p.4) states, “they are; what the character says, what the character does, what the character thinks, and what other characters say about him. So, it can be used to depict the clear portray of the major character.”

The novel uses the character of Dr. Vladimir Dragan and his interactions with others in order to portray the theme of evil and human’s seemingly natural attraction to it. In the novel, Vlad is essentially pure evil; he has the blood of thousands of innocent people on his hands and does not seem to care about anyone other than himself. He also does not seem to feel any remorse. Regardless of the evil that is within Vlad, people still followed him during the war. This is because humans are naturally attracted to evil, whether they know it is evil or not?.

B. Research Question

In this research, the writer had two main research questions as the basic reasons to conduct research further. The questions are:

1. How is Dr. Vladimir Dragan character's personality portrayed in "The Little Red Chairs" novel?
2. What factors do affect the motivations of the character (Dr. Vlad) potrayed in the novel?

C. Research Aims

The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the character of Dr. Vladimir Dragan as told by the author in "The Little Red Chairs" in order to better understand his character and what factors affecting the motivations of the character in the novel.

D. The Significance of Study

Based on the research questions mentioned above, this research focuses on the character Dr. Vladimir Dragan in the novel *The Little Red Chairs*. Practically, for teachers and students who want to engage in reading and writing about characters in literature, especially in narrative fictions, this study can be a reference for such activities, as well as a source for conducting further research. In teaching activities, teacher can use the framework of character analysis in this study to help enrich student's understanding of literary characters.

E. Terminology

There are several terms in this thesis, which need a brief explanation in order to achieve the same perception about this study.

1. Analysis

In order to understand more about something we need to study detailed or examination about it, and the process can be named analysis (Hornby, 2000, p.39), it also means that Analysis is an activity to find the implication of something into its constituent parts and then interpret the parts step by step.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the character of Dr. Vladimir Dragan in Edna O'Brien's novel "The Little Red Chairs" to find out his personality and influences to both the main character and the whole story of the novel.

2. Character

Character in literary fictions is individual being presented through extended dramatic or verbal representation. Characters are the first element to look for when reading a story or novel. Characters are most often people, but can be animals or even fictionalized beings like those seen in cartoons or movies. Most often, the story is seen through the eyes of the main character. The main character plays the biggest role and is often the first character introduced. While the secondary characters play a smaller supporting role and introduced throughout the story.

3. "The Little Red Chairs"

"The Little Red Chairs" is a novel written by a female Irish writer, Edna O'Brien about the plight of Fidelma McBride as she faces the consequences of her relationship with Dr. Vladimir Dragan, a war criminal posing as charismatic alternative healer from Montenegro.

F. The Organization of Chapter

This research paper is divided into five chapters; Chapter One consists of background of study, research questions, research aims, the significance of study, terminologi and the organization of chapter. Chapter Two discusses about literature review, the chapter consists of definition of literature, novel and its elements, aspects of characterization, psychological view and synopsis of the novel. Chapter Three comprises method of the study, source of the data, method of data collection and the technique of data analysis. Chapter Four is result and discussion, in this chapter discuss about the novel especially abaou character analysis of Dr. Vladimir Dragan, Dr. Vladimir Dragan's motivations and the impact of Dr. Vladimir dragan character on the novel. In Chapter Five the researcher drew some conclusion of the research and also proposed some suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Literature

Literature is one of the most creative work, a universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of humanity, like fine music and art, fine literature is characterized by imagination, meaningfulness of expression, and good form and technique. Literature may instruct and inform, entertain, express personal joy or pain. (Humphrey, 1985, p.294). we can find literature in written text and even in oral speaking but, the best literature can be found in written texts.

The terminology of literature etymologically taken from *Latin; Litera* means the writing or the alphabets (Wheeler, 2000). Literature itself arose in Europe in 18th century, where firstly was applied as a writing language. Then it was developed by the basis of paradigms that a literature was the use of esthetical language in literary work. Mostly, some novelists agreed with the opinion about the impossibility to construct a definition of literature universally. Hence, it can be said that the definition of literature depends on culture, environment, and situation where the literature acknowledged.

Literature is classified into four categories or genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose (Robert & Jacob, 1995 ,p.2). prose fiction is an imaginative literature and it is also called narrative fiction includes myths,

parables, romances, novel and short stories. Poetry is kind of literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm. Drama is a literature categories designed to be performed by actors, it is written to be performed on a stage before audience, and Nonfiction prose is a literary genre that consists of news, reports, and etc. that describe or interpret facts and present judgement and opinions. And all of that introduces us to new worlds of experience that can make us feel the writer's feeling, enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems, stories, and sometimes we laugh and cry when we read a literary works.

B. Novel

1. Definition

A Novel is a long story, it can be realistic or pure fantasy and even the writer's experience. It often with many characters and involved plot, a writer can create the conflict more complicated than a short story and can give more explanation about the characters without worried about the limit of page.

The word novel itself derived from the Italian *novella*, is an extended fictional narrative in prose (Watt, 1957). Until the eighteen century, the word referred specifically to short fiction of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure. During the 18th century, the novel adopted features of the old romance and became one of the major literary genres. It is today defined mostly by its ability to become the object of

literary criticism demanding artistic merit, a specific 'literary' style and a deeper meaning than a true story of the same content could claim to have. In many European countries, and in Indonesia in its first time, a novel is known as a romance, suggesting its connection with the older form, romance a narrative of a more legendary, poetic nature.

Novel also defined as a fictional prose narrative in which characters and situations typical of real life are depicted within the framework of a plot. Thus, the researcher gets the point that novel is a fictional narrative in prose which containing a life record of a character within the framework of a plot.

2. Elements of novel

A novel as a literary work, which builds in words, has some elements. These elements construct and influence the shape of structure of a novel. They are related to each other, that in explaining one element, the other elements must be included and impossible to be neglected. These elements comprises of theme, plot, character, setting, and point of view.

a. Theme

All novels must contain the theme. The main idea or message to be express in a literary work is a Theme, a theme expressed directly called an explicit theme and a theme impliedly imparted to an event called an implicit theme (Boyd, 1997, p.261). So, it can be seen as the general idea of a story, and to derive it, we have to know what its central purposes is, what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals.

b. Plot

To communicating something, an author uses characters that play a role based on the desired by the writer until finally, a conflict situation arises, this conflict is called a plot. It implicitly stated by Ginarsa (1985, p.11). The plot is based on the interaction of causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically, and authors choose many different ways to develop it.

Most of novel involves more complex plots, usually a plot has a central conflict or problem that the characters struggle to resolve, the complication increases the suspense or tension that holds our interest as a reader. The climax in the plot of story is the point of greatest suspense.

Therefore, plot comprises events where the story exists. The events must relate each other. In the development of the story, plot consists of problems, complication, climax and resolution.

c. Character

The term of character is the image of a human being represented verbally through action, speech, description, and commentary, the author determines which characters are worthy of attention, supported and even loved including determines which characters may be laughed at, disliked or even hated (Roberts and Jacobs, 1995, p.131). From this definition, we know that as a representation of human being, a character is an agent who brings the story to reveal the intention of the author.

A story is usually concerned with a major problem that character must face, this may involve interaction with other character, with a difficult situation,

the character may win, lose or die. To engage readers, a novel must feature character with complex personalities like real people, one character might be brave, and another one might be timid.

Nurgiyantoro divides the classification of character into five sorts. They are according to the role in the story, according to the character's performance function, according to the characterization, according to its development, and the last according to the Reflection Possibility of the Character toward the People in Real Life.

1) According to the Role in the Story

Based on the role, the character can be classified into main character and peripheral character. Main character is the character, which plays the main role in the story, even in some novel, the main character always, appears in every event and situation. While peripheral character is less than main character, and appear only if they have relationship with the main character and in the situation, which related to the main character. Thus in determining the main character, people usually have different opinion, because the fate of the role of each characters usually almost the same.

2) According to the Character's Performance Function

Two types of character from the function of the character they are protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the character who we admired to-one of its popular types is called "hero". This character brings the ideal norms and values

for us. In other hand, antagonist is a character, which always contra with protagonist and who always makes up the conflict for protagonist.

3) According to the Characterization

The character differentiation based on its characterization is divided into flat and round character. Forster (1956) in his book *Aspect of the Novel* define flat character is “a character who do not grow, who end where they begin, who are static. They can be characterized by one or two traits, summed up in a sentence. Round Characters: characters who recognizes, change with, or adjust to circumstances. Complex and many-sided, they touch life at many points.”

4) According to its development

According to the development, the character can be distinguished into static and dynamic character. Static character essentially never change or being developed. In contrast, dynamic character experiences the development by changing situation and event, which can expand or constrict the personality of the character.

5) According to the Reflection Possibility of the Character toward the People in Real Life

There are typical character, which is described as a real person in real life, and in other side, neutral character is the product of author imagination. The readers distinguish the two types of character by seeing the reflection of the character toward the people in real life.

d. Setting

Setting describe about all the sights which used to tell the reader about where and when the story takes place and to describe the social environment which all of these gives the reader the frames of characters of the story.

Setting encompasses not only the usual quantities of time and place, as well as the element loosely called background, but also aspects of atmosphere, a series of details, nuances, and gestures, which give a certain shape to theme and plot.

In relation with other elements of novel, Ginarsa (1985, p.16) explains, “The setting is important because it also determine the acts of characters. The setting shows the relation between the character and the environment. In certain line, setting controls the character and through the character it controls the action.”

e. Point of view

There are four basic points of view according to Abrams (1957), i.e.:

- 1) Dramatized first-person point of view, where the author involve her or himself. She/he takes a part in the story and being a witness. Here, the narrator’s role is very limited
- 2) Objective author point of view where the narrator let the reader to be the witness who see, hear and understand all the thing which can be heard and seen only. As the author, the reader is blocked with the scene. The knowledge of the process of character is gained from what the characters say or do.

- 3) Omniscience author point of view, here, the author sees and knows every thing. The author explains the thinking process of every character, without knowing where he knows the things are from.
- 4) Character point of view which also known as third person point of view. From this point of view, an author can use more than one character's point of view to choose any character that considered know about an event.

C. Aspects of Characterization

In ordinary discourse, the term "character" can take on any of a variety of meanings, depending on the context in which it happens to be used. Consider the difference between the expressions "he's a real character" and "he has real character." Both point to something remarkable about the person in question. However, the kind of thing that has struck the speaker's attention is different.

The first expression refers to the character as an individual, on the other hand the second expression means "one's ethically relevant traits," i.e., the collection of a person's virtues and vices.

It is through characterization that an author makes the character well rounded and complex, even though the writer may not be like the character or share his or her attitudes and beliefs. Characterization can involve developing a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, education, occupation, hobbies, ambitions, motivation, etc.

In essay or novel, characterization is the character's development, which helps to establish themes. Characterization can be presented either directly or indirectly. "Direct characterization takes place when the author tells the audience what character is like. In indirect characterization, the audience must deduce for themselves what the character is like through the character's thoughts, actions, speeches, looks, and interactions with other characters." Ridhawati (2007, p.9).

It can be said that the characterization is the thing inside the character, which built it. It cannot be separated. It is unite and fuse with the character. Moreover, it can be said that there is no character without characterization, and characterization shape the character.

Characterization can be analyzed through four aspects. As quoted by Ridhawati (2007, p.7), Robert (1995) explains that "A character, particularly in fiction, is a figure which is described through: what the character says, what the character does (action), what other characters say about her/him, and what the character thinks."

1. What the Character Says

The characterization is often depicted through the speaking of the characters. Macauley and Lanning (1987) pointed out "Speech is not only concerned with the exchange of information, but also with the characters' attitudes, origins, education, sensitivity and intelligence...." Nevertheless, not all of the speech can describe the nature of a character, and sometimes it is not written directly.

2. What the Character Does

Action is what the character does toward the events that happen in the story. It can be a reaction to show the feeling or the nature of the character. Robert and Jacobs (1995, p.135) points out that “What the character *do* is our best way to understand what they *are*.” Further, they add, “Action may also signal qualities such as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.”

3. What the Character Think

Janet Burroway quotes Aristotle, who said that thought was "the process by which a person works backward in his mind from his goal to determine what action he can take toward that goal at a given moment." So the deed and the says of the character is the manifestation of what his/her thought.

4. What Other Characters Say About Her/Him

The characterization of a character in a story also disclose through the say of other character about her/him. Robert and Jacobs (1995, p.136) assert, “By studying what characters say about each other, you can enhance your understanding of the character being discussed.”

D. Psychological View

Edwin Diller Starbuck (1930, p.31) in his book *A Guide to Books for Character Fiction* explain methods of child study that “It has come to be a recognized fact that no one can hope to rear children of well-rounded characters

without an able understanding of the interest, the activities, the imaginings, the innermost thoughts-in short, the very souls of children.” For that reason, the very soul of children can be gained from a discussion by using psychological view.

Psychologically, everyone has their own nature and gift since they were born which can be developed through education and training. Education is a very important and included in basic need of a person. So parents and educator should give full attention in directing and controlling the children activities. “What should do by the educators is developing attitude and ability of the pupils which can help them to face problems creatively and inventively in the future. Only stuffing the knowledge material would not much help the pupils, because it indefinitely that they can use the information in the upcoming time.”

Matsumoto (2000), cited by Desmita (2008, p.180), explains that “Sense of self is critically important and integral to determining our own thoughts, feeling and action, and how we view the world and ourselves and other in that world, including our relationships with other people, place, thing, and event.” In short, our sense of self is at the core of our being, unconsciously and automatically influencing our every thought, action and feeling. Each individual carries and uses these internal attributed to guide his or her thoughts and actions in different social situations.

E. Synopsis of the Novel “The Little Red Chairs”

Fidelma McBride is the main character in the novel entitled "The Little Red Chairs" by Edna O'Brien, a married woman who would later be seduced by

strangers who come to Cloonoila. Vladimir Dragan and later engage in a scandal with him before it was discovered that the stranger was a fugitive. The novel is made up of three parts, the first part takes the setting in Cloonoila, a village in Ireland, the second part takes place in Sout London where Fidelma McBride retreats, the third part is the last part of the novel, a part what will Fidelma McBride do after the experience life that he experienced.

The first part begins with the arrival of a stranger who claimed to be named Dr. Vladimir Dragan, a Healer and Sex therapist from Montenegro to a town in Ireland: Cloonoila, and wanted to settle there. With looks like a Holy man with a white beard, white hair, in long black coat and wore white gloves. Meet with Dara at the bar, a young man, the hair spiked and plastered with gel, he works in a bar belonging to Mona a widow for over twenty years that always dressed nicely in dark crepe dresses with a corsage of cloth violets on her ample bosom and she spoke in soft, breathy voice. and ask Dara a place to stay.

Next Dr. Vladimir Dragan lives in Fifi's widow's residence, John, Fifi's husband has been dead for more than three years, but she feels that John is regularly still always present to accompany her. At first Fifi refused Dr. Vladimir Dragan, but finally accepted him, even she was impressed with him and admitted that he was a pretty handsome man.

Dr. Vladimir Dragan met young Father Damian to discuss the words "Sex Therapist" Dr. Vladimir Dragan was deemed inappropriately applied in this Catholic country, and Father Damian hoped that the words could be removed or replaced.

After nearly a month in Cloonoila, Clinic of Dr. Vladimir Dragan will be opened with the words "Holistic Healing in Eastern and Western Disciplines". Fifi his landlady got to be familiar with his tastes and habits. At night, he pored over his medical journals and encyclopedias and sometimes, very late he went up into the woods with the big flash lamps for his phone calls and shouts. other times laughing when talking to the comrade. He played a stringed instrument called Fifi being his only audience. Sister Bonaventure who decide she would be the guinea pig of Dr. Vlad, the therapy Dr. Vlad really made her comfortable, even she hoped the therapy never ends but it is very unlikely, it will certainly end as well. Upon her therapy, she went to a meeting organized by Fidelma, that held their meetings once a month and there he told me what he had just experienced, though not all of it.

Fidelma is a woman who longs for a child in her home life, twice pregnant, but twice she miscarried, and now twenty years of age with her husband Jack Colbert McBride in his sixties begins to be a problem. Fidelma felt that Jack was beginning to change after they had to sell their own Boutique stock, he began to let the plants he had planted and once liked, began to shut down and limit the encounter with people. In the end, Fidelma felt his life had no change, the same routine, the same longing and the same solitude. One evening she almost collided with a figure that suddenly appeared to surprise him, the figure was Dr. Vlad. someday, someone shocks her, He apologizes, Fidelma recognizes his voice, so low and distinctive, once Dara takes him to the Store to inquire about the room for rent for his practice and Jack her husband approves it. One night parked in front of

the Castle they meet again, under a cold sky with a few distant stars. Then they enter the bar and enjoy various kinds of joke there, in the bar Dr. Vlad and Fidelma almost never exchanged words, but Fidelma could sense his presence, so attentive, his hands so attractive as they spoke to each other, so polite, mysterious and unattainable, for Fidelma that night to be a very memorable evening.

One day Dr. Vlad brings schoolchildren to get to know nature, to introduce them to both beneficial and poisonous plants, the students seem happy to do it, even as they journey to the forest to fight for the road beside Dr. Vlad, they sang together, but suddenly an unknown guard came and scolded Dr. Vlad and said that only the parents of the students, and the teachers who could take them out, Dr. Vlad tried to say that he was a therapist and had been living in this town for several months, but the guard with a cynical and rude would still process Dr. Vlad, even asserted that would hold him. Dr. Vlad tried to hold back and was not nervous or anything, worried what if he was arrested? Then everything will be uncovered. He gave his fake ID, gave a false explanation of himself in which his real identity no one knew, that he was a warlord, someone responsible for the massacre of a people, he remembered his father who had died in prison, remembering also his wife who sending out letters whose contents that they never meet again, because the situation is increasingly uncertain and his wife also advises Dr. Vlad to surrender himself, of course he will not do it, he will continue to survive. In the end, thanks to his expertise, the guards began to soften, even they made little conversation and finally decided not to hold him. The incident deeply provoked him into a dream, in which he met again with his old friend K, K

spoke at length about their troubles, as they besieged Sarajevo, One thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine days and nights of it, - a terrible day, rotting corpses, rotting garbage, a horrible dog howling. and Yes, eleven thousand, five hundred and forty-one red chairs are used to commemorate those who are victims, anyone will cry to imagine it, let alone the six hundred and forty-three little red chairs signaling the number of children killed by snipers and heavy artillery fired from surrounding mountains.

Dr. Vlad is in everyone's conversation, it's like bringing a miracle to everyone, the women claim to be recovering just by doing two treatments. Miracles also happen to Hamish's wife, she suffered from seizures and they have tried to go to several doctors including specialists in Dublin but there is no change. Vlad managed to make them smile again.

Since the meeting at the Castle, Fidelma often dreamed of Dr. Vlad seems to be Dr. Vlad had charmed him until he finally decided to try therapy with the excuse of treating nerves. The first therapy is normal, Dr. Vlad asked many questions about the life of Fidelma and her husband. Dr. Vlad said that he was happy Fidelma did therapy with him and wished he could come back for therapy and before Fidelma left, he proposed to go for a walk together, and Fidelma seemed to agree.

One day Fidelma was surprised by the arrival of Dr. Vlad in her Book Club, for Fidelma, suddenly the room becomes full of Dr. Vlad. As usual, the activities at the Book Club started with reading books and followed by discussions from all members of the club, which was surprising everyone. Vlad participated in

the discussion, and at the end of the discussion, which surprised Fidelma was Dr. Vlad says that what Fidelma really needs is a lover and Fidelma justifies it.

Finally, they do an affair, they are mesmerized, telling each other about their past and they fall in love, Fidelma is very fascinated and amazed at a strange figure named Dr. Vlad, of course, in the end, Fidelma desperately wanted a child from Dr. Vlad.

One day Fidelma found a wet streak on the sidewalk in front of their shop, it means now is Drs. Vlad clinic, the scribble reads Where Wolves Fuck, she feels weird, she feels she has no enemies and she is sure it is not the inhabitants here who do it, but she is convinced that the one who does it is the one who knows about them both, all this time they are of course hiding about the affair they are from anyone, she talked with Vlad and intend to report it to the authorities, but Dr. Vlad stopped her. Lately, odd occurrences are frequent, from the broken windows of the car. Vlad, Leaking tires and worst of all is the graffiti. Her last encounter with Dr. Vlad is on Muck Island when he told her that they could not meet again, as it was becoming dangerous. And now with this graffiti, Dr. Vlad prevents her from reporting to the authorities, even Dr. Vlad told him to forget everything, Fidelma was shocked, after all that happened, now he must forget everything, including forgetting their relationship? While now in her womb there is a baby belonging to Dr. Vlad, yes Fidelma finally got pregnant and it was Dr. Vlad. Dr. Vlad goes without a trace, without communication, without words, go where he can not find him.

When people are confused, Dr. Vlad back, he suddenly appeared from behind the rental car, they were surprised to see the appearance of Dr. Vlad is a mess, like a cave man.

The rented bus will go to a celebration, a celebration that has been planned since a few months before, Dr. Vlad plans to recite his own poetry at the foot of Ben Bulbin, in homage to Yeats, and accompany himself on gusle. Afterward, there would be a picnic, with others invited to sing or recite as they wish. But since his sudden disappearance, the outing had lost momentum. Were it not for Fidelma, Fifi, and actress from Dublin, the event would have been quashed altogether. Passenger bus mostly women in their Sunday best, flowered dresses and matching jackets, the younger ones in T-shirts and jeans, while the actress who had come specially from Dublin to recite was in a cream trouser suit and wore a green chunky necklace. Fidelma had been booked as a substitute to recite his poems, which she deemed 'Mystical and Quasi-Philosophical'. Inside the bus Dr. Vlad was sitting behind the driver, Fidelma wishing he had looked around and gave her a smile, since the morning on the graffiti case, she never again heard about him. Halfway through, the bus they were traveling on was stopped by the uniformed officers, they checked the passengers, found Dr. Vlad, they asked for his identity and decided to arrest him, the argument and rejection of Dr. Vlad but they keep insisting on him and saying that his identity is fake.

All of a sudden the city was in an uproar, they did not think that the usual cure for them turned out to be a false doctor, behind his friendly greeting, apparently harboring a dreadful past, was charged with being responsible for the

massacre of a people and being a fugitive. Meanwhile came three foreigners to Cloonoila and asked him many things about Dr. Vlad, until finally, they knew that there was a woman named Fidelma who had close contact with Dr. Vlad. They were looking for Fidelma to her house. When they got home they said they were the blood brother of Dr. Vlad and wanted to talk about her, and they took Fidelma somewhere. On the way, they knew that Fidelma was pregnant by Dr. Vlad. And when they get to where they are headed, forcibly immediately abort the fetus that is in Fidelma in a cruel way and after that, they leave Fidelma there. Fortunately, she could still be saved after the frightened driver the three strangers hired while carrying Fidelma to meet Dara and pick up the dying Fidelma. And here the first part of Novel ends.

The second part of the novel tells about Fidelma's life journey in South London, after the hurtful event that happened to her, Fidelma decided to retreat to South London City and nobody knows where she is, there she meets Jasmeen and is accommodated by her, in fact, Jasmeen works at a charity for accommodating homeless displaced people, but the charity Jasmeen works on can not accept Fidelma because this charity only accommodates people who have a family and have children to make sure they get a place to live and their children can go to school. Jasmeen helped Fidelma because she remembered that she had been flown away like Fidelma and had been assisted by someone from Ireland.

While in Sout London Fidelma had a life experience she had never experienced before, she met people with various problems and had worked for 5 ½ weeks as a cleaner at a Bank but was finally fired because of the traps of her

racist superiors. Time passed and Fidelma received word that Jack her husband had forgiven what she had done.

In the Third part of the Novel section, Fidelma follows the course of the trial. Vlad on charges charged to him. Then Fidelma visited the prison where Dr. Vlad was arrested, Fidelma lost control of her, she was angry and cursed Dr. Vlad, she tells of the bitter events that she experienced, but Dr. Vlad did not seem to care, he was cold and as if he did not know or did not want to know what Fidelma was talking about.

After that Fidelma returns to Cloonoila, she is shocked when her husband suddenly calls her and tells her to baptize herself once again, that's what made her go back to Cloonoila again, so sad after that Jack her husband died.

In South London she is not a stranger anymore, everyone knows her and has given the nickname of Delphi, she decides to make South London his home, here, she works in charities to help the families of immigrants who are drowned, meet with many people with a variety of backgrounds and various difficulties of life make her understand the real meaning of life, unlike when in Cloonoila where she feels lonely and feel homesick for something she did not know, and here she felt comfortable, comfortable as what should be called Home.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter comprises explanation the method of the study which used by the researcher. It also explores the source of the data, method of data collection, and the techniques of data analysis.

A. Method of the Study

The method used in this research is the descriptive-qualitative method. Nurgiyantoro defines descriptive-qualitative method as the procedures of a study, which studying the result of literary works and must be synchronized with research found in the reality of the novel (cited by Ridhawati 2007, p.13). According to Mardailis, the purpose of this method is to describe situations by explaining, noting, analyzing, and interpreting the situation, This method does not use hypothesis test, but only describe the information based on the variables of the analyzing data (cited by Amrifina, p.3). Furthermore, Cindy Dawson Boyd (1997, p.98) added that description creates a clear picture of a person, animal, object, place, or event. A writer paints this picture in detail that appeals to the five senses. The details help us see, hear, taste, touch, or smell in your imagination, whatever is being described. A writer chooses descriptive details carefully to gain the interest of readers.

F. Source of the Data

The main source used in this study is a novel entitled "The Little Red Chairs" by an Irish author named Edna O'Brien, the fictional work of the 23rd published by Edna O'Brien. "The Little Red Chairs" was published by Faber and Faber on October 27, 2015 and consists of 299 pages.

This novel received a good response from critics, Philip Roth, a novelist from the United States said that "The Little Red Chairs" is a masterpiece of Edna O'Brien. There are many more positive responses to this novel which indicates that the novel is very interesting and worth reading.

G. Method of Data Collection

The data is obtained through library research and document analysis, which involves skimming (superficial examination) ,reading (thorough examination), and interpretation (Bowen, 2009, p.7). Roberts and Jacobs (1995, p. 135-136), emphasize that researchers must use their own knowledge and experience to make judgements about the qualities of the characters by considering on how a character is presented through five ways: actions, descriptions (personal and environmental), dramatic statements and thoughts, other character's statements about the said character, and statements by the author speaking as a storyteller or observer.

H. Technique of Data Analysis

Collected data is classified based on criteria and analyzed. Intrinsic elements of plot, theme, characterization, symbolism and setting is taken into account, but to answer the research problem, the focus of the researcher is in the characterization of Dr. Vladimir Dragan and his psychological motivation.

According to Nurgiantoro (2007, p.212) there are three principles in identifying characters, namely:

1. Repetition, this principle had done by emphasizing the characterization in more than one time or mention it in other word which meaning is to strengthen the portray of the character and his/her characterization,
2. Collection, in most all fiction, the characterization described along the plot, so the identifying of the character must be done by collecting all the data. The collection is important to complete and give a clear description of the character,
3. Similarity and contrast, in this principle a character is compared with another character.

In this study will be focused on the collection principle but did not rule out using two other principles to support the results of this research if necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the synopsis of the novel and the result of the study by discussing the data related with the research question proposed through psychological traits which are obtained from four channel of characterization: what the character says, what the character does, what the character thinks, and what other characters say about her.

A. Character Analysis of Dr. Vladimir Dragan

The following are traits of Dr. Vladimir Dragan indentified from the passages of the novel.

1. Enthusiastic and confident

He stays by the water's edge, apparently mesmerised by it. (Page 3)

'Ah,' the doctor exclaims. Now he understands, he has grasped the nettle, he no longer sees through a glass darkly – *Sex Therapist* is bogey. (Page 26)

'You mean a Q & A,' the doctor says enthusiastically. He is anxious to get acquainted with the local people because he intends to make Cloonoila his home, sensing in it that primal innocence, lost to most places in the world. (Page 28)

Dr. Vlad loved nature, he was amazed at the beautiful scenery that stretches across Cloonoila. The rivers, the rocks all fascinated him.

Speaking with Father Damien about the words will use by Dr. Vlad on his practical activities, he is very enthusiastic, because he is determined to make Cloonoila as his Home, therefore, anything he will do for that purpose.

With utter confidence, the doctor gives his name, his age, his occupation, Alexandria where he was born, the various countries where he was educated, the Balkan countries he has lived in, the academies where he has studied, the cities in which he received honours, and the date when he arrived in Cloonoila. (Page 63)

And the self-confidence he showed when he was interrogated by the guard who caught him took the children out of school to study nature that was not allowed unless it was approved. Dr. Vlad confidently told him about him.

2. Smart

His name is on everybody's lips, Dr Vlad this and Dr Vlad that. He has done wonders for people, women claiming to be rejuvenated, just after two treatments. (Page 75)

It is clear that Dr. Vlad is a clever person, as well as good at hiding his true identity, he also has expertise in medicine, he knows natural ingredients that are useful or poisonous, and he has other skills.

3. Seducer

'A woman brought me here,' he said then with a touch of mischief, describing how one night in monastery, there appeared to him, pale-faced and with tears streaming down her cheeks, a woman, saying *I am of Ireland*, entreating him to come there. (Page 9)

'Your House is most unusual,' he said.

'Ach it's tumbling,' she said but she was proud to hear it. (Page 17-18)

He helped in her search and soon it was up into the woods, where they moved stealthily, listening for any little stir. (Page 18)

Everyone wanted to be the person walking next to him. (Page 57)

For women, Dr. Vlad is very attractive and handsome, and clever with seductive words. For example, With a naughty he told Dara why he arrived at Cloonoila.

And how he was able to make Fifi happy by praising her home and even helping her dog trapped in the forest, of course he did so he could rent a place to stay in Fifi's house, and proved Fifi allowed him to stay at her house.

Children are also happy with Dr. Vlad, they scramble want to walk beside Dr. Vlad when they have classes outside the classroom to the forest to get to know the useful herbs.

He apologised. It was Dr. Vladimir. She recognised that voice, so low and distinctive, not like any of the voices she was accustomed to. (Page 44).

She had scarcely exchanged a word with him in the bar and yet she had a sense of him, how attentive he was, his hands so expressive, as if they too talked, absorbing everything around him, infinitely courteous, yet mysterious and inscrutable. (Page 48)

Since the evening in the Castle I had only glimpsed him ... I began to dream of him (Page 76)

Fidelma was surprised to see Dr. Vlad come in, and stand by the back wall, and suddenly the room was full of him. (Page 79)

To everyone's surprise, Dr. Vlad took the floor and walked forward to the center. With deference, he then asked Fidelma's permissions to say a few words. (Page 83)

'At the risk of being too blunt . . . it seems to me Mrs. McBride . . . that what you want is a lover.'

'It is,' she said, surprised at her boldness and putting it down to the chaotic evening. (Page 85)

Dr. Vlad was kneeling nearby, which came as a surprise, looked quickly around and then grasped her arm, to stay her the bother of doing it. He touched her cheeks all over, his finger deciphering the untamed passions within and as his palm moved downwards, (Page 88)

He greeted her warmly, arm outstretched: 'Let me look at you . . . still beautiful. . . a little too thin perhaps.' (Page 267)

How impressed Fidelma to Dr. Vlad, she is very familiar with his unique voice. The gestures of his hands are able to tell a lot without talking and Dr. Vlad got carried away in his dream.

Dr. Vlad was also astonishing to surprise people, how happy he made Fidelma when suddenly he was present at Fidelma's Book Club, and more surprisingly he dared to appear in the discussion at this club. Even boldly he told Fidelma that all he wanted was a lover, which Fidelma spontaneously answered with the word 'It is.' and the next story is predictable, their affair is inevitable.

Fidelma visited Dr. Vlad in prison, early meet, Dr. Vlad still tried to seduce Fidelma by saying that he was still beautiful, though in the end their meeting did not go well.

4. Wise

When she paid him, she was impressed by the fact that he refuse a tip an moreover, escorted her down the steep stairs to the door. (Page 36)

'I was thinking of the children . . . the shock it will be, the trauma, seeing me carter away in such circumstances. Why not let me walk them home and drop them off at their house and then I can meet with rhe teacher and you and subsequently, we go to the local guard.' (Page 64)

'Well, we run, then I sit them down and talk about motivation . . . their dream of playing for their country one day.' (Page 65)

'If I am crazy then patriotism itself is crazy.' (Page 265)

Dr. Vlad is known wisely, he does not want to receive tips from his patients, his patients simply pay according to the price set.

The wisdom of dr. Vlad also showed him when the guard rudely interrogated him while there were still many school children brought by Dr. Vlad to get to know nature. He advises the guards to keep the children from traumatizing to see what events they have never seen before.

And he also succeeds in melt-away the guard, even telling him a lot, including telling him how Dr. Vlad teaches football on the kids and his way is very impressive.

Dr. Ir. Vlad was seen in the Court, when he was defending, loudly he said the words that made the court stand in silence for the sake of hearing his words.

5. Cruel and Mysterious

‘But I am known as Vuk,’ the man said with tentative smile. Vuk was popular name for sons in his homeland, because of the legend attached to it concerning a woman who had lost several infants in succession, deciding to name her newborn Vuk, meaning wolf, because the witches who ate the babies would be too terrified to confront the wolf-child. (Page 9)

... and sometimes, very late, he went up into the woods with the big flash lamp to make phone calls. He had two cell phones, one for work and one that was private and in these late calls she often heard him shouting ... (Page 32)

Dr. Ir. Vlad is seen when he introduces himself that he is also known as Vuk, which means wolf, where in layman wolf means a beast.

Then Fifi also often finds Dr. Vlad at midnight made a phone call that he sometimes shouted at calling, not at all friendly. Another mysterious thing when Fifi found Dr. Vlad, she found strange items such as guns, bullets, various kinds of foreign currency and passports with different photos, this of course makes Fifi suspicious.

‘That siege’, K began, ‘broke many hearts but not ours . . .’ (Page 68)

'Ja znam ko si ti,' Mujo says. He does know him. The voice is unmistakable. This is the voice from before, the voice he heard on television when he was three, or maybe four, the voice that put terror into people and filled him with fear before he fully knew what fear was. (Page 109)

Then he was gone. Gone to where she would not find him. (Page 120)

Fifi knew different. It was more sinister than that. One time, when she found the key to his safe and had opened it, she discovered guns, ammunition, money in different currencies and several passports, each photo of him so radically different, bearded, clean shaven and once with an implausible red wig. (Page 127)

They saw image of him in his wartime swagger, and once with the Russian poet, both men shooting into the town of Sarajevo, as if it were a game, and accompanying it were lines his poetry. (Page 129)

Nothing of emotion or even surprise registered on his face, as he held up a sheaf of papers to show her. (Page 269)

And finally Dr. Vlad is known that he is a very cruel man, he is responsible for the massacre in Sarajevo, many victims including children. Although in his dreams but his friend K said that the incident made many hearts destroyed but not with the hearts of those who have been petrified.

Fidelma also felt Dr. Vlad when he suddenly disappeared without a trace leaving her, then while visiting Dr. Vlad was in prison, how disappointed she was because Dr. Vlad did not want to know when Fidelma told at length about what happened and experienced by Fidelma and the prospective baby, until in the end Fidelma upset and call him a monster.

B. Dr. Vladimir Dragan' Motivations

In the novel, Dr. Vladimir Dragan was portrayed to be the mastermind of many horrific crimes during the Bosnian war:

He had risen from being an obscure doctor to the global notoriety that he had always craved and was now on his way to the Tribunal in The Hague, to be indicted for crimes that included genocide, ethnic cleansing, massacres, tortures, detaining people in camps and displacing hundreds of thousands. (Page 129)

You were the commander, the leader, the mastermind whom diplomats and big shots came to appeal to, to implore you to call the siege off. You Promised the siege would be lifted, the shelling would stop and food and aid convoys would be allowed in, except none of that happened. (Page 69)

So came the next bonanza. Srebrenica. A killing Spree. Eight thousand bosniak men boarded onto buses, assured of their safety, driven off and where, it is said, the shooting began after dark. (Page 70)

He (The prosecuting barrister) enumerated the thousands of civilians arrested, brutalised, killed, the tens of thousands uprooted by force, the hundreds of thousands besieged for months, years, killing sprees, cyclones of revenge, detainees held in dreadful places of detentions and hundreds executed. (Page 260)

His acts of violence is not of ordinary crimes. Genocide, ethnic cleansing, and torture are all very horrendous crimes. Thus, his motivation for doing so is not as simple as revenge or jealousy. Staub (1999) posited that certain psychological and social processes that move a group from conditions that are instigators to actual violence. The process begins with individuals who experience difficult life conditions to turn to the group for identity and connection. Then they turn to scapegoating, claiming that some other group is responsible for life problems. The third is adoption or creation of ideologies, visions of a better world, of ideal social arrangements that would usually justify ill-treatment of the scapegoated groups.

While such process do not by themselves improve life conditions, but it satisfies the needs for identity, connection, and comprehension of reality.

The corresponding identity portrayed in this novel is the serbian identity adhered Dr. Dragan and his subordinates as well as the serbian stranger in the bar whom Fidelma met at a bar. They see themselves as victims while they believe that they are superior than other ethnic groups:

You insisted you were ready to negotiate, while also demanding human rights, placing yourself and your people in the role of victim – *We are mice at the jaws of cats at play*. At the outset, these dignitaries were always given a history lesson, our wronged race, starting with the battle of Kosovo in 1389. (Page 69)

‘What’s the difference between a Muslim, a Croat and a Serb? A Muslim will smile to your face and stab you in the back, a Croat won’t smile but maybe won’t stab you in the back, Serb will look at you proudly and deal with you like a man.’ (Page 281)

The writer also portrays the Dragan and Serbs in general have historical and cultural traits that urge the to fight in wars:

He had made bread himself, having grown up in the house of women, when various ancestors had on the battlefield and latter his father, who was a partisan, imprisoned as a traitor. (Page 96)

‘We live side by side, different religions, Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim, we celebrate feasts, Christmas, January 6, St Bartholomew, Eeaster. We never talk religion, we drink, we sing, but old wounds come suppurating away. Bloody hell, sixty years of peace too much for warring men. Negativity. Unrest. Our front. Their front. The shit happen. Our dogs know it before we do. Bang bang. Expansion, consolidation, elimination...’ (Page 281)

Staub (1999) explains that dominant groups usually develop legitimizing ideologies that justify subordinating other groups. They often see themselves as superior and deserving of their status due to their race, religion, intelligence, hard work, worldview, or other characteristics. Destructive Nationalistic ideologies

creates conflict and is pursued by violent means; and the desire to enhance the power, wealth, and purity of one's group. Dragan reflects his toxic ideology in some passages:

‘But I think races should not mix... when I meet a real Frenchman or a real German or a real Irishman... they have something that flowers have... a distinct scent of their own’ (Page 269).

Ethnic purification must happen, even if in the end you ruled over a land of ghosts. (Page 70)

We love our country and vowed to leave it a better place than when we had been born into it. (Page 71)

*When the time comes for gun barrels to speak,
For heroic days, valorous nights,
When a foreign army floods your country,
And wreaks havoc and causes damage in it,
That condition must be righted:
Then you roam your homeland on foot,
And your boots fight side by side with you.*
(Lines of Dragan’s poetry, Page 129)

Dragan Believes his ideology justifies his acts of violence. Thus, he does not feel any remorse or even nightmares for his atrocities. This is evident during his trial and Fidelma’s visit, as Dragan persists that he is innocent:

‘if I am crazy then patriotism itself is crazy’ (265).

‘you saw...you heard...they paint me a monster, when all the time I was seeking to create a homogeneous peace.’ (Page 268)

‘that smogasbord of crime of which I am accused is false.’ He says going towards her, ‘untrue, shibboleths... with breaking down happening in my country, in my people, in my psyche, what ought I have done, lain down like a lamb for the wolves to arrive...’

‘Do you not have bad dreams, nightmares?’ she says

‘No... I sleep well... I dream well... I dream of women... I dream of my mountains... and I will, like Virgil, return home to die.’ (Page 276)

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the results of the analysis can be concluded that Dr. Vladimir Dragan recounted in the novel "The Little Red Chairs" by Edna O'Brien is someone very intelligent, both in terms of the knowledge he has and his ability to adapt and attract the sympathy of many people, he is also an attractive figure so many admires him as a desirable figure. Proven with the love that grew in Fidelma McBride's heart for Dr. Vlad, until Fidelma very much wanted the child from him. In addition, Dr. Vlad is also someone who is good at hiding his past so that when his real identity is known, everyone is surprised. But behind all that, he was the one responsible for massacres, violence and atrocities.

His motivation for the violence he committed is his destructive nationalistic ideology. He believes that Serbs are superior and that they have been wronged by other groups. This justifies him commanding massacres after massacres during the war as part of ethnic purification for the sake of his people and his land.

B. Suggestion

The researcher would like to give some recommendation for further study about this novel. The researcher suggests the next study about Fidelma McBride, the main character in this novel who falls in love with Dr. Vlad, the stranger

whom the beloved by her recently discovered was a fugitive, their inevitable relationship, a scandalous affair that made Fidelma subsequently felt a very painful torture until finally, he had to go into retreat. For further research can be examined how Fidelma struggle in forgetting the grim moments that he experienced and start a new life in a new place until he can find the peace that he did not get in Cloonoila. His determination can inspire those who want to rise from a downturn to be able to regain their passion in life.

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APPENDIX 2

DATA PRESENTATION

1. Enthusiastic and confident

He stays by the water's edge, apparently mesmerised by it. (Page 3)

'Ah,' the doctor exclaims. Now he understands, he has grasped the nettle, he no longer sees through a glass darkly – Sex Therapist is bogey. (Page 26)

'You mean a Q & A,' the doctor says enthusiastically. He is anxious to get acquainted with the local people because he intends to make Cloonoila his home, sensing in it that primal innocence, lost to most places in the world. (Page 28)

With utter confidence, the doctor gives his name, his age, his occupation, Alexandria where he was born, the various countries where he was educated, the Balkan countries he has lived in, the academies where he has studied, the cities in which he received honours, and the date when he arrived in Cloonoila. (Page 63)

2. Smart

His name is on everybody's lips, Dr Vlad this and Dr Vlad that. He has done wonders for people, women claiming to be rejuvenated, just after two treatments. (Page 75)

3. Seducer

'A woman brought me here,' he said then with a touch of mischief, describing how one night in monastery, there appeared to him, pale-faced and with tears streaming down her cheeks, a woman, saying I am of Ireland, entreating him to come there. (Page 9)

'Your House is most unusual,' he said.

'Ach it's tumbling,' she said but she was proud to hear it. (Page 17-18)

He helped in her search and soon it was up into the woods, where they moved stealthily, listening for any little stir. (Page 18)

Everyone wanted to be the person walking next to him. (Page 57)

He apologised. It was Dr. Vladimir. She recognised that voice, so low and distinctive, not like any of the voices she was accustomed to. (Page 44).

She had scarcely exchanged a word with him in the bar and yet she had a sense of him, how attentive he was, his hands so expressive, as if they too talked, absorbing everything around him, infinitely courteous, yet mysterious and inscrutable. (Page 48)

Since the evening in the Castle I had only glimpsed him ... I began to dream of him (Page 76)

Fidelma was surprised to see Dr. Vlad come in, and stand by the back wall, and suddenly the room was full of him. (Page 79)

To everyone's surprise, Dr. Vlad took the floor and walked forward to the center. With deference, he then asked Fidelma's permissions to say a few words. (Page 83)

'At the risk of being too blunt . . . it seems to me Mrs. McBride . . . that what you want is a lover.'
'It is,' she said, surprised at her boldness and putting it down to the chaotic evening. (Page 85)

Dr. Vlad was kneeling nearby, which came as a surprise, looked quickly around and then grasped her arm, to stay her the bother of doing it. He touched her cheeks all over, his finger deciphering the untamed passions within and as his palm moved downwards, (Page 88)

He greeted her warmly, arm outstretched: 'Let me look at you . . . still beautiful. . . a little too thin perhaps.' (Page 267)

4. Wise

When she paid him, she was impressed by the fact that he refuse a tip and moreover, escorted her down the steep stairs to the door. (Page 36)

'I was thinking of the children . . . the shock it will be, the trauma, seeing me carter away in such circumstances. Why not let me walk them home and drop them off at their house and then I can meet with the teacher and you and subsequently, we go to the local guard.' (Page 64)

'Well, we run, then I sit them down and talk about motivation . . . their dream of playing for their country one day.' (Page 65)

'If I am crazy then patriotism itself is crazy.' (Page 265)

5. Cruel and Mysterious

‘But I am known as Vuk,’ the man said with tentative smile. Vuk was popular name for sons in his homeland, because of the legend attached to it concerning a woman who had lost several infants in succession, deciding to name her newborn Vuk, meaning wolf, because the witches who ate the babies would be too terrified to confront the wolf-child. (Page 9)

... and sometimes, very late, he went up into the woods with the big flash lamp to make phone calls. He had two cell phones, one for work and one that was private and in these late calls she often heard him shouting ... (Page 32)

‘*Ja znam ko si ti,*’ Mujo says. He does know him. The voice is unmistakable. This is the voice from before, the voice he heard on television when he was three, or maybe four, the voice that put terror into people and filled him with fear before he fully knew what fear was. (Page 109)

Then he was gone. Gone to where she would not find him. (Page 120)

Fifi knew different. It was more sinister than that. One time, when she found the key to his safe and had opened it, she discovered guns, ammunition, money in different currencies and several passports, each photo of him so radically different, bearded, clean shaven and once with an implausible red wig. (Page 127)

They saw image of him in his wartime swagger, and once with the Russian poet, both men shooting into the town of Sarajevo, as if it were a game, and accompanying it were lines his poetry. (Page 129)

Nothing of emotion or even surprise registered on his face, as he held up a sheaf of papers to show her. (Page 269)

6. Dr. Vladimir Dragan’ Motivations

He had risen from being an obscure doctor to the global notoriety that he had always craved and was now on his way to the Tribunal in The Hague, to be indicted for crimes that included genocide, ethnic cleansing, massacres, tortures, detaining people in camps and displacing hundreds of thousands. (Page 129)

You were the commander, the leader, the mastermind whom diplomats and big shots came to appeal to, to implore you to call the siege off. You Promised the siege would be lifted, the shelling would stop and food and aid convoys would be allowed in, except none of that happened. (Page 69)

So came the next bonanza. Srebrenica. A killing Spree. Eight thousand bosniak men boarded onto buses, assured of their safety, driven off and where, it is said, the shooting began after dark. (Page 70)

He (The prosecuting barrister) enumerated the thousands of civilians arrested, brutalised, killed, the tens of thousands uprooted by force, the hundreds of thousands besieged for months, years, killing sprees, cyclones of revenge, detainees held in dreadful places of detentions and hundreds executed. (Page 260)

You insisted you were ready to negotiate, while also demanding human rights, placing yourself and your people in the role of victim – We are mice at the jaws of cats at play. At the outset, these dignitaries were always given a history lesson, our wronged race, starting with the battle of Kosovo in 1389. (Page 69)

‘What’s the difference between a Muslim, a Croat and a Serb? A Muslim will smile to your face and stab you in the back, a Croat won’t smile but maybe won’t stab you in the back, Serb will look at you proudly and deal with you like a man.’ (Page 281)

He had made bread himself, having grown up in the house of women, when various ancestors had on the battlefield and latter his father, who was a partisan, imprisoned as a traitor. (Page 96)

‘We live side by side, different religions, Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim, we celebrate feasts, Christmas, January 6, St Bartholomew, Eeaster. We never talk religion, we drink, we sing, but old wounds come suppurating away. Bloody hell, sixty years of peace too much for warring men. Negativity. Unrest. Our front. Their front. The shit happen. Our dogs know it before we do. Bang bang. Expansion, consolidation, elimination...’ (Page 281)

‘But I think races should not mix... when I meet a real Frenchman or a real German or a real Irishman... they have something that flowers have... a distinct scent of their own’ (Page 269).

Ethnic purification must happen, even if in the end you ruled over a land of ghosts. (Page 70)

We love our country and vowed to leave it a better place than when we had been born into it. (Page 71)

When the time comes for gun barrels to speak,
For heroic days, valorous nights,

When a foreign army floods your country,
And wreaks havoc and causes damage in it,
That condition must be righted:
Then you roam your homeland on foot,
And your boots fight side by side with you.
(Lines of Dragan's poetry, Page 129)

'if I am crazy then patriotism itself is crazy' (265).

'you saw...you heard...they paint me a monster, when all the time I was seeking to create a homogeneous peace.' (Page 268)

'that smogabord of crime of which I am accused is false.' He says going towards her, 'untrue, shibboleths... with breaking down happening in my country, in my people, in my psyche, what ought I have done, lain down like a lamb for the wolves to arrive...'

'Do you not have bad dreams, nightmares?' she says

'No... I sleep well... I dream well... I dream of women... I dream of my mountains... and I will, like Virgil, return home to die.' (Page 276)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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Banda Aceh, July 28th 2018

The Writer