

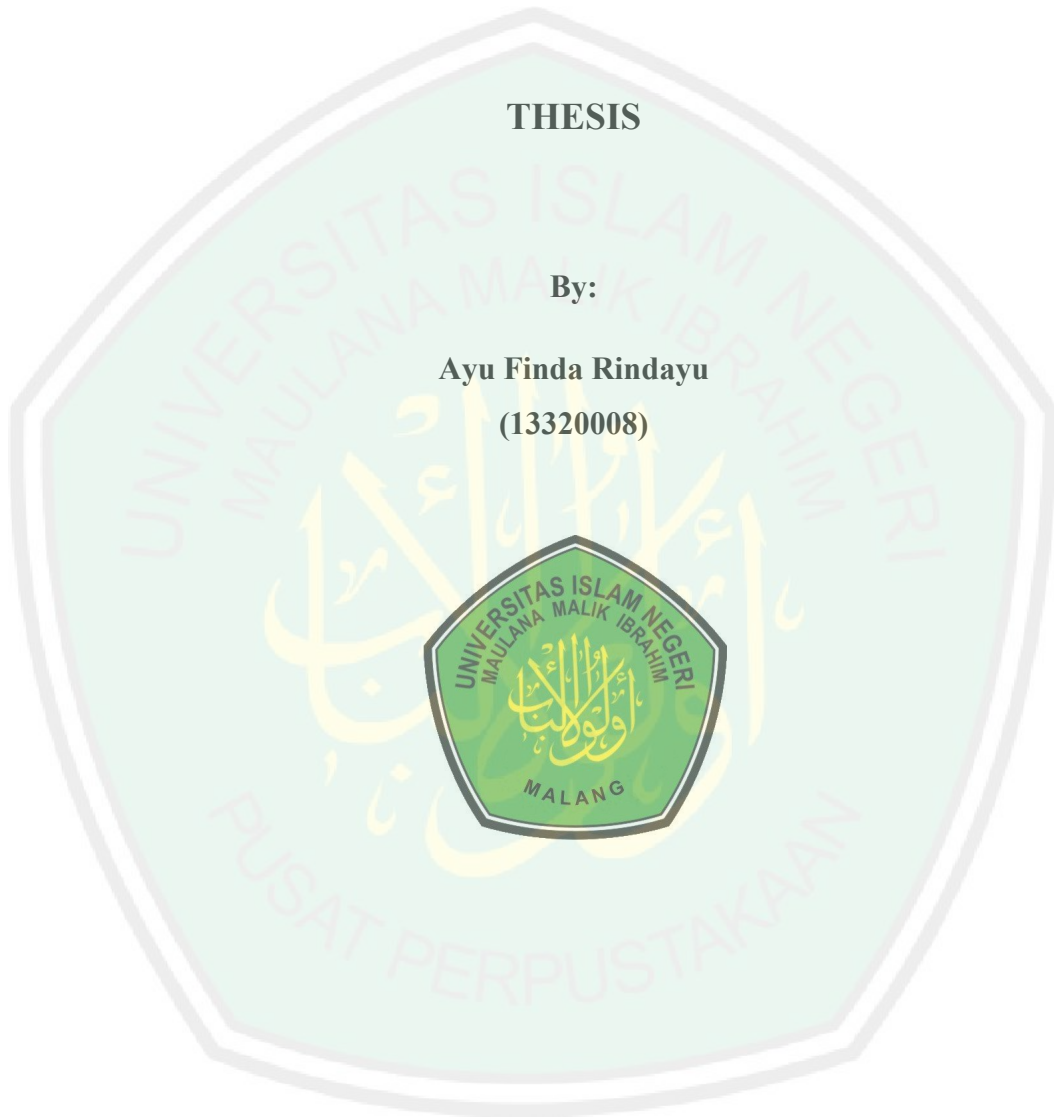
**AMNESIA EXPERIENCED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
CAL ARMISTEAD'S "BEING HENRY DAVID" NOVEL**

THESIS

By:

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**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG
2017**

**AMNESIA EXPERIENCED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
CAL ARMISTEAD’S “BEING HENRY DAVID” NOVEL**

THESIS

Presented to:

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang to fulfill the
requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S. S)

By: Ayu Finda Rindayu (13320008)

Advisor

Dr. Syamsuddin M.Hum



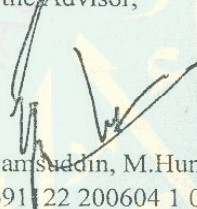
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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG
2017**

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This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of Ayu Finda Rindayu, entitled "*Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" Novel*" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department.

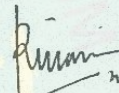
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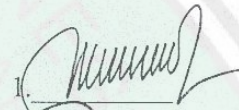
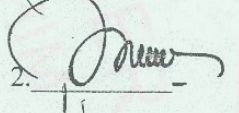
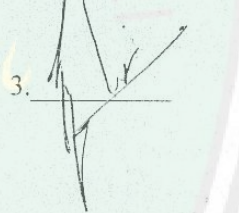
LEGITIMATION SHEET

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STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declare that the thesis I wrote entitled "*Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" Novel*" is truthfully my original work and did not incorporate to any material previously written or published by another author or writer except those indicated in quotations, paraphrasing method and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, August 2017



Ayu Finda Rindaya

Motto

I have no talent, my only talent is that I just don't quit



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved and precious people in my life, especially my mother and father for their struggle, tears, sacrificed willingness or even dream for the sake of my smile.

My beloved old sister and big brother Frida Maria Ulfa and Hertyas Fajar Agung for their endless support and pray.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT for his mercies and blessings in guiding the researcher to accomplish this thesis entitled *Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" Novel* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S). Peace and salutation always be granted to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought Islam as the *Rohmatan lil-alam* religion.

In finishing this thesis I do realize that it will not get succeeded any interference from other people. Thus, my greatest gratitude goes well to Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, M.Ag as the rector of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A as the dean of Faculty of Humanities and Rina Sari, M. Pd. as the head of English Letters Department and all lecturers in English Letters Department who have taught me during I studied at this university.

I also want to express my deepest gratitude to my thesis advisor, Dr. Syamsuddin M.Hum who has patiently guided and helped me in writing this thesis with his consideration and his great motivation. Thanks a lot for the guidance, encouragement, understanding and everything that have been transferred to me.

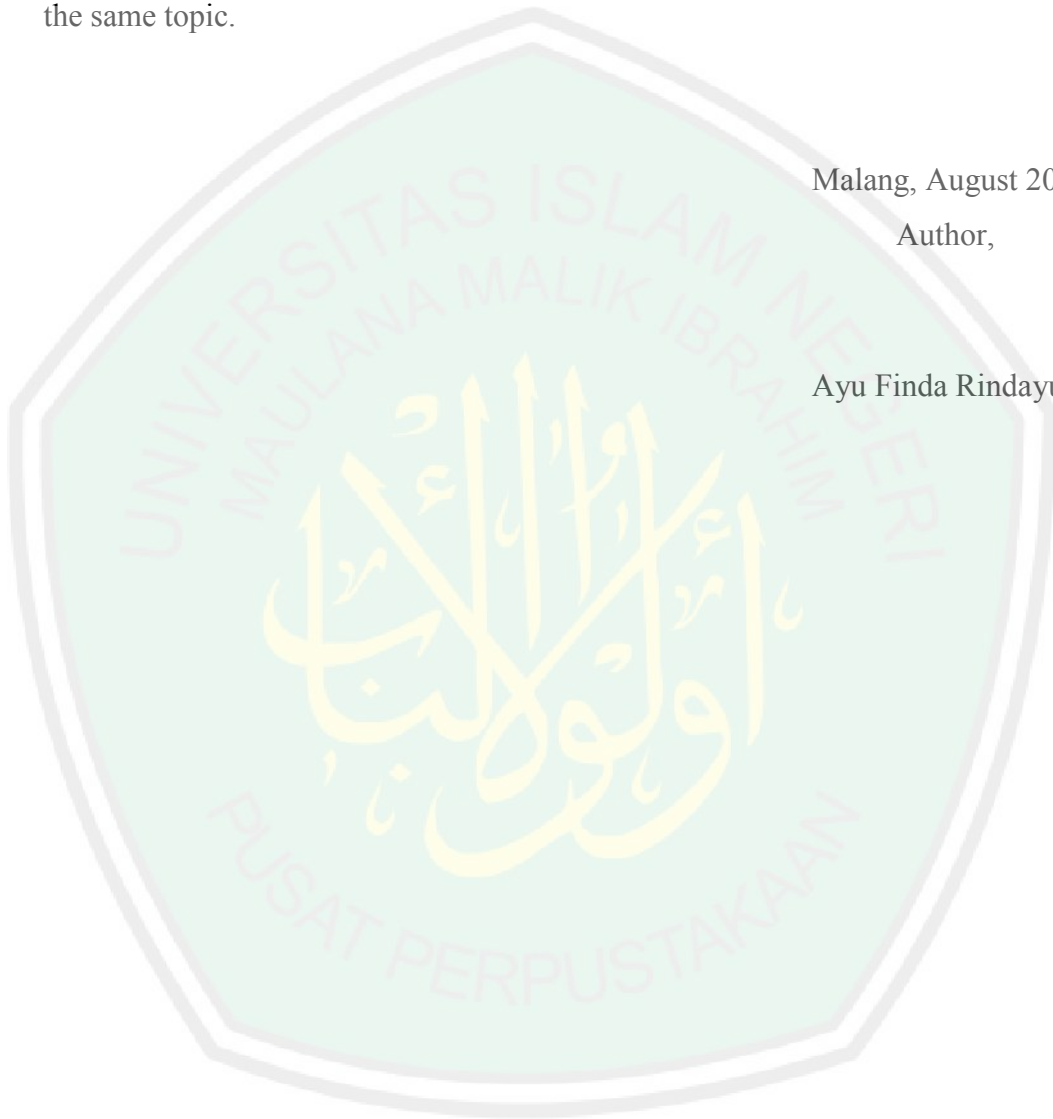
In particular, I would like to thank my lovely father Hermanto Jacob, mother Sahrati, family and friends for the pray, love support, motivation, and affection to me. For my beloved best friends mama, memen, kaka, dekbela, mbit, febya, aztra, bela, nilal and others I am without you nothing.

Finally, as the human being, I cannot avoid making mistakes in writing the thesis. Therefore, I expect endless suggestion and construction for the better of this research to help the following researchers to conduct much better research in the same topic.

Malang, August 2017

Author,

Ayu Finda Rindayu



ABSTRACT

Rindayu, A.F. 2017. *Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" Novel* thesis. English Letters Department. Humanities Faculty. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum.

Keywords: *Amnesia, Character, Main Character, Symptoms, Causes, Impacts,*

This study is aim to analyze Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" Novel. According to Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) amnesia is loss of memory that happen in a short time or in a long time. Especially, it concerns the ideas to be expressed by words. Amnesia that Hank experienced needs to be analyzed because the analyze provides some informations related to the amnesia diseases in the real life including symptoms, causes, and influences to the patient.

This research is focused on finding symptoms, causes and the impacts of amnesia experienced by the main character. The data in this research are taken from Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" novel. In this research the writer focuses on main character Hank. In this research the writer used theory of Rachel Barclay, According to Rachel Barclay there are many causes of amnesia those are: dementia, anoxia, and damage of hippocampus, head injury, alcohol use, trauma and stress. This study is a literary criticism analysis using psychological approach.

The result shows, (1). There are three symptoms of amnesia: Retrograde Symptoms, Uncoordinated movements tremors, Confusion or disorientation (2) There are two causes of amnesia experienced by the main character: trauma and head injuries. (2) the impacts of amnesia experienced by Hank is to himself and his life. Impacts to him are: gaps in his memory, finding himself in a strange place, forgetting important personal information, being unable to recognize his image in the mirror, flash memory. There are three Impacts to his life: surviving to life, living in Concord and trying to remember.

ABSTRAK

Rindayu, A.F. 2017. Pengalaman Amnesia Karakter Utama pada novel “Being Henry David” novel oleh Cal Armistead. Skripsi, Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing Skripsi: Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: *Amnesia, Karakter, Pemeran Utama, gejala, penyebab, pengaruh*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Amnesia yang dialami oleh Karakter Utama dalam Novel "Being Henry David" Cal Armistead. Menurut Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) amnesia adalah hilangnya ingatan yang terjadi dalam waktu singkat atau dalam waktu lama. Terutama, menyangkut gagasan yang di ungkapkan dengan kata-kata. Amnesia yang dialami Hank perlu dianalisis karena memberikan beberapa informasi terkait penyakit amnesia dalam kehidupan nyata termasuk gejala, sebab, dan pengaruh kepada pasien.

Penelitian ini fokus dalam mencari gejala, penyebab dan pengaruh Amnesia terhadap karakter utama. Pada penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori dari Rachel Barclay, menurut Rachel Barclay ada banyak penyebab dari Amnesia, yaitu dementia, anoxia dan rusaknya hippocampus, cedera kepala, penggunaan alkohol jangka panjang, trauma dan stres. Penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah (1) ada tiga gejala amnesia yang terjadi kepada Hank, Retrograde, Gerakan tidak terkoordinasi tremor, Kebingungan atau disorientasi. (2) ada 2 penyebab amnesia yang di derita karakter utama cedera kepala dan trauma, stres. (3) Amnesia berpengaruh terhadap dirinya sendiri dan kehidupannya. Pengaruh pada dirinya sendiri ada kekosongan dalam memorinya, bangun di tempat yang asing, lupa identitas diri, tidak mampu mengenali dirinya sendiri di cermin, akan selalu terbayang bila bersinggungan dengan masa lalunya atau memori flash. Dampak terhadap kehidupan Hank adalah harus bertahan untuk hidup dengan penyakit amnesia, tinggal di Concord dan mencoba mengingat.

الملخص

ريندايو، أ.ف. 2017. تجارب فقدان الذاكرة عند الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية "بييق هنري ديفيد" روايات من قبل كال أرسطوليد. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانق.

المشرف : الدكتور شمس الدين الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: فقدان الذاكرة، والشخصيات، والشخصية الرئيسية، والأعراض، والأسباب، والتأثير.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل فقدان الذاكرة التي تشهدها الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية "بييق هنري ديفيد" روايات من قبل كال أرسطوليد. وفقا لكرتيني كرتونو (1997:122) قال أن فقدان الذاكرة النسيان الذي يحدث في وقت قصير أو وقت طويل. وخصوصا فيما يتعلق الفكرة في الكشف عن الكلمات. فقدان الذاكرة من ذوي هينك يحتاج إلى تحليل لأنه يعطي بعض المعلومات ذات صلة مرض فقدان الذاكرة في الحياة الحقيقية فيما يتعلق بالأعراض، والأسباب، والآثار على المريض.

ويركز هذا البحث في الأعراض والأسباب وتأثير فقدان الذاكرة على الشخصية الرئيسية. تستخدم الباحث في هذه الدراسة نظرية راشيل باركلي، وفقا لراشيل باركلي هناك الأسباب الكثيرة لفقدان الذاكرة، يعنى ديمنتيا وأوكسنيا وفساد هيفوكامفوس وعليل الرأس واستخدام الكحول في وقت طويل والرضة والعلي. و يستخدم نقد الأدبي باستخدام نهج علم النفس.

ومن نتائج هذا البحث هي (1) هناك ثلاثة أعراض فقدان الذاكرة في رأس هينك وحركة رجعية، والهزة، والارتباك غير منسقة. (2) هناك سببان لفقدان الذاكرة في الشخصيات الرئيسية التي تصيب في الرأس عليل الرأس والرضة والعلي. (3) يآثر فقدان الذاكرة على نفسه وعلى حياته. والتأثير على نفسه فراغ في ذاكرته، و يستيقظ في مكان غريب، والهوية المنسية، ولا يقدر على التعرف على نفسه في المرأة، وسوف تنعكس دائما عندما يتعلق بالماضي أو ذاكره فلاش.

فأما التأثير على حياته يجب أن يعيش بمرض فقدان الذاكرة ويعيش في كورنكورد ويحاول أن يتذكر ما مضى.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers several point background of the study, research questions, objectives of study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method which includes research design, data and data source, data collection, data analysis and definition of keys term.

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is strongly influenced by human life because it appears from an author who lives as human being. It is same with Hjelle (1992:1) stated that literature represents some of directions taken to understand the complexity of human behavior and of human nature. That is why literary work reflects a description of human life with its various problems, expressing of the author's problem and gives more knowledge to understand the value of life. The imaginary in literary work is not only as narration with empty fantasy, beyond the imagination of author literary work based on the real life (Nyoman, 2005: 11-12).

As creative and imaginative world, literary work which is reflected life aspect of real human being is not only as media conveying of idea, theory, and thinking system. In the other hand, literary work is as a media to accommodate of idea, theory, and thinking system human itself (Atar Semi, 1984:2). Literature also consists of many values of human life such a moral teaching where the readers find the truth of life. Besides, literature portrays real life with social

conflict in society. After process creativity in author mind and imagination, so then the experience of social life created in the form of literature. Because literature include and discuss the issue of the human, that is why literature and human are correlated.

Literature can be divided into some kinds of literature called genre. There are four genres in literature; those are prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. Fiction will produce some literatures such as; myth, novel, short stories, and romance. Then, poetry is a product of literature using figurative languages. In addition, drama is consisted of many two dialogues to be performed. The last is nonfiction prose that can be historical or biographical work, essay, textbook, and the others. All of those products of literature can be analyzed by applying some theories of literature. Among those varieties of literary works created by the authors, one of them is novel. Novel can be categorized as the product of fiction. Especially for novel character in novel is described as a real human with all of social life that human have. Reeve said in (wellek and warren, 1989:282) novel is describing of real life and behavior, in time that novel was written.

According to Jassin (1982: 85), novel is a story that plays in human world and things in our environment, not deep and more concern an episode. When reading a novel, we usually demand to operate our intellectual capacity. The content of a novel usually tells about human in daily problems. Character in novel is a description of a real human. Character in fiction was essentially describing of humans in reality. This matter is same with the opinion of Suyuti

(2000: 68), which states that the characters in novel have a "life" or characterized by "life", which means the character has degree lifelikeness. In other word, the behavior and physical features of character in novel similar to the human in general. Therefore the character in novel has three dimensions same as the dimensions of human in real life like physiologies, sociological, and psychological dimension (Wiyatmi, 2005:30-31).

The characterization in literature is the presentation of the attitudes and behavior of imaginary person in order to make them credible to the author's audience. Characterization is a unique feature of such fictional forms as the short story, novel, drama, and narrative poetry. Criticism regards good characterization as an important criterion of excellence in fiction. There are some ways that the author can choose in presenting the characters of the stories: 1. He may directly describe the character's personality 2. He may have the reader deduce the personality of the character from his actions. 3. He may present the inner working of the character's mind, showing the character's psychological reaction to the situations in which he becomes involved.

The necessity of being fitted into a satisfying artistic whole is the most important difference between the fictional character and the human being and is the basis of all the other differences. It is point than the standard of life likeness is the standard of relevance. Theoretically, the author can range from the pure type representing one universal quality to the most eccentric of individuals. He is bound only by reader's demand that the characters in fiction must be in some way

relevant to his own experience. There are essentially two ways in which characters can be relevant: 1. if he is like ourselves or like others whom we know. 2. If there are a lot of people like him in the real world. As a prove, William Kenney in his book “How To Analyze Fiction” as cited by Kirana (2011) stated that characters is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if he is selves, if there are a lot of people like him in the real world or like others whom we know. Life likeness is properly understood as one form of the relevance.

There is a relationship between literature and psychology. Psychology is a study describing the psyche and the author's wonders subconscious. While the relationship between literature and psychology due to the development of the term psychology of literature is discussing the laws of psychology applied to literary works, examples “characters” characters in literary work created by the author based on psychological conditions built by the author. As Ratna (2002:62) states that a literary work known as a result of the author’s activity which is always related to humans psychological symptoms; such as an obsession, contemplation, compensation, sublimation, even as a neuron’s activity.

We have to understand the character in order to know the characteristic of the character are social life, psychological etc aspect. It is due to the reason the human have three dimension so character in novel. The dimension which dominant in novel depends on the athour. Novel which is having psychological genre is certainly presenting character psychology conflict more complex. There aresome novel that present the main conflict about psychological, The catcher in

the rye (1951) by J.D Salinger frustrated, introspective Holden Caulfield rages against the WASP machine without realizing the ironies present in his words and actions. Fans of psychoanalytic literature criticism absolutely love picking apart his isolationist, oftentimes idealistic philosophies. Flowers for Algernon, Sybil: The Classic True Story of a Woman Possessed by Sixteen Personalities and also Being Henry David.

Novel Being Henry David tells about young man who gets amnesia "Being Henry David", it is a compelling story about a teenage boy grappling with his identity in the wake of a disaster. Mixed in are memorable quotes from Thoreau's Walden that add depth to the struggles Hank experiences and ultimately provide some hope because he gets amnesia he tries to remember the past of him. The psychological conflict appears when he tries to remember. When he has to survive and try to find her family he faces conflict with his mind and his psychological condition.

Being Henry was written by Cal Armistead, Cal has been a writer since she was age 9, when she submitted her first book, *The Poor Macaroni Named Joany* to a publisher. Sadly, this literary gem did not make it to print. But Cal continued pursuing her lifelong passion, and wrote copiously for radio, newspapers and magazines (Cal has been published in *The Chicago Tribune*, *Shape Magazine*, *Body & Soul Magazine*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and *Chicken Soup for Every Mom's Soul* and others). Although it took years for Cal to try her hand again at fiction writing, her first young adult novel (*Being Henry David*) was published by Albert Whitman & Co. in March, 2013.

Cal holds an MFA in creative writing from the Stone coast program at the University of Southern Maine, works at an independent book store, is a voice-over actress, sings semi-professionally, and lives in a Boston suburb with her amazing husband and a dog named Layla.

Being Henry David is chosen by writer because the conflict of psychology in novel about first character that gets amnesia is complex and many conflict psychology in novel that appears. According to background so that's why this novel is suitable to analyze. Another reason is because was no researcher which analyze this novel before. Writer hoped that this study may open understanding of an analysis of Amnesia in this novel, conflict experienced by the main character in particular with a review of psychology approach.

There are several previous studies which are relevant with this research topic. Mubarak, Hidayatul Akhmad(2016) is the one student of state Islamic university Maliki of Malang. The title of his thesis is "Amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter in kim & krickitt carpenter's The Vow". He focused on the physiological condition of the main character in the novel. He is using Karitini Kartono's theory and Rachel Barclay. This research focused on (1) How is amnesia suffered (2) What are the causes (3) What type of amnesia (4) What are the impacts of the amnesia. The result of this research is found that, (1) Krickitt may have lost some of her memory, but she still knew her God and also father's name. Can be sure that not all memories of Krickitt are lost and she does lose the memory of her favorite shopping and still be able to distinguish what is good for her. Krickitt's memories lost in the last two months. (2) there are two

causes of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; anoxia and head injuries. (3) there are two types of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; post-traumatic amnesia and retrograde amnesia. (4) the impacts of amnesia suffered by Krickitt is not only give the impact to her husband only, but in herself also. The impacts for her husband, is; broken heart, his health suffered post-traumatic stress disorder, and his career failed. The impacts for Krickitt; her personality was changed, easy to get angry.

Second, reviewed by Tri Astuti Utomo in www.ayowaca.com he reviewed Being Henry David novel and found some issue in this novel he said that Many issues that can be found in this book, there are pica, Amnesia, defense mechanism.

He said that the big theme clearly visible in this novel is about amnesia. Amnesia is a condition of disruption of memory, as for the cause can be organic or functional. Organic causes can include brain damage, trauma or disease, or sedative drugs. While the functional cause is a psychological factor, such as the ego defense system.

Third, this reserach is novel by Joannes Rhino entitle Dream. Student of program study bahasa dan sastra Indonesia fakultas bahasa dan seni universitas negeri Yogyakarta by Yuanita Kusuma Wardhani (2014) This research focused on traumatic that experienced by main character that give amnesia impact to the main character. The results show that, first the form of psychological trauma at Anita character is divided into two namely post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and brain disorder Amnesia.

The differences among those researches and this research are the object and focus the study. This research focused on cause and impact of Amnesia in novel Being Henry David novel.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the above rationale, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the symptoms of amnesia experienced by the main character?
2. What are the causes of amnesia experienced by main character?
3. What are the impacts of amnesia experienced by main character?

1.3 Objectives of Study

In line with the problem of the study, the objectives formulated as follows:

1. To find out what are the symptoms of amnesia experienced by the main character.
2. To find out what are the causes of the amnesia that Hank gets.
3. To find out the impacts of the amnesia experienced by the main character.

1.4 Significant of Study

The research has theoretical and practical significance. theoretically, this research can increase knowledge about psychological analysis about someone who gets amnesia by the main character in novel, especially knowing about the causes and impacts of the amnesia by character that represented in novel. This

research is expected to make it easier for readers to understand the story in novel by understanding the character.

Practicaly,this research givesinspiration for society in order to increase the appreciation to study about literature especially psychological case.This research can be useful for reference. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research will perfectibility by next research in the same focus.

1.5 Scope and limitation

Here, the researcher makes the scope and limitation of this study. There are many interesting topics to be investigated in the novel of *Being Henry David*. The research focuses on symthoms, causes and impacts of the amnesia experienced by the main character in the novel. There are limitations that are not analyzed by researcher for example it is about how the amnesia experienced by the main character and what type of amnesia that main character get.

1.6 Research Method

The research method includes four points, research design, Data Source, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is included into literary criticism as it is going to be applied on literary work. Literary criticism that is telling the illustration accurately an individual or a group and the indication which happens (Koentjaraningrat, 1993: 89). Literary criticism is very helpful to evaluate and go inside of the text and understand the written work from many different viewpoints. This research uses psychological approach because this study is focused on the psychological

condition of the main character in the novel of *Being Henry David* which has the amnesia disorder. The research was done by analyzing the first character in the novel entitled *Being Henry David* in term of psychological aspect. The analysis was done by studying the sentences or statements in the novel, which could indicate the psychological condition of the main character.

1.6.2 Data Source

In this data source the researcher only use one data source the data was taken from the novel under the title of “*Being David Henry*”. This story was written by Cal Armisted 320 pages; Published by Albert Whitman Teen on March 1st 2013 (first published January 1st 2013)

1.6.3 Data Collection

The data were collected by using library research as the method. The collected data was done by reading the data source thoroughly, understanding the data source and also by note taking. The process of collecting the data was divided into several steps. Firstly, reading and understanding the content of the novel, and then finding out the statements which are related to the problems in this case.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data researcher analyze the data by classifying and identifying the data used amnesia theory. Next is doing the interpretation of the data according to the researcher’s knowledge and opinion from seeing some reference.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Definition of Terms is a very brief section consisting of a series of definitions of the key terms or concepts found in this proposal to avoid misunderstanding about some basic concept of this study.

1. **Amnesia** : Amnesia, also called Amnestic syndrome, is a loss of memories, such as facts, information and experiences, according to the Mayo Clinic.
2. **Character** : In a work of fiction, a character is depicted through both narrative and dialogue. Characters can be flat, minor characters or round and major, developed with depth. The persona is revealed by how a character responds to conflict, by dialogue, and through
3. **Main character**: In literature, a major character is defined as a character that is central to the development and resolution of the story's conflict.
4. **Symptoms** : Subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance; broadly : something that indicates the presence of bodily disorder.
5. **Cause** : A person or thing that acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result, the producer of an effect.
6. **Impact** : The striking of one thing against another, forceful contact

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of the reviewing literature related to the study covering literary work literature and psychoanalysis, character, amnesia, and previous studies. Theoretical framework is drawn here in order to have deep understanding to the whole concepts of this research.

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Before talking about the relation between literature and psychology, we have to know what literature and psychology is. The development of interdisciplinary literary studies have brought together the literature with other sciences, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender, and history. Combining literature with other science created various literature approaches such as literary psychology, sociology of literature, literary anthropology, feminist literary criticism, and new historicism. In addition, it also created a variety of theoretical framework developed from the relationship between literature with the various disciplines, such as psychoanalysis / psychology literature, psychology of author, the psychology of reader, the sociology of the author, sociology readers, the sociology of literary works, as well as structuralism genetic, sociological literary marxism. From the above description it appears that psychology literature was born as one type of literary study which used to read and interpret literary works, authors and readers using various concepts and framework theories that exist in psychology. (Wiyatmi, 2011)

There are many definitions that say psychology is a psychic study about human's being behaviors. It happens because behavior is a real thing that can be seen directly, while psyche is an abstract. It is believed that by observing someone's behavior it brings to understanding about the psyche condition. There is no doubt that generally all of people will express their psyche condition toward acts which can be seen by other people clearly. Briefly, we can know and understand someone's characteristic and psyche condition through his acts behavior in his/her daily life. Moreover, psychology is also concerned with the study about psychological phenomenon of human, its symptoms and causes (Abu Ahmadi, 2009).

Literature is the work of people that are imaginative side. It agreed with Nurgiyantoro (2007: 2) as the result of being imaginative, literature serves as reading materials pleasant, in which loaded with culture value which useful add wealth human inner, humanity, and their life. Everyone is different from individual with other individuals. As we know while literature is as human's imaginative and creative activities but literature is also believed as representation of real life which expressed through the language as media. Literature consists of many values of human life such a moral teaching, life motivation in which the reader can take some benefit after reading. Therefore, sometimes literature is made by the author through the phenomenon of real society life, for example in terms of psychological. This problem has relation with human's behavior in their lives. One of the areas in the study of psychology is psychoanalysis. There are many kinds of literature which can be seen clearly through the beautiful language, the

aspect of entertainment, and also the value. Literary work such as poetry, drama, and novel are believed as reflection of real life through a language as media. They have kind of communication between the author and the readers. The reflection of real life also can be seen from psychological aspect that concerned inside of literary work. Literary work especially novel is assumed has some characters that have same life with the human in real life. The character show some psychological aspect as what truly happens in human being's psychological condition in real life.

Although there is a clear difference between psychology and literature, yet they have similarity that is both of them (human and life) are the object of the analysis. When talking about human, psychology is very closely related because psychology learns about phenomena of humans being including the attitude and how someone faces the word in his/her daily life then human's attitude cannot be separated from aspects of life (Wiyatmi, 2007: 107)

Literature and psychology are two branches of science that study human soul. Psychology researches human behaviours and their causes while literature depicts human behaviour through fiction like in novel. The relationship between psychology and literature actually has existed since the age of science itself. However, the use of psychology as an approach in literary research is recently used. According to Robert Downs (1961: 1949) in Abdurrahman, (2003: 1), psychology itself works in a darkside, mystical and most sensitive to scientific evidences. The dark side actually exists in humans. From those the dark

sides, then it will appear behavior and various activities, including good behavior, bad, creative, literary and others.

The relationship between literature and psychology is because existing the term psychology literature that discusses about the laws of psychology applied to literary work, for example the characters in a literary work created by the author based on psychological conditions built by the author itself or a conflict of character in novel that concerned of psychology phenomena that reflected the real life. Psychology is an art that usually presents a situation that sometimes Unreasonable and a fantastic event and more complex conflict there. Psychological thinking in literature is not only achieved through psychological knowledge, but in fact or in certain cases, psychological thinking can add aesthetic value or beauty because it can support the coherence and complexity of a literary work.

Literary psychology begins from literature and psychology because these studies have same object. Literary psychology is interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endaraswara, 2011:16). Literary psychology gives the focus attention to the phenomena which related to functional character's psyche that appears in literary work. Analysis of literary psychology can be done in two ways. Foremost, through the understanding about psychological theories and then choosing the literary work makes the analysis of that literary work. Second, by determining a literary work as the object of analysis and then determining the theories which are relevant (Ratna, 2007:334)

Through the characterization, the aspect of psyche can be expressed clearly. How the way the author creativity process and also how the way the character's role actually cannot be separated from the role of role psychology aspect. Therefore, conflicts which appear in literary work have similarities with the condition in real life. It is appropriate with opinion which said that literary work is a mirror of real. Both of the mirrors that in the real life and mirror in real life have combined with the author imagination (Siswanto, 2005:19)

Psychological Dimension of The Main Character is the third dimension after physiological and sociological dimension. Psychology, then, rounds out the three dimensions (Egri, 1960:34). Psychological aspect is anything which related to the psychological condition of the character or stated as the inside things in human being such as abilities, qualities, temperaments, attitude toward life, etc.

From the analysis a literary work using psychological criticism there are three ways. First, the researcher analysis author, psychological condition when he/she creating the literary work. Secondly, the researcher analysis the character's psychological condition in literary work. The last, researcher analyzes about the reader's psychological condition after reading literary work (Endraswara, 2011:96)

2.2 Character in Novel

The character is a figure or figures who participate in the action in the story. According to Kenney (1966:19), the characters are expected to be natural or life like. Character in novel is reflection of real human. Character in literature is a personage in a novel, short story, drama, or poem. The term "character" also

denotes the essential qualities and personality traits of a real fictional or real individual. The people in role are referred to as characters. Character in novel is role of real life individual. People that exist in novel are also having real life aspect like family, emotion, social problem. Therefore, the function of character that exist in novel is as movie story. Through the action and dialog of character, the author expresses the contents of the story of his novel so readers understand the story.

There are kinds and type of character according to (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:176) the characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken; major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character

2.2.1 Major and Minor Character

The major characters are the actors which appear the most in the story or lead the way of story always have connection with other actors. The major characters are the most dominant told in the story. Main characters really determine the development of plot. The major character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality. In this research the major character is Hank. Minor characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. The presence of the peripheral character in whole story is smaller. In other words, minor characters in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters.

2.2.2 Protagonist and Antagonist Character

Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007), that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, it is always called as a hero because he/she always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give more sympathy to the protagonist characters. Besides, according to Luxemburg (in Dick Hartoko, 1992: 145) stated that antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The antagonist character usually plays a role as cause conflict for protagonist to build the story. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, and the others can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

2.2.3 Round and Flat Characters

The first distinction between round and flat characters come from the Forster's book *Aspect of the Novel*, 1927. Forster in (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 181) claim that the character divided into round and flat character. The round character is the complex fully developed, and unpredictable that we may not be able to predict action and reaction. Usually this character is dynamic or changing. The other hand, the flat character means the simple character that only has one certain nature character. The attitude and behavior of the character is totally flat and monotone. There is no any surprising action designed to make the reader

impressed. This character always static that does not changed in surprising way.

This character remains predictable, summed up in a few traits.

2.2.4 Dynamic and Static

Dynamic character is one who changes in the course of the action. The actor may change from being shy to poise. The character may demonstrate a new realization about himself or herself or about his or her personal value. Static character is one who does not change in the course of the story; there is the same at the end as at the beginning, because the conflict of the story does not influence to this character.

2.2.5 Typical and Neutral

Character according to Nurgiyantoro (2007: 190), the typical character is the character that has less individuality performed instead of quality of the work and national. This character constitutes reflections, description, or indication to the person or group who has worked in a department. Whereas, the neutral character describes the imaginary character that is only life in the fiction. This character is only presented to set up the story itself.

2.3 Main Character in Novel

Main Character, according to Gill (1995; 129) is figures who hold an important role, dominant and high intensity in each conflict that builds a story and they will also usually be complex and fully developed. The main character is not only at the center of the action, but also the chief object of the play wright's (and the reader's or audience's) concern. Defining of the character of the protagonist (sometimes by comparison with a competitor, or antagonist often becomes the

consuming interest of the play, and the action seems designed to illustrate, or clarify, or develop that character, or sometimes to make him or her complex, unfathomable, mysterious being (Beauty, 2002:1360)

2.4 Amnesia

According to Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) amnesia is loss of memory that happen in a short time or in a long time. Especially, it concerns the ideas to be expressed by words. Amnesia can also take place definitively, permanently, and lost forever and ever. The loss of memory Amnesia can be partially / partial, but also can lose it totally, the whole and can not be recalled. Sometimes amnesia can take place periodically or regularly. In the concussion of the brain (Commotio Cerebri) and injury to the brain, amnesia is often happens. So someone who gets Amnesia will be experiences some phenomena likehaving gaps in his/her life where you cannot remember anything that happened, not being able to remember information about yourself or about things that happened in your life. This experienced because Amnesia disorder someone will lost his memory.

2.4.1 The Symtoms of Amnesia

There are some symptoms of amnesia Anterograde and retrograde amnesia istwo main symtoms of amnesia according to Kumar (2013)

2.4.1.1 Anterograde Amnesia

First anterograde amnesia is impaired ability to learn new information. Anterograde amnesia is the opposite of retrograde amnesia. People affected with this type have trouble and inability to create and form new memories. They can easily forget events as they happen, names or faces of people they just meet but

memories from the past can easily be remembered by them. It happens as a result of brain trauma that involves the hippocampus, fornix, or mammillary bodies. Their long term memory is intact while the part of the brain processing the short term memory is altered that is why they have the trouble recalling the present event and situation, however people suffering from this kind of amnesia can learn new skills and can recall how to do them. This type of amnesia is most common from people suffering from dementia or Alzheimer's disease.

2.4.1.2 Retrograde amnesia

Second retrograde amnesia is impaired ability to recall past events and previously familiar information. Retrograde amnesia is one of the most familiar types of amnesia. People affected with this type have trouble and inability to recalling the past before the amnesia started. However, they can create, form and recall memories from the point of amnesia and forward. The condition is caused either by disease or a brain injury, especially in areas linked with episodic memory-the hippocampus and the median temporal lobes. Sometimes it is also caused by a severe blow to the head for example from a car accident or a nasty fall. Parts of the brain where the past memories are stored are damaged and cannot be accessed by the brain anymore, thus causing the amnesia. Besides two main symptoms above there are some symptoms of Amnesia experienced:

2.4.1.3 False Memories

False memories these may be either completely invented or consist of real memories misplaced in time (confabulation). Confabulation is a symptom of various memory disorders in which made-up stories fill in any gaps in memory.

German psychiatrist Karl Bonhoeffer coined the term “confabulation” in 1900. He used it to describe when a person gives false answers or answers that sound fantastical or made up. Someone with confabulation has memory loss that affects their higher reasoning. They subconsciously create stories as a way to conceal their memory loss. They aren’t aware that they aren’t telling the truth. They don’t have any doubt about the things they are saying, even if those around them know the story is untrue. (Legg, J. Timothy, 2017)

2.4.1.4 Uncoordinated movements, sometimes tremors

Uncoordinated movement is also known as lack of coordination, coordination impairment, or loss of coordination. While tremors is an unintentional and uncontrollable rhythmic movement of one part or one limb of your body. A tremor can occur in any part of the body and at any time. It’s usually the result of a problem in the part of your brain that controls muscular movement.

2.4.1.5 Confusion or disorientation

Disorientation is an altered mental state. A person who’s disoriented may not know their location and identity or the time and date. It is often accompanied with other symptoms such as:

- A. confusion, or being unable to think with your normal level of clarity
- B. delirium, or being confused and having disrupted attention
- C. having delusions, or believing things even if they have been proven false
- D. agitation, or feelings of aggressiveness and restlessness

E. hallucinating, or seeing or hearing things that are not there

F. wandering around

2.4.2 The Causes of Amnesia

There are many causes of amnesia apart from accidents. According to Rachel Barclay (2016) the causes of amnesia, consist of:

2.4.2.5 Dementia

A memory's location in your brain is thought to depend on its age. To lose old memories, you must have widespread brain deterioration. This can be caused by Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. People with dementia usually lose more recent memories first and keep older memories longer.

2.4.2.2 Anoxia

A depletion of oxygen levels can also affect your entire brain and lead to memory loss. This condition is called anoxia. If the anoxia is not severe enough to cause brain damage, the memory loss can be temporary.

2.4.2.3 Damage to the Hippocampus

Your hippocampus is a part of the brain and limbic system responsible for memory. Its activities include forming memories, organizing memories, and retrieving them when needed. Its cells are some of your brain's most energy-hungry and fragile. They are most easily disrupted by anoxia and other threats such toxins. When your hippocampus is impaired, you will have difficulty forming new memories. If your hippocampus is damaged both halves of your brain, you can develop complete anterograde amnesia.

2.4.2.4 Head Injuries

Traumatic head injuries, as well as stroke, tumors, and infections, can also cause damage to your brain. This damage can include permanent memory problems. Concussions commonly disrupt memories of the hours, days, or weeks before and after you were injured.

Head injuries that cause a concussion, whether from a car accident or sports, can lead to confusion and problems remembering new information. Head injuries - such as those that occur in car accidents, can lead to memory problems. In most cases, the amnesia is not severe and is not long-lasting. (Nordqvist,2017)

2.4.2.5 Alcohol Use

Short-term alcohol use can cause blackout. This is a temporary form of anterograde amnesia. Long-term alcoholism can cause Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. If you develop this condition, you will have difficulty forming new memories but may not be aware of it.

2.4.2.6 Trauma and Stress

Severe trauma or stress can also cause dissociative amnesia. With this condition, your mind rejects thoughts, feelings, or information that you're too overwhelmed to handle. A specific type of dissociative amnesia, called dissociative fugue, can lead to unexpected traveling or wandering. It can also lead to amnesia around the circumstances of traveling as well as forgetting other details of your life.

2.4.3 The Impacts of Amnesia

According to Inger (2013) amnesia is one of type from dissociative, there are some effects of dissociative; Dissociation can affect your perception, thinking, feeling, behavior, body and memory. If you experience a dissociative disorder you may have to cope with many challenges in life. The impact of dissociation varies from person to person and may change over time. How well a person appears to be coping is not a good way of telling how severely affected they are. The effects of dissociative disorder include: gaps in your memory, finding yourself in a strange place without knowing how you got there, forgetting important personal information, being unable to recognise your image in a mirror.

Another impact of amnesia is the inability of future reinforcement and will cause the sufferer to always imagine events that have occurred and forgotten when reunited with something that is forgotten. Recent research translated into the network at Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences shows that amnesia with damage to the hippocampus cannot take advantage of the future. This happens because when a person is learning the future, they use past experiences to construct scenarios that may be productive. For example, someone who tries what will happen in a party he will be going to will use his previous party experience to help construct future events. (Hassabis, 2006)

The impacts of amnesia to Hank are as we know that amnesia is disease related memories in human brain. It does can give many impacts to his/her environment. In this research the main character Hank got amnesia and the impacts of the amnesia are to himself and people around him. The most impacts attack is to him because in this novel the main character lost his memory and he also

wakeup in the stranger place who nobody know him. Because of that, he survives to his life by himself. His try to finds his past and who he is, so the amnesia makes him to survive by himself.

2.5 Previous Studies

The difference between this research from the previous related studies lies on object. Thesis by Mubarok, Hidayatul Akhmad. 2016. Study at English Letters and Language Department, The Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. The tittle of the thesis is “Amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter’s the vow”. He focused on the physiological condition of the main character in the novel. He applies KaritiniKartonotheory and Rachel Barclay theory. This research focused on (1) How is amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (2) What are the causes of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (3) What type of amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (4) What are the impacts of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter. The result of this research is found that, (1) Krickitt may have lost some of her memory, but she still knew her God and also father’s name. Krickitt has forgotten memories happened lately after she gets married. (2) there are two causes of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; anoxia and head injuries. (3) there are two types of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; post-traumatic amnesia and retrograde amnesia. (4) The impacts of amnesia suffered by Krickittis not only give the impact to her husband only, but in herself also. Contribution of this research is how to analyze the cause and impact of amnesia.

Second, TriAstutiUtomo in www.ayowaca.com he reviewed Being Henry David novel and found some issue in this novel he said that many of the issues that can be found in this book, some of the things he underline are pica, although the character with pica disorder is just an addition to this novel that is character Frankie, but is a new knowledge for other readers about the disorder. Frist is Pica and Amnesia.

He claimed the big theme clearly visible in this novel is about amnesia. Amnesia is a condition of disruption of memory, as for the cause can be organic or functional. Organic causes can include brain damage, trauma or disease, or sedative drugs. While the functional cause is a psychological factor, such as the ego defense system.

Third, subject of this novel by Joannes Rhino entitle Dream. The tittle of her thesis is “Trauma Kejiwaan Tokoh Utama Novel *Dream* Karya Joannes Rhino”. Student of program studi bahasa dan sastra Indonesia fakultas bahasa dan seni Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta by Yuanita Kusuma Wardhani(2014). This research focused on traumatic that experienced by main character. The results are, form of psychological trauma on Anita's character which is divided into two, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and memory disorders or Amnesia. PTSD is divided into three variant first recalling traumatic events, evasion, and appearing Physical disorder. Disturbance of memory suffered by Anita is amnesia and *jamais vu* (denial of memory). Second, General stress response experienced by Anita's character is divided into four responses: emotional response, cognitive

response, Behavioral responses, and physiological or physical responses. This research give contribution the trauma can cause of amnesia.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the discussion is focused on three sub-chapters. Those are what the amnesia symptoms experienced by the main character, the causes of amnesia that main character gets and the impacts of amnesia experienced by the main character.

3.1 The Symptoms of Amnesia Experienced by Hank

There are some symptoms of Amnesia that are described in this novel by the main character Hank.

3.1.1 Retrograde Symptoms

The main symptoms that Hank shows is retrograde amnesia. Retrograde amnesia makes Hank cannot recall his past even. Hank has trouble and inability to recall the past before the amnesia started. It can be seen in the following quotation

“All I understand is that I was sleeping, and now I am awake. So why don't I remember anything that came before the sleeping? The man speaks again, and I blink hard. Am I going to eat what? I look around, notice my own muddy gray sneakers on big feet. Faded blue jeans, ripped at the knee, black T-shirt, and a gray hooded sweatshirt. I don't remember putting on these clothes or walking in mud.” (Chapter 1, page 5)

The quotation above describes that main character Hank woke up and said that he cannot remember the event before he slept. It means he cannot recall the memory before he slept. This phenomena is the symptoms of retrograde amnesia where Hank get trouble to recall his past. However, he can create form and recall memories from the point of amnesia and forward. He can form new information when he gets amnesia from quotation above. He can remember that he is sleeping.

Retrograde amnesia symptoms is just inability to recall past event, but Hank still can learn new information, form new information, and his general ability he knows around him. From quotation above, he knows the name of clothes that he wears and its color.

3.1.2 Uncoordinated movements

Uncoordinated movement, sometimes tremors symptoms of amnesia that happens to Hank is he gets uncoordinated movement in his hand. It can be seen in following quotation:

A trickle of sweat trails between my shoulder blades. I wipe my upper lip with the back of a shaky hand. "Yeah. Yeah, I'm okay." (Chapter 2, page 19)

From quotation above, Hank's hand is shaking when he wipe his upper lip. Uncoordinated movement can occur in any part of body in this novel. Hank's hand shows uncoordinated movement or he can control his hand and make it shaking. This symptom occurs when there is a disruption in communication between the brain and the rest of the body and someone who gets amnesia is getting disruption in his brain.

3.1.3 Disorientation

A person who is disoriented may not know their location and identity, even the time and date. Hank did not know where he was, his identity, even time and date. It can be seen in following quotation:

"Somebody else might have given up, just walked away and bought himself another damn book. But somebody else didn't just appear out of

nowhere in a train station with no ID or luggage. No memory, not even a name.” (Chapter 1, page 8)

Quotation above describes the condition of Hank when he tried to get back his book because he did not know why he ended up in that place now. He cannot remember his identity and his name. This symptom shows that he gets disorientation where he cannot remember location and identity or the time and date.

Confusion or disorientation is often accompanied with other symptoms such as:

3.1.3.1 Confusion or being unable to think with normal level of clarity.

Hank experienced slow response to be aware of the event around him. Normally, it is the symptoms of amnesia. It can be seen in the quotation below:

“I lurch awake, and for a long blank moment I have no idea where I am or what woke me up. Walden lies next to me on the ground, where it fell when I went to sleep. There’s a good dream lingering behind my eyes and I grasp at it, but it vanishes before I can remember. My heart sinks when I realize where I am. The alley looks even dirtier and more depressing in the first white light of morning”.(Chapter 3, Page 31)

In the quotation above, Hank woke up from his sleep but he did not immediately realize where he was, he also felt confused what woke him up. The symptoms that Hank experienced is confused and he did not respond quickly.

3.1.3.2 Delirium

The main character in this novel Hank, experienced delirium and having disrupted attention. This symptoms shows that Hank did not focus. It can be seen in the following quotation:

*“Jack rubs his nose with the heel of his hand. “So where you going, Hank?”
I clutch the book. “I’m going to go to the woods to live deliberately,” I say. “To front only the essential facts of life, and see if I can learn what it has to teach, and not, when I come to die, discover that I had not lived.”
“You’re going to what?” (Chapter 4, page 52)*

From the quotation above, Hank cannot focus on Jack, who is asking Hank where he will go. Hank did not answer Jack’s question. He was citing a book and out of topic. Hank did not focus on the topic and change it, easily distracted by unimportant things, liked to daydream, and react to the things happening around him. This condition occurred because of the amnesia that Hank gets.

3.1.3.3 Delusions

Having delusions, or believing things even if they’ve been proven false Hank experiences delusion because of amnesia that he gets. Amnesia can cause some symptoms, like delusion. Hank believes that he is visited by the author of the book of Walden. It can be seen in the quotation below:

“That night, Thoreau visits me in the blue bedroom at Thomas’s house. He’s wearing his dark gray jacket and sitting in the same chair where Thomas was when I woke up that first morning here. Keeping vigil. “So, now you know,” he says. “Yeah,” I whisper into the half-dark. “Guess you knew all along.”

He nods and tugs thoughtfully on his beard, which is longer than the last time I saw him and streaked with gray. Henry is older every time I see him. It's like he's slipping away from me, getting ready to leave me for good.”
(Chapter 13, page 190)

The quotation above, Hank believed that he was visited by the author of his book and even believed that he talked with Thoreau. He told his story to him as if Thoreau was indeed there with him, even though he knew Thoreau was dead. He experienced delusions where he believed that a ghost or whatever came to him when he got amnesia. He believed that Thoreau accompanied him to find his past. Symptom delusions occur due to amnesia experienced by Hank.

3.1.3.4 Agitation

Agitation, or feelings of aggressiveness and restlessness experienced by Hank, occurs some symptoms. One of those is agitation he felt restlessness. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“The train bell clangs behind me, and the train pulls away from the platform. All the other people are gone. I bite my lip so hard it hurts” (Chapter 5, page 64)

The quotation above describes that Hank bites his lip. One of the symptoms of agitation he feels is restlessness and biting his lips with no reasons. This symptom occurs because of neurological disorders like Amnesia.

3.1.3.5 Hallucinating

Hallucinating or seeing or hearing things that are not there. This is the phenomenon of symptoms amnesia that Hank experienced. He sees the author of his book, Thoreau. It can be seen from quotation below:

“ My eyes fly open in a panic, and I see him. Henry David Thoreau. He looks exactly like the picture on the back cover of Walden, his hair dark and curly, one hand gripping the lapel of an old-fashioned gray overcoat. Standing at the side of the stone pillars, he looks down and watches me shiver.” (Chapter 5, page 75)

He gets hallucinating and sees Thoreau. Besides, he can clearly see Thoreau and can explain the detail how Thoreau looks like. Amnesia makes him hallucinating and can see another thing, in this case Thoreau. This symptoms occur because of amnesia disorder.

3.2 The Causes of Amnesia Experienced by Hank

Amnesia in this novel happens because of some reasons. It is explained in novel explicitly and implicitly. Some people know the causes of amnesia. This disease attacks the brain and damages the memory. In the real life, amnesia usually happens at the time of the accident. Therefore, novel can create the story about amnesia with the causes. There are many causes of the amnesia. Those are dementia, anoxia, damage to the hippocampus, head injuries, alcohol use, trauma and stress. However, in the analysis, there are only two causes of amnesia which happen in the main character. Those are trauma and stress and head injuries.

3.2.1 Head Injuries

In this sub chapter, the researcher explores the Amnesia causes. Hank is the main character in this novel who gets amnesia. Hank wakes up in a strange place and no one recognizes him. Even he lost all of his personal identity. Loss of memory makes Hank has to survive on its own. He tries to find the truth for his condition. There are kinds of injuries that can happen to someone and makes his

brain trouble like, head injuries, as well as stroke, tumors, and infections. It can also cause damage to the brain and make trouble to memory. This damage can include permanent memory problems. Concussions commonly disrupt memories of the hours, days, or weeks before and after you are injured. Head injuries cause a brain concussion, whether from a car accident. Besides, it can lead to confusion and problems remembering new information or old. However, amnesia cannot affect the general knowledge, personality, valuing, and the others. In the novel, some dialog describes that main character gets injuries in his head. It makes him lost his memory. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“All I understand is that I was sleeping, and now I am awake. So why don't I remember anything that came before the sleeping? The man speaks again, and I blink hard. Am I going to eat what? I look around, notice my own muddy gray sneakers on big feet. Faded blue jeans, ripped at the knee, black T-shirt, and a gray hooded sweatshirt. I don't remember putting on these clothes or walking in mud.

I reach up to scratch my head and feel a sharp, stinging pain. When I pull my hand away, there's blood on my fingertips. I touch again, more gently this time. Just under my hairline, there's a huge lump with a crusty scab that I just scratched off. Luckily it's not bleeding much, so I wipe the blood on my jeans like it doesn't matter.” (Chapter 1, page 5)

In the first chapter, the main character describes that he wakes up without his memory. He cannot remember event before he wakes up. All of his memory before he wakes up has gone. It is called amnesia when you loss of memory that happens in a short time or in a long time. He also describes about this scratch on his head which causes pain in his head. The quotation above describes that the head of the main character has injuries and the scratch so that his head bleed. This scratch ultimately amnesia occurs in Hank. It ends up in the stranger place with an

amnesia. The injuries in his head caused by car accident. It is stated by Hank after he gets his memory in the end. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“The light turned red just as we approached the intersection. I pressed down on the brake, like I’d done hundreds of times. Only this time, nothing happened. My foot on the brake met no resistance, and the pedal went straight to the floor. The car didn’t even slow down. It barreled into the intersection, way too fast, after the crossing traffic had already begun to accelerate. A big gray truck headed straight for us.” (chapter 12, page 184)

The quotation above explains the previous quotation that is described about scratch that Hank gets. It describes that Hank gets head injuries because of car accident and his car’s break was broken. He can not stop his car and go through the traffic light in the opposite side. Then, there is a truck which crashes his car. This car accident causes head injuries of the main character. Head injuries makes the main character gets Amnesia disorder so he lost his memory after his accident.

3.2.2 Trauma and Stress

Besides his head got injuries that cause the amnesia, Hank also experienced trauma. It is proofed in quotation above. He described his little sister was hurting. Hank really loves her sister even in the accident he thinks about his sister’s safety and in the last quotation he said that his sister as ballerina broken. Hank overwhelmed to handle the accident, blamed herself when her sister was injured and his mind rejected thoughts, feelings, or information that he too overwhelmed to handle. He rejects to remember all of event when accident and before it. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Ever since the accident, I’ve been on the run, like a voice inside is telling me to keep moving. But there’s another voice now, getting louder and harder to push aside. You really think you can run away from Rosie and what happened to her? Go face your life, the fact that the accident was your fault. Face Rosie. Face Mom and Dad.” (Chapter 18, page 259)

In the quotation above, Hank admits that he avoids remembering his past since the accident makes Rosie, his little sister, is injured badly and even Hank does not know whether Rosie is alive or death. There is a force in his mind not to remember the accident and his previous life. That accident causes his fist hit the windshield of his car and his head injured in added trauma to see his sister who is badly injured because of his mistake.

3.3 The Impacts of Amnesia

Amnesia happens when you cannot remember incidents or experiences that happens at a particular time, or when you cannot remember important personal information because of trauma. There are some impacts of amnesia experienced by the main character.

3.3.1 A Gaps in Memory

Hank has gaps in his brain where he cannot remember anything that happens to him. He can say that word or do that thing, but he cannot find it in his memory including what he said and what he did. Hank indeed experiences this phenomenon. It is described in the quotation below.

“But my eyes prickle and burn. All I want is to get out of this place and go home.

Searching my brain for what home means, I find a white blank space. Where, what, is home?” (Chapter 1, page 6)

He can say a word “Home”, but he cannot find what the meaning of homeland where it is. He knows word “home”, but he cannot find it in his memory. His brain cannot imagine about home because the past memory that he saves in his brain has gone. It is because of amnesia that he gets. Another word that he knows is “rich father” and he tries to imagine that word, but nothing appears in his mind. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Wow. Is that it? Do I have a rich father who buys me things so that in real life I take money for granted? I try to create an image of this wealthy, generous father, but nothing comes.” (Chapter 4, page 51)

In quotation above, Hank tries to imagine how his father looks like. He cannot imagine about his father in his memory. It shows that his memory about father has gone. Moreover, he is doing something that he does not know. The quotation below describes the phenomena.

“Placing my fingers on the top frets, I play a D chord, and wince when I hear how out of tune it is. So I twist the pegs, get it in tune, and start playing a song I don’t recognize, but my fingers seem to remember by heart.

Now this is cool. I know how to play guitar. Music, as it turns out, feels as natural to me as breathing. Feels so good, I forget where I am. Close my eyes, let my fingers fly, and play the hell out of that old guitar” (Chapter 6, page 95)

He plays the guitar spontaneously. He does not know the song, but he can play it smoothly. Amnesia makes him forget about the song that he has learned, but he still has the capability to play it.

3.3.2 Finding in a strange place

In these phenomena, Hank wakes up in the strange place without knowing how he gets there and why he there. It can be seen in the following quotation

“Somebody else might have given up, just walked away and bought himself another damn book. But somebody else didn’t just appear out of nowhere in a train station with no ID or luggage. No memory, not even a name.” (Chapter 1, page 8)

In the quotation above, Hank describes that he wakes up in the train station and does not know anything. He cannot remember how he gets there and why he is in the train station. He wakes up without any memory and has no idea why he gets up in the train station because he lost his memory.

3.3.3 Being unable to recognize his image in the mirror

Hank is unable to recognize himself in the mirror. He cannot remember his face, hair and all of the part of his body. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“So. What now? Burying my face in my hands, I fight an urge to rock back and forth, crying like some lost little kid. Instead, I’m distracted by the feel of soft stubble on my chin. Not much of a beard, but apparently enough to shave. My fingers explore my cheeks, nose, eyelids, and ears like a blind person. I don’t even know what I look like yet. Would I know me if I saw me? Got to find a mirror.”

As soon as I step into the men’s room, the strong smell of piss and disinfectant stings the inside of my nose, and some guy is puking in one of the stalls. Ignoring this, I freeze in front of the mirror. I blink, and the guy in the mirror blinks back. Stuffing Walden into the back waistband of my jeans to get it out of the way, I lean in to stare at the stranger. Damp hair, black and straight. Messy. I rake my fingers through it. Eyes light, maybe gray. He’s tall and lanky, but his shoulders—my shoulders—are wide and I look strong. That’s something anyway.” (chapter 2, page 14)

From quotation above, Hank cannot recognize his face, even sees himself in the mirror. He describes himself like he describes another person. Amnesia also makes him cannot recognize himself. He feels strange with his body. It is because he cannot recall his memory about his perception and himself in the past. This impacts can recognize himself now.

3.3.4 Flash Memory

The memory of his past occurs when he hears or sees in which it is correlated with his past. He always imagines events that have occurred and forgotten when reunited with something that is forgotten. It can be seen from quotation below.

“He laughs after he says maybe you killed somebody, loving his own crazy joke, and I try to join in, but my face is frozen. My pulse hammers in my ears and something dark lurches in my chest like a beast waking from a deep sleep. A wave of dizziness breaks over me and I grip the edge of the table so I won’t fall off the chair.”
(Chapter 2, page 19)

Quotation above describes that Hank gets panic when Jack says something related to his past that is "killing". In the past, he got into an accident and thought it had killed his sister. Panic here is the response of Hank that “killing” is related to his past memory. Even though it is just a word, if it is correlated to his past, his brain wills response. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Wow,” I say to Jack, trying to be casual. “Did you see that? Your girlfriend just planted one on me.”

“She’s not my girlfriend,” he says in a quiet voice. “She’s my sister.”

Sister. My heart stops beating, and I forget to breathe.

“Hank? You okay?”

“Yeah. Sorry.”

Sister. The word stirs something inside me. So far, it’s just a word, but I sense it’s the beginning of a solid memory, and it doesn’t have skin on yet. The beast twitches inside me, and I feel sick. Push the thought away for now.

From quotation above, the word “sister” makes him worry. It is caused by his trauma about his sister who got accident with him. So when he hears word “sister”, his brain responses and makes him worried, but he does not know what he is worried about.

3.3.5 Impacts to His Life

Amnesia influences his life without his memory. He has to struggle and survive in his life, try to remember, and live in Concord.

3.3.5.1 Surviving to Life

Hank gets amnesia and wakes up by not knowing others. Nobody knows him because he wakes up in strange place, so he must survive in his life by himself. He refuses to tell other people about his condition that cannot remember anything so he tries to survive by himself. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“I consider telling the cops that I’m lost and can’t remember who I am. Maybe they can help me. But there’s that thing in my chest like a brick wall that says this would be a terrible idea. Some fuzzy instinct tells me it’s not safe to go to the police. Fuzzy instinct isn’t much to go on, but it’s all I have. I decide to trust it.” (Chapter 1, page 11-12)

The quotation above describes the reason he did not tell people around or ask a help to the cop. It is because there is a reason in his mind that prevents him to tell the cops about his condition. He prefers to hide and follow his instinct to survive by himself. He follows the path of his life because he did not have any plan and no one knows his amnesia. It can be seen from the quote below. He makes a friend with Jack and decides to go with him.

“Jack starts walking toward an exit and I stay frozen in my seat, not knowing what to do. When he notices I’m not following, he turns and stares at me, annoyed.”

“Look, it’s past midnight in New York City, Hank. You really want to be here at Penn Station all alone with the crazies?”

“Somebody else might have said, you go ahead, I’ll stay here. Somebody else might have trusted his gut, which was telling me Jack could only lead me to trouble. But I’m not somebody else, and I don’t have a better plan. Jack has decided to be my friend, and that’s all I’ve got. So I go with him.”(chapter 2, page 21)

From statement above, it shows that Hank said that he has to follow Jack because he does not have another choice. He is alone and decides to survive, makes a friend with Jack and follow where he goes. Since he follows his new friend, he gets the problem. It can be seen in the quotation below.

“Maybe you woke up yesterday morning on your own, but things are different now. You know the kind of business I do, or at least you have an idea. You assaulted one of my clients in that alley. And now you know where I live. We are in this together, Henry. Do we understand each other?” Cold metal invades my face. Slowly, I nod.

Magpie grins at me and removes the gun from my cheek. “Good boy. Welcome to the family.” (Chapter 4, page 43)

The quotation above describes that Hank has to become a member of the drug dealer Magpie. He does not have another choice because there is no way he

can help while he is threatened with a pistol by Magpie. In the circumstances, Hank feels threatened and then he is dating to escape. It can be seen from the quotes below.

“I buy my ticket and as soon as they announce the all-aboard for my trip, I double-time it down the escalator, push past slower people lined up to board the train, and immediately find a seat. Up until the second the train pulls out of the station, I’m sure someone—Magpie with his gun or a cop with handcuffs—is going to come for me. But miraculously, no one does. No one seems to notice me at all.” (Chapter 4, page 58)

Twenty minutes into the four-hour ride to Boston, I finally relax, going over my itinerary in my head over and over again to settle my twitchy brain. The train will arrive at South Station in Boston. The lady in the ticket booth told me I should take a cab to North Station. And from there, a commuter train to Concord. If all goes well, I should get in about 4 p.m. today. (Chapter 5, page 59)

According to quotation above, Hank tries to abscond from Magpie by riding a train to Boston. He thinks that Boston will bring his family and his life back. Therefore, he has to find his family because he can live normally again if he gathers with his family it can see from quotation below.

“It’s possible that as soon as I step off the train in Concord, my whole life will come back to me in a rush. Or that somebody will recognize me and take me home. Would that be good or bad? Would I be taken to a house and family where I’m safe and loved, or will the police nab me on the streets of Concord? I have absolutely no idea. But I have to start somewhere. And this is it.” (Chapter 5, page 63)

Quotation above tells about Hank’s belief that he will save in Concord.

Actually he does not know that his family or someone who knows him stays in Concord. He just has Walden book that he found next to him when he wakes up for

the first time. Then, the book becomes his guidelines. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“I grip my copy of Walden tight in my hand and keep walking. The cabin in my dream was just like the one that Thoreau built. I know as I stare at the cover of the book, at the trees and the pond, that’s where I want to be, that I will not spend another night in the city” (Chapter 4, page 48)

The quote above refers to the belief that the book is a reference to his birth place. In Concord, he survives in any way. One of them is he does not tell the truth about his condition, especially when he survives by himself. It can be seen from the quotation below.

*“I’m Hailey, by the way,” she says as we approach the first crosswalk. She pauses, looks up at me expectantly. The name thing again. I almost blurt out “Henry David,” with more conviction than that first time with Jack, but catch myself just in time. Here I am, holding a copy of Walden, on my way to Walden Pond on Thoreau Street in Concord. No doubt about it, that’s going to sound suspicious.
“I’m Hank,” I say. Last names seem unimportant to Hailey, who nods and swishes her ponytail. (Chapter 5, page 66)*

From quotation above, he creates his name and does not tell the truth about his condition remembering his name. He does not tell the truth about his condition to Hailey, someone that he first met in Concord. His reason why he does not tell the truth about his Amnesia to the person that he meets in Concord can be seen in the following quotation.

“Can they see I’m an imposter? That I have no identity and no memory? I adjust my walk to longer, more confident strides and

stare back with hardened eyes, holding their glances hostage until they are forced to look away” (Chapter 5, page 69)

From quotation above, Hank is worried about people around him who know that he is an imposter and has no identity. His opinion about amnesia is not normal. He wants to look like normal people. In addition, to survive in his life, he has to become normal people who have identity and memory. Because he does not know the truth about his condition, he becomes a homeless. Hank must survive in Concord, fulfill basic needs such as eating, clothes and shelter. It can be seen the following quotation.

“The sun disappears behind the horizon and I start to shiver. I wish that cabin was still here, with a big fire in the fireplace. Maybe hot stew or something cooking in a pot. But there’s nothing for me to do but gather a pile of dead leaves to make a pathetic pillow on the stone where Thoreau’s hearth used to be. Lying down, I try to imagine there is still warmth in that old stone after all these years. I try to pretend there’s a cabin built up around me, just like the one in my dream. I try to sleep.” (Chapter 5, page 74)

From quotation above, in the first day, Hank stays in Concord and tries to sleep in the forest because there is no other choice. He survives by sleeping on a rock. He gets his food from a historian and forest ranger. It can be shown from quotation below.

“Uh, no thanks.” I stuff my hands into my pockets and stare at the ground. When I glance up again at Thomas’s face, I see kindness. “Well at least let me help you get warmed up. I have hot coffee in a thermos and a couple bagels back at my vehicle. I’d be happy to share them with you.” I squint into the morning sun behind his head and say, “Sure,” trying to sound casual. But I’m suddenly feeling so grateful that I have to swallow the lump in my throat. (Chapter 5, page 75)

The quotation above, Hank meets Thomas that offers some food. He is very grateful, but he does not show it in front of Thomas. He gets his needs for a while, then he starts looking for warm clothes. It can be seen from quotation below.

“Now that I’ve had some food to start my day (Essential Fact of Life Number One), I decide to address Number Two—clothing—at a sporting goods store on Main Street. I buy a warm coat (on sale, half off), plus black sweatpants and a thick gray sweatshirt. I put the sweatpants and sweatshirt on in the dressing room, and stuff the clothes Magpie gave me into the plastic bag. Now I’ve got two sets of clothes. Nothing fancy, Thoreau wouldn’t approve of fancy, but enough to keep me warm. Next up: shelter” (Chapter 6, page 85)

From quotation above, he tries to make a plan for his life in order to survive in Concord city and find his family and memory. Another need is shelter or something that makes him warm. He thinks to stay in school that he visits with Hailey. It can be seen from quotation below.

Somehow, I wind up back at the Concord train station, and being there reminds me of meeting Hailey. I think of her smiling green eyes and I get this feeling like, hey, I’d really like to see her again. So I retrace the steps we walked yesterday to the high school. But as soon as I start up the long driveway to the school, I realize something is different. To start with, there are only a few cars in the parking lot. Plus, I don’t see any kids outside, playing sports in the fields or sitting on the stone wall. It’s a weekend or holiday or something. No school today. At first I’m disappointed. But then it occurs to me that I need shelter, and here is an entire building comprised of shelter and nobody around. If I can just get inside, there has to be someplace in that big building where a guy could curl up and get some sleep. (Chapter 6, page 86)

He decides to stay in Hailey's school, at least he has a shelter for a while. He survives by his strength. There is no option in his life because his ego always tries to keep the secret that he gets amnesia disorder.

3.3.5.2 Living in Concord

He tries to live normally in Concord by being helped by Thomas. Hank's life in Concord improves well after he decides to let Thomas know about his amnesia. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“I stare down at the quilt on the bed until all the colors blend together in a jumbled multicolor blur. “So, I guess it’s my turn now,” I say. And I realize I really do want to tell him. “First, my name isn’t really Hank.”

Lying back against the pillows, I tell Thomas everything I know, from the moment I woke up at the train station with Walden at my side, not knowing my name or where I came from, to the freak-out scene at the library. I tell him about Simon’s knife and the crime I committed in the alley. I tell him about Jack and Nessa and using Simon’s money to get a train ticket. Tell him the whole thing in a detached way, like it’s somebody else’s story, somebody else’s life. Then I tell him about the few memories I can access. Like what I know about my father and mother. My sister. Big eyes, blond hair, blood. That’s when it stops feeling like somebody else’s story, and it becomes completely and painfully mine.” (Chapter 9, page 134)

From the quote above, Hank tells his stories and real condition to Thomas. It makes Thomas want to help him by offering a place to stay for a while before he finds his family. It can be shown from the quotes below.

“I don’t know, Hank.” Thomas sits down, scratches his shaggy black hair thoughtfully with both hands until it sticks up in spikes. “Your circumstances are unique, so it’s hard to say. But look, what you need right now is a safe place to stay for a few days, and you’ve got that. We’ll figure out the rest later” (Chapter 9, page 135)

Thomas offers a safe home to Hank for a while. It is the new experienced Hank in Concord with Amnesia disorder and beginning for Hank he gets better life in Concord after Thomas helping him. He having socialize and get relationship with Hailey. Love relationship with Hailey makes him like normal people. He feel comfortable in Concord and think that if he cannot remember his past life stay in Concord make new life is better than other choice it can be seen in the following quotation.

“What if I never get my memory back? I figure I have two choices: Create a life with no past, starting here and now. Or go to the Concord Police Department and turn myself in. They’d call the media and put me on the news, and eventually someone would see me and identify me. I’d be taken home to parents I don’t remember, a life that I apparently ran away from. If they want me back, that is. Then there’s the chance that I’m facing jail time. All of which make option number one sound like the best choice: creating my own life, on my own terms, something like what Thoreau did.”
(Chapter 11, page 151)

From quotation above he feels life in his past is not as beautiful as his life now in Concord. The life of the past that he has left in view of the memory of his pathetic family so that he feels that his family may be a broken family and that they may want him back a bit.

3.3.5.3 Trying to Remember

Hank is now being better than before because he got his needs from Thomas. Another problem that he has to solve is seeking his family by forcing him to remember. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Scuffing through the dead leaves and pine needles at the side of the road, I head back to Walden Pond the next morning. I’m drawn there, like maybe this is the place where I can find some answers. Which is tough, considering I’m not even sure of the questions.” (Chapter 7, page 101)

“Gently pressing my memory to the edge of places that don’t feel safe, I think: Dad. Then I think: Mom. The beast inside twitches in its sleep, but I refuse to surrender, focusing instead on my pumping arms and legs, my breaths. Inhale. Exhale.” (Chapter 7 page 103)

From quotation above, he decides to go to Walden Pond to search his self-identity, like meditation. He is focusing on trying to remember one by one his memories. Slow but sure, piece by piece, the memory he has appears. It begins from his mother, then his dad, and the last is his sister. In the last memory, he gets some difficulties because of his trauma to his sister. He feels much pain to remember his sister. It can see from quotation below.

“Searing pain blinds me and I grab my head to keep it from exploding, forcing myself to go there again. Sister. The thing inside expands, rips at the lining of my stomach, squeezes my lungs. Sister. It’s trying to kill me, wants me dead. Better dead than to remember. (Chapter 7, page 104)

Then a strange image flashes behind my eyeballs. Open music box, tinny music playing, plastic ballerina twirling. And then I see her. My sister. Big blue eyes, long eyelashes. Yellow-white hair, pink shirt, one pink sneaker. The music box grinds to a halt, ballerina twisted to one side, broken. And there is blood. My sister’s screams fill my head, jar me from my peaceful drifting. Save her. (Chapter 7, page 105)

From quotation below, he feels like something wrong to his little sister when he almost remembers it. Hank got some problems and difficulties when remembering it because there is a trauma on his sister in his past so Hank must force himself to remember it harder. He remembers his sister at the time,

especially the accident he experienced and makes Hank refuses to remember. Moreover, he can remember little bit his family. The sad memory of his family that he has can be seen from the quotation below.

Like a camera taking a picture, an image of my dad flashes behind my eyeballs. Tall man, dark hair, wire rimmed glasses, gray eyes like mine, a kind smile. We are outside, Dad and me. We're in the woods, building a fire. We have sleeping bags and backpacks and compasses. This is something we do together, something that belongs to us.

Now I see Dad clutching a suitcase, waving good-bye. There are no words, but I know he is going, leaving again. My heart clenches like a fist. Don't go, Dad. (Chapter 7, page 103)

Mom. Hair blond and wavy, face anxious and thin, a half-empty glass of red wine clutched in her hand as she stares out a window. Doesn't look at me, doesn't see me. I yell something at her, then turn and charge out a blue door with a half-circle window. I slam it shut, the window shatters, and glass skitters on the floor, but she doesn't even turn around. (Chapter 7, page 103)

Then a strange image flashes behind my eyeballs. Open music box, tinny music playing, plastic ballerina twirling. And then I see her. My sister. Big blue eyes, long eyelashes. Yellow-white hair, pink shirt, one pink sneaker. The music box grinds to a halt, ballerina twisted to one side, broken. And there is blood. My sister's screams fill my head, jar me from my peaceful drifting. (Chapter 7, page 105)

From quotation above, Hank's memory about his family is such a bad memory. He just remembers the sad scene when his dad left him and his mum did not care to him and then his sister who got accident. It makes him to think that it is better. He does not remember his past and continue to make a new life in Concord. His sad memories make him pessimistic, especially when remembering about his family. It can be seen in the following quotation.

God, there are families who never give up, ever. Is my family one of those? Or were they glad when I disappeared? Nobody will miss you. (Chapter 11, page 153)

Hank does not think positively about his family. It feels like his family does not care to him anymore. He does not try to remember again his past and the busy time in Concord. He forgets that he has affected by his amnesia. From the quote above, his soul began to calm down because no past turmoil that came.

“Riding on the back of Thomas’s motorcycle on the way to the library the next morning, there’s this comfortable hum in my chest. The air is getting warmer and smells like black dirt and new grass. I have a great place to stay with Thomas. I’m making music with Hailey and falling for her more every day. Concord is a nice town, and with the exception maybe of Cameron, it’s full of really nice people. It occurs to me I haven’t felt the beast attack my insides for days. Not since waking up at Thomas’s place last week. To me, that’s huge” (Chapter 12, page 167)

From quotation above, Hank can live happily because it causes his past turmoil does not appear. He feels quite happy living in the Concord, but it all does not last long after Hank saw the statue of Thoreau. It is a sculpture of the author of a book that he has been saved to finds his family. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Thoreau’s statue-blank eyes aren’t saying anything to me about sucking the marrow out of life or seizing the day. What they’re saying instead, is: what the hell are you doing, Hank, allowing yourself to settle into a life where you don’t belong? Have you gotten so unbelievably selfish that you’ve forgotten all about your sister?”

Trying to ignore a sick feeling spreading in the pit of my stomach, I finish up the shelving and then sit my butt back down at the library computer. I don’t want to look through the Missing and Exploited Children database anymore, and I hate that I can’t live a normal,

everyday life and just be happy. But I have no choice. I have to keep searching for the truth. Not for my sake anymore, but my sister's. And if someone has come to Concord looking for me, I might not have a lot of time. (Chapter 12, page 158)

From quotation above, Hank remembers about his sister. He has the ability to protect his sister and tries to find himself in the Missing and Exploited Children database in internet. Finally, he finds himself in that database and starts to remember his past. It can be seen in the following quotation.

"I almost fall down the concrete steps, vision bombarded with black-red flashes as the beast roars to life from its pit inside me. But it's not just one beast, not anymore. It divides itself into a billion smaller versions of itself, each with curled claws, red eyes, rising, choking, leaping at my throat, trying to kill me for starting to remember what is crucial to forget" (Chapter 12, page 172)

In the quote above, the turmoil in his soul has appeared one by one and recalled. It made him panicked and he suffered a tremendous panic. He tries to keep his past behind him because his trauma in the car accident makes him feels like he murdered his sister. He refuses to remember when he got the car accident. This way aims to protect himself from the great guilt against his brother. The following quotation shows that he remembers when the accident occurred.

"Icy snow had scraped the hell out of the bottom of the car the night before. Metal on ice. Sharp smell in the garage—brake fluid draining. The twirling ballerina from the music box broke off, a terrible red wave crashed before my eyes, behind my eyes, everywhere.

No more, says the beast now at Walden Pond, the beast who has become my friend in spite of myself. My protector. Enough, he says.

Red turns to black, total eclipse, and I collapse behind a lichen-covered rock, far from home in the silent forest of Concord, Massachusetts" (Chapter 12, page 184)

From quotation above, he tries to remember about the accident. The trauma he got prevents his minds to remember about it. The car accident that makes him trauma prevents him to remember all those things. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“A wave of dizziness breaks over me and without any warning, I barf right into the bushes next to the park bench. This is as far as the beast will let me go. Everything that happened up to the accident is clear, but I can’t remember the actual accident or the days after, except for a few sickening flashes. My memory goes straight from a gray truck bearing down on Mom’s Toyota, to me sitting on the floor at Penn Station in New York City with Frankie staring into my face, saying, “You gonna eat that?” (Chapter 13, page 187)

From quotation above, he knows that he cannot remember it. Because of the panic that often arises every time when he remembers, he chooses to stay safe without the memory of the accident. It can be seen from the quotation below.

No. Can’t face it, not yet. What if I call and they tell me Rosie is dead? I almost puke into the bushes again, empty stomach seizing, and I just want to die. The beast still lives inside me, razor teeth and claws, resolute in protecting me from these final truths. I’m not ready yet. Threatening to swallow me into permanent forgetfulness, the beast insists that I run from this last horrible thing. For now.(Chapter 13, page 189)

In the quotation above, he hides the truth about his sister, Rosie. He chooses to live happily because he thinks that being Danny or him, who was in his past is a bad thing. It can be seen from the quote below.

“I fight the urge to curl up in a ball with my hands over my ears like some little kid in a nightmare. I just want to scream at Thomas to leave me alone, to understand that the bad stuff belongs to

Danny, and I need to be Hank for just a little longer. “Thomas, three more days is not going to change anything,” I say as evenly as possible through my clenched jaw. “I need to play for Hailey at the competition on Saturday. I can’t let her down.” Not one more person. Not Hailey” (Chapter 13, page 189)

From quotation above, Hank ran away from the fact that he had to be Danny and face his traumatic in the past. He even builds alibis to convince him that the past was so bad. It could be seen from the quotation below.

“Even if they don’t throw me in jail, then what? It’s not like I’ll just be able to return to my old life. It’s impossible to imagine going home, sleeping in my old bed, going to my old school, and trying to reconnect with friends. Aside from all the bad stuff, I’ve missed a lot of school, so I doubt I can graduate with my class in May. Not that it matters.

My parents don’t know this yet, but I’m not going to college. The day the acceptance letter came from Northwestern University, I hid it in the back of my sock drawer and went out for a ten-mile run. I didn’t think of anything at all for the first five miles except my body moving and sneakers pounding on the asphalt. But finally my mind cleared enough to realize the cold, hard, honest truth: I don’t want to go to college. Not yet, anyway. A few days before the accident, I even called the college and told them I was delaying college for a year so I could figure out what I wanted to do. They were actually really nice about it. But my parents, no doubt about it, they’re going to be pissed” (Chapter 14, page 200)

From quotation above, he builds an alibi to justify his actions that avoids his problems and memories when he got the accident, even as he begins to remember the moment when he chooses to escape reality. It can be seen in the following quotation.

“Then I realize I’m the one quoting Henry, to calm myself, to make space from the memory of the accident, the ballerina, alive but broken. (Chapter 17, page 244)

“The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation,” I whisper, shutting my eyes tight. So sorry, Rosie. Mom. Dad. So sorry. I failed you all. And I will myself to just slip away, just die, in that moment

on the ground outside Henry David Thoreau Regional High School. Let me die.(Chapter 17, page 245)

From quotation above, his memory comes back, but he does not accept it.

He thinks that he better to die than remember. Amnesia really impacts his life. Then he thinks that it is better to forget all those things because his life now is getting better than the past. It makes him cannot take responsible to his past.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher provides conclusion and suggestion of this study.

Conclusion is to answer the statement of the research questions, while suggestion are given for the next researcher .

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis it is concluded that there are three symptoms of amnesia: Retrograde Symptoms, uncoordinated movements tremors, confusion or disorientation. The causes of the amnesia experienced by the main character Hank are: trauma and head injuries. The amnesia gives the impacts to Hank, the impacts are: gaps in his memory, finding himself in a strange place, forgetting important personal information, being unable to recognize his image in the mirror, flash memory. There are amnesia impacts to his life: surviving to life, living in Concord, trying to remember.

4.2 Suggestion

In this study the researcher has explained about The Amnesia Experienced by the Main Character in Cal Armistead's "Being Henry David" novel. The researcher suggests for new researchers who are interested in the similar study about amnesia will have broader perspective in using different approach and theory.

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	Data	Categorization		
		The symptoms of amnesia	The causes of amnesia	The impacts of amnesia
Head injuries	<p><i>“I reach up to scratch my head and feel a sharp, stinging pain. When I pull my hand away, there’s blood on my fingertips. I touch again, more gently this time. Just under my hairline, there’s a huge lump with a crusty scab that I just scratched off. Luckily it’s not bleeding much, so I wipe the blood on my jeans like it doesn’t matter.”</i> (Chapter 1, page 5)</p> <p><i>“The light turned red just as we approached the intersection. I pressed down on the brake, like I’d done hundreds of times. Only this time, nothing happened. My foot on the brake met no resistance, and the pedal went straight to the floor. The car didn’t even slow down. It barreled into the intersection, way too fast, after the crossing traffic had already begun to accelerate. A big gray truck headed straight for us.”</i> (chapter 12, page 184)</p> <p><i>“The gray truck is coming at us, at the passenger door, can’t stop in time, trapped in Mom’s Toyota with its growling muffler and Rosie inside, thin door of metal and glass not enough to protect her. My world collapses on impact, my forehead smashes into the windshield, breaking glass. Rosie is screaming. Save</i></p>		The causes that happen because car accident and make head injuries	

	<i>her. Little blond ballerina in pink is broken. Legs twisted under the crushed front of the car. Bone and torn flesh, one leg is cut and bleeding. The other, somehow, is not there. Broken ballerina, crooked one-legged ballerina in a jewelry box, music tinny and distorted before it grinds to a terrible, silent halt.” (Chapter 17, page 243)</i>			
Trauma and stress	<p><i>“Icy snow had scraped the hell out of the bottom of the car the night before. Metal on ice. Sharp smell in the garage—brake fluid draining. The twirling ballerina from the music box broke off, a terrible red wave crashed before my eyes, behind my eyes, everywhere.”</i></p> <p><i>“My name is Daniel,” I repeat. “I live in Illinois. And I think I killed my little sister.”</i></p>		trauma and stress because his little sister was get car accident	
The Impacts of Amnesia	<i>“Wow. Is that it? Do I have a rich father who buys me things so that in real life I take money for granted? I try to create an image of this wealthy, generous father, but nothing comes.”(Chapter 4, page 51)</i>			The impacts make a gaps in his memory

	<p><i>“Somebody else might have given up, just walked away and bought himself another damn book. But somebody else didn’t just appear out of nowhere in a train station with no ID or luggage. No memory, not even a name.” (chapter 1, page 8)</i></p>			<p>Finding himself in a strange place</p>
	<p><i>“I don’t remember anything.” I lower my voice. “Not my name, not where I came from. I woke up at the train station a couple hours ago, just before I met you, and that’s the first thing I can remember.”</i></p> <p><i>In the quotation above he said that he forgot about his personal information like name and where he life. (chapter 2, page 26)</i></p>			<p>Forgetting important personal information</p>

	<p><i>“My fingers explore my cheeks, nose, eyelids, and ears like a blind person. I don’t even know what I look like yet. Would I know me if I saw me? Got to find a mirror.”</i></p> <p><i>As soon as I step into the men’s room, the strong smell of piss and disinfectant stings the inside of my nose, and some guy is puking in one of the stalls. Ignoring this, I freeze in front of the mirror. I blink, and the guy in the mirror blinks back. Stuffing Walden into the back waistband of my jeans to get it out of the way, I lean in to stare at the stranger. Damp hair, black and straight. Messy. I rake my fingers through it. Eyes light, maybe gray. He’s tall and lanky, but his shoulders—my shoulders—are wide and I look strong. That’s something anyway.” (chapter 2, page 14)</i></p>			<p>Being unable to recognize his image in the mirror</p>
	<p><i>“He laughs after he says maybe you killed somebody, loving his own crazy joke, and I try to join in, but my face is frozen. My pulse hammers in my ears and something dark lurches in my chest like a beast waking from a deep sleep. A wave of dizziness breaks over me and I grip the edge of the table so I won’t fall off the chair.” (Chapter 2, page 19)</i></p>			<p>Flash memory</p>

	<p><i>“I consider telling the cops that I’m lost and can’t remember who I am. Maybe they can help me. But there’s that thing in my chest like a brick wall that says this would be a terrible idea. Some fuzzy instinct tells me it’s not safe to go to the police. Fuzzy instinct isn’t much to go on, but it’s all I have. I decide to trust it.” (Chapter 1, page 11-12)</i></p>			<p>Impacts to his life</p> <p>He has to survive by himself</p>
	<p><i>“I don’t know, Hank.” Thomas sits down, scratches his shaggy black hair thoughtfully with both hands until it sticks up in spikes. “Your circumstances are unique, so it’s hard to say. But look, what you need right now is a safe place to stay for a few days, and you’ve got that. We’ll figure out the rest later” (Chapter 9, page 135)</i></p>			<p>He tries to live in Concord Thomas help Hank</p>

	<p><i>“Scuffing through the dead leaves and pine needles at the side of the road, I head back to Walden Pond the next morning. I’m drawn there, like maybe this is the place where I can find some answers. Which is tough, considering I’m not even sure of the questions.” (Chapter 7, page 101)“Gently pressing my memory to the edge of places that don’t feel safe, I think: Dad. Then I think: Mom. The beast inside twitches in its sleep, but I refuse to surrender, focusing instead on my pumping arms and legs, my breaths. Inhale. Exhale.” (Chapter 7 page103)</i></p>			<p>He tries to rember his past</p>
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