

**HENRY FLEMING'S CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT IN *THE
RED BADGE OF COURAGE***

THESIS

By:

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2021

**HENRY FLEMING'S CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT IN *THE RED BADGE
OF COURAGE***

THESIS

Presented To

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2021

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**Henry Fleming’s Character Development in *The Red Badge of Courage***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13 December 2021

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Aldi Fajar Setiawan's thesis entitled "**Henry Fleming's Character Development in *The Red Badge of Courage***" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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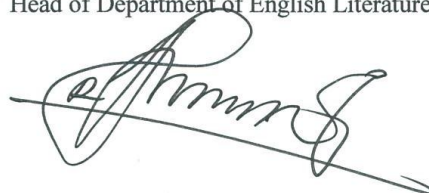
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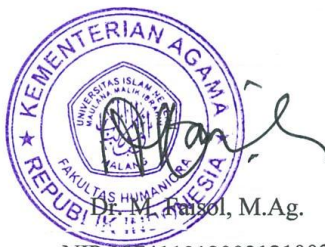
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MOTTO

Falling is a part of life, getting up is living

Aldi Fajar Setiawan

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to myself who finally can finish this thesis that never give up even its hard. Also, I dedicated this thesis to my family who never tired to support me and motivated me to finish this thesis. My thesis advisor who never tired and patiently guiding me to finish my thesis. My friends and best friends who accompanying me since the day one in English letter department. To all my teachers who always supports me. May Allah bless you all and I wish you all luck in this world, got happy life, and healthy.

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Bismillahirrahmannirrahim,

Assalamualaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Alhamdulillahirobbil 'aalamin, all praises to Allah SWT, our God, Lord of the universe, who has given me a guidance, inspirations, and blessing to finish this thesis entitled “Henry Fleming’s Character Development in *The Red Badge of Courage*” as a requirement for obtaining a bachelor’s degree in Department of English Literature, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. *Shawalat* and *Salam* be upon our greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW, who has guided us to the path of truth, Islam.

Above all, I want to express my sincere thanks to Miss Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A. as my thesis advisor, because of her guidance, patience and advice. Then I do want to express my sincere thanks to all lecturers in English Literature Department for giving me knowledge and experience since I entered this university. I do want to express my sincere thanks to Stephen Crane, whose novel *The Red Badge of Courage* serves as the subject of this study. Moreover, I would like to thank my beloved parents, Maskawi and Siti Romlah, and my beloved little brother Mochammad Alfin Setiawan, and all my beloved friends and best friends that always support me in preparing the thesis. May Allah bless my family and friends and keep them happy.

In this case, as a thesis writer, I expect wise and efficient criticism and suggestion for readers to examine the perfection of the thesis in the future. As a reference for other researchers to review research that has done before and for the future research.

Wassalamualaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Malang, 13 December 2021

The Researcher

Aldi Fajar Setiawan

ABSTRACT

Setiawan, Aldi Fajar (2021) **Henry Fleming's Development in *The Red Badge of Courage***. Bachelor thesis. Faculty of Humanity, Department of English Literature, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Key Words: Character Development, Characterization, *The Red Badge of Courage Novel*.

In this modern era, it is commonly known that character hold important role in a novel or any other literature. It is considered as the most important part of a literature or in a story. Furthermore, as character held important role, readers of a story need to know the development of the character to follow or understand the story. Character development is a change of a character over the course of a story that influenced by society and the character experiences. The function of character development in a story is important because it held the main course of the story from the beginning to the end of the story.

This research focuses on the development of the main character using characterization theory by M. H. Abrams. The objective of this research is to describe the development of the main character in *The Red Badge of Courage* novel by Stephen Crane. The first objective is to acknowledge the type of main character in *The Red Badge of Courage* according to M. H. Abrams. The Second objective is to acknowledge how the main character develop. Researcher describe the development into two main parts from the beginning of the story until the end of the story. Furthermore, this research is using psychological approach to understand the development of the main character. The data and data source are from the novel *The Red Badge of Courage*.

The result of this research shows that, the main character in the novel *The Red Badge of Courage* is a round character. This result is obtained from complexity of the main character development. Researcher also found that Henry Fleming develops from a bad character into a good character. Furthermore, M. H. Abrams theory of characterization is very effective to acknowledge the development of main character and the type of the main character from the novel.

ABSTRAK

Setiawan, Aldi Fajar (2021) **Perkembangan Karakter Henry Fleming dalam Novel *The Red Badge of Courage***. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Perkembangan Karakter, Karakterisasi, *The Red Badge of Courage* Novel.

Di era modern ini, sudah umum diketahui bahwa karakter memegang peranan penting dalam sebuah novel atau dalam karya sastra yang lain. Karakter juga diketahui sebagai bagian paling penting dalam sebuah karya sastra atau dalam sebuah cerita. Selain itu, karena karakter memegang peranan yang penting, pembaca sebuah cerita harus mengetahui perkembangan dari karakter untuk mengikuti atau memahami cerita. Perkembangan karakter adalah perubahan dari karakter dalam sebuah cerita yang dipengaruhi oleh keadaan sosial dan pengalaman dari karakter. Fungsi dari perkembangan karakter dalam sebuah cerita sangat penting karena hal tersebut memegang peran utama dalam sebuah cerita dari awal hingga akhir.

Riset ini berfokus pada perkembangan dari karakter utama menggunakan teori karakterisasi oleh M.H Abrams. Tujuan dari riset ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan perkembangan karakter utama di novel *The Red Badge of Courage* oleh Stephen Crane. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk mengetahui tipe dari karakter utama dalam *The Red Badge of Courage* menurut M. H. Abrams. Tujuan kedua dari riset ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana karakter utama berkembang. Peneliti mendeskripsikan perkembangan karakter utama menjadi dua bagian utama dari awal cerita hingga akhir cerita. Selanjutnya, riset ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi untuk memahami bagaimana karakter utama berkembang. Data dan sumber data diambil dari novel *The Red Badge of Courage*.

Hasil dari riset ini menunjukkan bahwa, karakter utama dalam novel *The Red Badge of Courage* adalah round character. Hasil ini didapatkan dari kompleksitas dari perkembangan karakter utama. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa si karakter utama Henry Fleming berkembang dari karakter yang buruk menjadi karakter yang baik. Selanjutnya, teori karakterisasi dari M. H. Abrams sangat efektif untuk mengetahui perkembangan dari karakter utama dan tipe dari karakter utama dari novel ini.

البحث مستخلص

سيتيوان ، أدي فجار. 2021. تطوير شخصية هنري فليمنج في الشارة الحمراء للشجاعة. مقال. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانجامشرف: أسني فريده ، ماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: تنمية الشخصية ، التوصيف ، الرواية

في هذا العصر الحديث ، من المعروف أن الشخصيات تلعب دوراً مهماً في الرواية أو في الأعمال الأدبية الأخرى. تُعرف الشخصية أيضاً بأنها أهم جزء في العمل الأدبي أو في القصة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، نظراً لأن الشخصية تلعب دوراً مهماً ، يجب على قارئ القصة معرفة تطور الشخصية لمتابعة القصة أو فهمها. تنمية الشخصية هي تغيير الشخصيات في قصة تتأثر بالظروف الاجتماعية وتجارب الشخصيات. تعتبر وظيفة تطوير الشخصية في القصة مهمة للغاية لأنها تلعب دوراً رئيسياً في القصة من البداية إلى النهاية.

M.H يركز هذا البحث على تطوير الشخصية الرئيسية باستخدام نظرية التوصيف بواسطة الغرض من هذا البحث هو وصف تطور الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية الشارة الحمراء. Abrams. شارة الشجاعة الحمراء للشجاعة لستيفن كرين. الهدف الأول هو معرفة نوع الشخصية الرئيسية في الغرض الثاني من هذا البحث هو معرفة كيفية تطور الشخصية الرئيسية. للمؤلف إم إتش أبرامز يصف الباحث تطور الشخصية الرئيسية إلى جزأين رئيسيين من بداية القصة إلى نهاية القصة. علاوة على ذلك ، يستخدم هذا البحث نهجاً نفسياً لفهم كيفية تطور الشخصية الرئيسية. البيانات ومصادر البيانات مأخوذة من رواية الشارة الحمراء للشجاعة.

تشير نتائج هذا البحث إلى أن الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية الشارة الحمراء للشجاعة هي شخصية مستديرة. يتم الحصول على هذه النتيجة من تعقيد تطور الشخصية الرئيسية. وجد الباحثون أيضاً أن الشخصية الرئيسية هنري فليمنج تطورت من شخصية سيئة إلى شخصية جيدة. علاوة على ذلك ، فإن فعالة جداً في معرفة تطور الشخصية الرئيسية ونوع الشخصية M. H. Abrams نظرية التوصيف لـ الرئيسية في هذه الرواية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is widely known for its compatibility in any part of human life. It could appear or tell event in the past or even a prediction of the future that for many people still bias. The compatibility of literature also goes into an event that most people thought as 'brutal' and 'inhuman' called war. In the middle of the brutality of war, literary seeds sprang up and beautified war.

Most of literary works that inspired by war are in forms of poetry. However, there are also many novels created because of the author got an inspiration because of war for example, *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane. Stephen Crane got inspiration from the American civil war that happened on April 12th, 1861 until May 9th, 1865 (Khadidja, 2018, p. 3).

The war that lasted four years left many destructions and wound to the American people. The civilian abandoned their houses for safety and came back with their houses has been destroyed. In fact, not just civilian who suffered from the war. Soldier, the one who participated in the war obviously suffered.

The war left unforgettable experience to the soldiers, the most serious unforgettable experience obviously from memories of the battle. The battle that they involved in changed their personality. The novel *The Red Badge of Courage*

by Stephen Crane is a perfect example of an experience of a soldier in the American civil war.

The novel talked about a young farm boy that had been read about the great ancient war story, mostly Greek literature. Henry, the main character of the novel felt motivated by this, come, and enlisted in the army without his mother concern. However, knowing that Henry already enlisted, cannot hold her son wish. She granted his wish and prayed for him as a mother who loves her son.

Furthermore, as Henry already enlisted, he felt a great joy because everyone had greeted him. He felt like a hero from that and full of joy when he marched to the battlefield. However, as he had marched and camped with his regiment. He had to wait for a time until he was not sure that he would be a hero like the stories he had read before joining the army.

Every day was spent by eating, wondering about how the battle looks like, and hearing stories from his comrades.

Moreover, as the day come to the 304 regiment to marched forward into the frontline, the Henry's regiment was full of spirit. They were eager and full of spirit to meet the enemy. However, the story was not unpredicted, when the first battle was ahead, Henry fall was afraid. He got struck down by a terror of death and saw many men were ran away. He decided to run, leaved his regiment. Moreover, as he had heard the news that his regiment hold the enemy, he was fall in shameful. He cannot believe that he had run, all he was thought was to save himself from death.

As he wandered behind the frontlines, he met a tattered man who always asked him where his wound was. The tattered man asked that because Henry was retreated and join the march of many wounded men, so the curiosity of the tattered man, growth. Already felt ashamed before because he had run, Henry cannot hold any longer, for the question of the tattered man was hurt his heart.

At last, Henry decided to leave the tattered man. When he leaved, he climbed a hill and saw the friendly regiment from the US army fought valiantly. He was so sad about that, because he thought he will never be like them, a brave soldier that do not fear death. However, as he kept watched from the hill, suddenly a group of men ran towards him. Moreover, the men who ran away were not paid an attention to Henry.

Henry curious and asked them and holding one of the men to gain an answer. Unfortunately, the man strikes Henry's head until its bleed. Then he came back to his regiment when someone told him where the 304-regiment stayed. He was nervous at first, because he thought they would mock him because he ran.

However, seeing Henry's head bleeding, the men taking care of him and wrapped Henry's head. From the day on, Henry thought that he was a veteran. Because he had experienced many events after he ran away. His friends thought that he fought, and Henry would proof that in the next day.

He fought hard since that day, ignoring his wound and achieving his goal as a trustworthy soldier and brave. He wanted to be a hero like the story he had read before joining the army and he come back home with pride.

In this novel, Stephen Crane created a picture of reality in that novel, from the main character point of view. It gave people a view of the feeling of a soldier in a battle. The author, however, gave the reader experience from the point of view of the novel's main character to catch reader feeling to experiencing a battle through reading it. The novel originally published in 1895 and became the second novel of Stephen Crane. The second edition published in 1995 with some additional short stories. However, the original without additional short stories is also available.

Moreover, this thesis will analyze the development of the main character that described in several parts that will make the analysis more specific about the main character development. This research also conducted to give a new explanation for the previous studies which also took the same novel as the main data source.

To give explanation about the novelty of this thesis, researcher also took some of previous studies that already conducted with the same object or novel. First is *Henry Fleming against His Cowardice in The Red Badge of Courage* (Purwanto, Aimah, 2018). This research is focused on the act of main character to prove himself as a trustworthy soldier. The research used sociology theory to analyze the act of main character. Sociology that mainly focused on the society used in this research is effective.

As the main character cannot developed only from himself/herself and need society as a major support on his/her role in the story. The main character in this novel named Henry Fleming was a boy that wanted to join the army because he

was motivated by the tales he read. In the story where the first time he knew how the battle was and fled. It was his first time in war, so he was afraid and only thought about saving himself and afraid to die. However, as his companion support him, he can proof himself as a good soldier. The result of this research is, the researcher wanted to show that main character was living in his dream, because he wanted to be glorious and not thinking about the reality of war. The researcher wanted to show the reader, that it is not easy to be a soldier and how the main character fought against his cowardice act in the beginning of the story. Moreover, the researcher also explains about how the main character became brave and gained his self-confidence.

Second is *The Character Transformation of Henry Fleming in The Red Badge of Courage* (Xiaoguang, Zhichun, 2012). This research explained about the transformation of main character personality. Researchers explained in detail about the transformation of main character from the beginning to the end. Every transformation of main character stated with titles and researchers give explanation about it. The explanations were from the previous event of novel. For instance, when the main character ran from the battle, researchers related it with the dream of main character about war. Moreover, the explanations of main character transformation were from many aspects such as the influences of social environment and human instinct. However, the focus of the researcher in that study is human instinct to survive their environment.

From both overviews, researcher decided to find the main character development using M. H. Abrams theory. As the first overview searched for the act of Henry Fleming against his cowardice, the result of the research could be the data support of this thesis. Moreover, the second overview has similarity with this thesis in terms of main character transformations.

However, the second research only based on words that taken from the novel as the main source to search for main character transformation. Researchers did not give any theory in their research. The data to analyze is pure from novel. According to the deficiency of the second research that has been described above, the researcher wants to analyze the main character development using M. H. Abrams theory.

B. Research Questions

1. What is the characteristic of Henry Fleming character according to M. H. Abrams?
2. How does Henry Fleming character develop?

C. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research is to analyze the Henry Fleming character development in the novel *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane. This research attempts to describe the character development of Henry Fleming using M. H. Abrams theory. The theory will be used as the explanation in the discussion to acknowledge how the main character develops and what kind of character Henry Fleming is according to M. H. Abrams.

Furthermore, this research also attempts to know the characteristic of the main character from *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane. The characteristic will be placed in chapter three before the explanation of the main character development that will be divided into two main parts.

D. Scope and Limitations

This research only focused on the characteristic Henry Fleming and his character development. The data that is limited from the novel will be supported by another data from books, journal, thesis, article and other sources to give explanation regarding the answer to the research question. Moreover, the data that mainly text from the novel will be discussed more by researcher to give reader understanding about the data text from the novel.

E. Significance of the Study

This research is conducted to give new knowledge and add new explanations about the main character development based on the previous research. The data will be more detail and based on the M. H. Abrams theory of characterization to acknowledge and fulfill the research questions. In terms of novelty, this research offers the development of knowledge and as a source of ideas in researching the development of characters in novels.

Furthermore, besides this research that will be more detail from the previous studies with the same novel as the main source, researcher also provide characteristic data about the main character before explaining about the main character development.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Character Development

The process of changes of a character in fiction writing that undergoes over the course of a story as result of its action and experiences. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events (Abrams, 1957, p. 33 – 34). According to explanation before, character development can occur through feelings and inner thoughts that influence the particular character. It depends on the author which character he wants to develop, but mostly consists of two main things as already explained in the previous sentence.

2. Characterization

A broad distinction is frequently made between alternative methods for characterizing (i.e., establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons in a narrative: showing and telling (Abrams. 1957, p.33). It is how the author telling the character in the story, by using other character to tell the particular character or by directly telling the reader about the particular character from the text so that reader may understand and know the characters. Characterization in literature is the way of the author show to the reader about images and develop it for the readers.

G. Previous Studies

In this thesis, researcher collected several previous studies to avoid plagiarism and also to find the research gap. To find the research gap, researcher need to find what is missing from the previous studies and conduct research to contribute to this particular research. Previous studies also could be the supporting data for this research. The previous studies here have relation with this research, whether it is related to the novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*, or the theory itself. Here are the previous studies:

First is *Fleming Defense Mechanism in Stephen Crane's The Red Badge of Courage* (Anshori, 2011). The research, focused on the act of Henry Fleming defend himself in many conditions. The result according to the researcher, there are more than 20 acts of defense mechanism conducted by Henry Fleming in the novel. There are two main acts that stated in that research, act of regression or became self-isolated and act of sublimation that hiding his fear and show his confidence.

Second is *Henry Fleming against His Cowardice in The Red Badge of Courage* (Purwanto, Aimah, 2018). The research is focused on the act of main character to prove himself as a trustworthy soldier. The research used theory of sociology to analyze the main character. The result is, the researcher wanted to show that main character was lived in his dream, because he wanted to be glorious and not thinking about the reality of war. The researcher wanted to show the reader, that it is not easy to be a soldier and how the main character fought

against his cowardice act in the beginning of the story. Moreover, the writers also explain about how the main character became brave and gained his self-confidence.

Third is *Henry Fleming's Search for Personal Identity Related to His Age in Stephen Crane's the Red Badge of Courage* (Irjayanto, 2002). This research is mainly told about the identity of Henry Fleming using psychoanalysis approach. Researcher explained very clearly about the main character identity through representation of age. Researcher used age as base of his research, he figured out the identity of main character from age and explained every single behavior to find out the main character identity. Researcher also given data about the behavior from various ages, which are makes the research clearer and then compared it with the behavior of the main character. The result is researcher explained the value of every main character behavior and found out the age of main character is around 16-22 years old.

Fourth, *Symbolism and Psychological Realism in The Red Badge of Courage* (McDermott, 1968). This research explained about every event that main character experienced in the novel. The researcher tried to take a relation from the main character experiences to the realistic psychological moment from the real soldiers. Researcher compared to the act of main character to soldier in real world to show the reader is it true or not about a soldier on the battlefield. Moreover, for the symbolism as stated in the title, researcher explained for instance by the courage of main character when it faced the battle. Researcher investigated a

sentence from the novel which explained the courage of main character faced the battle.

Fifth is *The Character Transformation of Henry Fleming in The Red Badge of Courage* (Xiaoguang, Zhichun, 2012). This research explained about the transformation of main character personality. Researchers explained in detail about the transformation of main character from the beginning to the end. Every transformation of main character stated with titles and researchers give explanation about it. The explanations were from the previous event of novel. For instance, when the main character ran from the battle, researcher related it with the dream of main character about war. Moreover, the explanations of main character changing were from many aspects such as the influences of social environment and human instinct. However, the focus of the researchers in that study is human instinct to survive their environment.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The data are taken from the novel itself and journals to support the data. In terms of theory, researcher used M. H. Abrams theory to acknowledge how the main character developed and what kind of character belongs to Henry Fleming according to Abram's theory. Researcher will provide sentences from the novel to support the analysis in this research.

2. Data Sources and Data Collection

This research will use the novel *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane as the main data. The novel was written originally in English. It was published in the United States in October 1895. However, the new edition but has the same content as the original one was published in 1995 by Wordsworth Editions Limited which researcher have. It has 118 pages that consist of 24 chapters. Moreover, this novel is the second novel which the author had written. Although the author was born after the civil war and never seen the war himself, the novel is widely known for its realism and naturalism. The novel mainly talked about the inner experience of the main character rather than the outside world around him. It is also called the psychological portrayal of fear because it talked about a soldier running from battle and its character developed after that.

3. Data Analysis

To analysis the main character development, researcher will take the sentences, word, and even paragraph from the novel as the evidence of main character decision in the events that has relation with main character development. For instance, researcher took sentence “He, too, threw down his gun and fled. There was no shame in his face. He ran like a rabbit.” Moreover, after taking the evidence, researcher will explain it and classify the evidence according to Henry Fleming character development.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Psychological Approach

In this research, researcher using psychological approach to understand the development of the main character. Psychological approach is used because in psychology, human nature is always change and develop. Furthermore, the development also happened in the character in literary work, and particularly in long story such as novel. Furthermore, literature as a mirror of society also has its own nature especially the character, that is why researcher using psychological approach in this research.

There are three category functions of psychological approach. The first category represents the lowest level of abstraction and involves ‘psychology in literature’: literature as a source of insights for psychology (Moghaddam, 2004, p.1). Strong bond between literature and psychology is always occurred because both deal with human being and directly contact with human being. Moreover, the direct contact and deal above means that in literature there is also an emotion in it just like human being. This is because literature of course is the product of human being. In novel the emotions mostly represented by the author in the character. Although the author may explain the emotion differently because every character has different characterization, or the way author explain the character is different.

The second involves literature as an independent variable; literature as a dependent variable; literature as understood through psychology (Moghaddam, 2004, p.1). This means that, in order to understand literature, we also need to understand the psychological aspect. Such as the development of the character that always change. That is why, psychological approach is the best way in order to understand the character development.

The third, involves psychology as nomothetic and literature as idiographic; psychology as culture-free and literature as culture-bound; psychology as concerned with actual worlds and literature with possible worlds; and, finally, 'psychology *is* literature' (Moghaddam, 2004, p.1). The explanation above, means that both (psychology and literature) has related each other although different in those two aspects such as culture and worlds.

B. Novel

Before studying the character and characterization, we need to understand first about novel and its elements. As character and characterization is became one part with intrinsic aspects of the novel. Furthermore, researcher divided the explanation about the intrinsic aspects of novel and character to give me clear information to the reader.

1. Definition

Novel is one kind of popular literary works that contain long story and usually have many chapters in it. Novel often contains many characters to embrace its story or to get reader attention. Moreover, not only with many characterizations, but novel also contains of many parts such as introduction, conflict, climax, and ending that called plot. Due to many contains in it, novel can consist of many pages, mostly in a hundred pages or more.

In a language meaning, novel comes from Italian word *novella*. In the eighteen centuries, novel became more popular among the people. because of its interesting long story. Moreover, in modern era novel mostly is a story that written by its author inspired by authors experiences in real life. It becomes the “running”. for the author from the real life. However, it also gets a change or modification from author perspective when the novel inspired by the author experience.

For instance, a series of novel that made by J.R.R. Tolkien, it's a novel that inspired by Tolkien when he was a soldier in World War one. It is a fictional novel, however the author states that many events in the novel was written because he got inspiration from the great war. In addition, novel is a story that can be inspired by many things, include romance, author experiences or real life. Moreover, researcher can describe novel as a narrative text because it is one of the literary works that derived from real life.

2. Elements of Novel

Novel, as one kinds of literary work has some elements. The elements of the novel, shape how the story emerged and many events in it. The elements have related each other and cannot be separated. Thus, if one element is missing, novel would not be a perfect and may cannot call as a novel. the element of novel include:

a. Theme

A novel must have a theme. It is the main idea of the novel and because of that it is also could be called as the foundation of the novel. From theme, author can take the attention of the novel. Readers usually choose specific theme before they read a novel. Moreover, there are many themes in the world of novel such as fantasy or romance. Authors need to choose specific theme if he wanted to make a good novel.

b. Plot

Plot is important in a story especially novel. Because plot is the events that author already made. It holds the significance events of the story that will make reader interested. Basically, plot is an event that already set by the author. Moreover, plot is also important in terms of communicating each event. To communicating something, an author uses characters that play a role based on the desired by the writer until finally, a conflict situation arises, and this conflict is called a plot (Muktasim, 2018, p.11).

c. Character

Characters are one of the most important parts in novels. Furthermore, Character usually became the main attention from the reader. We can take an example when people read novel, they would know the main character or the character that have particular role or important role in the novel. character also usually appear in the title of the novel and became the magnet for reader to read the novel. Moreover, if novel is already having a plot to command how the story will go on, it need the supporting aspect to move the plot and thus character is in.

d. Setting

Setting is the way author told the reader about where the story take place. Moreover, not only contain of place, setting also talked about when the story take place. Basically, it contains of place and time of the story in the literary work.

C. Character and Characterization

1. Character

As stated before, that characters are one of the major elements in the novel. It helps the reader understand how the story emerged from the beginning to the end. Moreover, character also helps the plot to move from one another for

instance from intro into conflict. Character will always be stated in the whole story.

The distinctive type of person means that character has its obvious shape, could be a person or animal who can talk. It holds the actions, bring the events, and obviously make the reader more interested to read the literary work or particularly in the novel. A novel or story often occurred with a big problem or small that the character needs to solve with unpredictable ending for the reader but sometimes the main character win.

Moreover, as stated before, character obviously will catch the attention of the reader as it helps the plot to move to one another. The character mostly has a complex personality or distinctive part that I could say “mind-catchy” because the reader will be wondering how the character looks like in the real world.

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action (Abrams, 1957, p. 32-33). According to the statement above from Abrams, character has a characteristic. Basically, I can say that characterization is the way author develop the character and character always has a characteristic.

According to Abrams there are several characters:

a. Flat Character

Flat character is very simple character that can be easily described. Flat character does not change, it always stayed as how it was described by the author and it also called as a static character not dynamic. Moreover, flat character that seems does not have any special trait is also important for the story. because it supports the main character. In the film world, flat character appears as ‘helper’ character. It can be called like that because sometimes it helps the main character to grow and developed.

b. Round Character

A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Abrams 1957, p. 33). According to that complexity of round character, it often be as the main character and always change following the story. It also mostly in protagonist character or a good side of the story. The round character always become the main attention of the reader because the author always changes it throughout the story and fully developed and can adapt in many events in the story.

c. Static Character

A character that is stays the same throughout the story and can be described into one sentence by the author. Because of that, static character does not receive any important event that could change them.

d. Dynamic Character

This character always changes throughout the story that is why it receives the title “dynamic”. In the language meaning dynamic means always change. Means that dynamic character will always change throughout the story. The change can be development of the personality of the character of physically. However, the physical change is not as often as the personality development of the character or inner change.

2. Characterization

Basically, it is how the author portrayed the character to the audience or the reader. The development of character could be in conversation or in event following the plot that already built by the author. Moreover, there are two approaches to understand characterization. The two approaches are widely used by the author of literary work to let the audience, or the reader know or understand the character in it.

a. Direct Characterization

It is the way author told the reader or audience about the character directly. It is done by narrator or conversation between character to character and usually this type of characterization is occurred in the

novel. This type of characterization that often occurred in novel usually use by the author to tell the reader about the main character.

Furthermore, direct characterization that often occurred in the main character happened because main character is the major of all characters in the story or novel in particular. Author wanted to tell the reader by himself about the main character by using conversation between characters or via direct text by the author like stated in the paragraph above. Moreover, direct characterization usually not occurred for the supportive characters, because supportive characters usually does not appear in the whole story, only in particular event that support the main character.

b. Indirect Characterization

In this characterization, the author told the information about particular character via other character and usually occurred in the film. Characterization in film is different in novel because film is a visual story saying that the characterization of a character in film more complicated and details than in a novel (Putri, 2017, p.4). Furthermore, in indirect characterization that usually occurred in the film, the maker or author mostly use other character to explain the particular character.

Meanwhile, indirect characterization does not often occur in the novel, because the direct characterization is easier to use in the text base story that different from the film. In film, one character can talk

about other character or when screen is directed in particular character, the audience will know how the character appearance and can guess the character's nature.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter of the thesis, researcher will explain the findings from the novel and analyze the character development and after that researcher will discuss the findings with Abram's theory. This is very important chapter because this chapter will answer the research questions. The findings are sentences and paragraphs from the novel *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane.

A. Henry Fleming Characteristic

1. Stubborn

Henry Fleming is a stubborn character; this is according to in the first chapter of the novel when Henry really wanted to join the army and not follow his mother words.

She could calmly seat herself and with no apparent difficulty give him many hundreds of reasons why he was of vastly more importance on the farm than on the field of battle. (Chapter 1, page 5)

His mother was not giving Henry permission to join the army at first, according to the data above. She got many reasons that better for Henry to stay in the farm and help her. However, Henry still goes to the town to enlist as in:

Nevertheless, the next morning he had gone to a town that was near his mother's farm and had enlisted in a company that was forming there. When he had returned home his mother was milking the brindle cow. Four others stood waiting.

'Ma, I've enlisted,' he had said to her diffidently. There was a short silence. 'The Lord's will be done, Henry.' She had finally replied and had then continued to milk the brindle cow. (Chapter 1, page 6).

The stubbornness of Henry at least, made his mother let him to join the army. She saddens at first, however, she knew that she cannot hold Henry's will. Henry's will, is motivated by the stories he had been read before joining the army. He thought he will get a glorious career just the soldier from the stories he had been read before.

2. Friendly

Henry Fleming, also a friendly character that was proved when Henry having a good conversation with his friends in the camp.

The youth watched him for a moment in silence. When he finally spoke his voice was as bitter as dregs. 'Oh you're going to do great things, I suppose!'

The loud soldier blew a thoughtful cloud smoke from his pipe. 'Oh I don't know,' he remarked with dignity; I don't know. I suppose I'll do as well as the rest. I'm going to try like thunder.' He evidently complimented himself upon the modesty of this statement.

'How do you know you won't run when the time comes?' asked the youth.

'Run?' said the loud one; 'run? – of course not!' He laughed

'Well,' continued the youth, 'lots of good-a-'nough men have thought they was going to do great things before the fight, but when the time come they skedaddled.'

'Oh, that's all true, I s'pose,' replied the other; but I'm not going to skedaddled. The men that bets on my running will lose his money, that's all.' He nodded confidently. (Chapter 2, page 17).

Henry was shy to start a conversation with his companion. However, he still asked his friend to start a conversation, because at first, he does not have any friend in his regiment. Henry does that because he wanted to have friend. Later he will be a good friendship with Jim, although he would lose Jim following the event in the novel and Henry was shocked.

3. Soft Hearted

Furthermore, Henry Fleming is also a soft-hearted character, this appeared when the tattered man's question simply breaks Henry's heart.

The simple questions of the tattered man had been like knives cutting into him. They showed a society that digs pitilessly at secrets until all is apparent.

His companion's steady questions made him feel that he could not keep his crime hidden in his heart. It was sure to be uncovered by one of those who are always finding those things which are meant to be forever hidden. He admitted that he could not defend himself against this. It was not within his power. (Chapter 10, page 55-56)

According to evidence above, it is clear that Henry has a soft hearth. The simple question from the tattered man like "Where is your wound" after Henry fled from the frontline easily put Henry's heart in disappointment.

4. Never give up

Not just that, Henry Fleming is a character who never gives up, this appeared in the novel when Henry and his regiment were pushed back by the enemy. The enemy that fought hard made the regiment fall back. Moreover, the regiment were able to hold the enemy. However, he feels frustrated by that and tried to charge the enemy and suddenly his comrades followed behind him.

When the enemy seemed falling back before him and his fellows, he went instantly forward, like a dog who, seeing his foes lagging, turns and insists upon being pursued. And when he was compelled to retire again, he did it slowly, sullenly, taking steps of wrathful despair. (Chapter 17, page 86)

He fought bravely and inspired his comrades. Also, the never give up characteristic appear in the last chapter of the novel, where Henry seems to encourage his fellows.

B. Henry Fleming Character Development

As stated before, findings are from the novel and researcher will explain Henry Fleming's character development from the sentences and paragraphs taken from the novel. the development of Henry Fleming is divided into two main parts and with sub-parts in every main parts.

1. A Bad Character

"We're going up along the river, across, and come around behind them." (Chapter 1, p. 3)

The story began with the explanation of a condition on the battlefield, where the army waited to move on the next day to meet the enemy. The army become bored because of long time waiting in the encampment. Henry Fleming, the main character who really eager to fight in the beginning, also fall in the shadow of boredom. After one of his comrades said that they are going to move almost the whole were regiment excited.

However, not all members of the regiment excited. Some were pessimistic because a long time waiting. This condition makes Henry wondering about his decision to join the army and wondering about home.

He had wanted several times to join the army. Tales of great movements shook the land. There seemed to be much glory in them. He had read of marches, advances, battles, and he had wanted to see it all. His busy mind had drawn for him large pictures filled with breathless deeds. (Chapter 1, page 5).

a. Stubborn

Back then when Henry really eager to join the army because the tales he had read. The tales inspired him to enlist in the army and fight the rebel and become a hero for his country. However, this dream is not as easy as he wanted to. Because his mother was not agreed with his decision to join the army. However, as a young man who already motivated by the stories he had been read, he still wanted to join the army.

Henry doing this not only because motivated from the tales he had read but also from the news that often publishing about the victory of the US army fighting the rebel. Moreover, after knowing the positive facts about the army and feeling motivated, Henry enlisted without his mother permission. However, Henry still told his mother about his decision as described in:

Nevertheless, the next morning he had gone to a town that was near his mother's farm and had joined a regiment that was forming there. When he had returned home, his mother was milking a cow. Four others stood waiting.

"Ma, I've joined," he said to her hesitatingly. There was a short silence.

"The Lord's will be done, Henry," she had finally replied. and had then continued to milk the cow. When he had stood in the doorway with his blue soldier's clothes on his back, and with the light of excitement and expectancy in his eyes, he had seen two tears leaving their trails on his mother's tired face. (Chapter 1, p. 6)

Remembering his mother's word, Henry becomes more and more homesick. He was in confusion with his condition right now because he stayed in the camp, doing nothing but waiting the order. Waiting an order seems influence Henry's decision. Because he became homesick and miss his home. However, the path of being a soldier is not as glorious as it seems like in the tales or news. Something that makes people happy in the beginning does not always makes people happy too in the end. This statement is clear for Henry as his feeling became wary about the war.

He wished that he were home again, going from the house to the farmyard, from the farmyard to the fields, from the fields to the farmyard, from the farmyard to the house. (Chapter 2, page 16)

Henry missed his home because he felt bored in the army camp. Long period of waiting and did nothing in the camp made him bored and wondering about his decision to be in the army. Everything did not like his thoughts as in the beginning where everyone rejoiced at him and praised him, he missed the feeling of glorious as a soldier. However, when the time has come to him, to come to battle suddenly his heart fell in discouragement. As stated in:

The youth realized that the time had come. He was about to be measured. For a moment—facing his great test—he felt like a baby, and the flesh over his heart seemed very thin. He seized time to look about him carefully (Chapter 3, page 20).

After long waiting and boring time in the camp, Henry realized that a battle could suddenly come, and he needs to be ready for that. Furthermore, because of the same thing (long waiting and boring), Henry was not ready for a battle, and he was afraid and worried as stated in:

As he realized this fact, he thought that he had never wished to come to the war. He had not joined the army by his own choice. He had been dragged by a merciless government. And now they were taking him out to be killed. (Chapter 3, page 20)

Worrying about his life, Henry mocking his government as stated “been dragged by a merciless government” in the text above. Different from his expectation in the beginning before joining the army about glorious life of a soldier, now he feared death. He was panic and struck in fear. He has been waiting for too long in the camp until his courage does not appear anymore. After feeling homesick and thinking about his decision, Henry was not ready from that. He feels the consequences of his stubbornness. Back to Henry’s condition, his ordeal on seeing the battle for the first time in his life changed his view and eliminated his courage as stated in.

During the march the eagerness which the youth had developed when out of view of the field rapidly reduced to nothing. (Chapter 3, page 21-22)

b. Cowardice

Reality was darker than any human thought, perhaps it is what Henry thought for a short time when he saw skirmishes in front of him. He realized, to gain a courage is not as easy as flipping hand. Being afraid of skirmishes in front of him and his courage disappear, Henry decided to flee.

He ran like a blind man. Two or three times he fell down. Once he struck his shoulder so heavily against a tree that he went down headfirst. Since he had turned his back upon the fight his fears had been greatly increased.

Death about to strike him between the shoulders was much more awful than death about to hit him between the eyes. (Chapter 6, page 36)

He ran because he was afraid of death and being overrun by panic. In this case, a person in that already choose his decision is receive his ordeal from the decision that he already choose before. A person must understand that every act she/ he did, there will always a consequence behind it. As for Henry who ran away from the battle, it could be understandable that he ran because a panic of fearing death.

The feeling of afraid comes because reality in the battlefield was different from Henry's perspective where in the first battle that made his courage down, he able to control himself and stand down. Henry tried to fight as long as he can with his comrades. However, the second battle was different because the regiment where Henry belongs was overrun by the enemy. He cannot think clearly because of panic and then decided to run away.

Furthermore, as Henry kept running and moving far from the regiment, he discovered many events there. For instances like medic soldier treating wounded soldier and saw the general on horseback.

A moment later the youth saw the general jump excitedly in his saddle. "Yes, by heavens, they have!" The officer leaned forward. His face was aflame with excitement. "Yes, by heavens, they've held them! They've held them." (Chapter 6, page 38)

Fortunately, Henry Fleming's regiment is able to hold the enemy. This moment made the general fall in excitement. However, this moment made Henry shocked because he did not think that the regiment can held the enemy

and so it made Henry decided to run away from the front line and leaved his regiment. However, Henry who feels safe after left the front line found himself guilty and disappointed to himself.

Moreover, he also thought that he was right to do so. To safe himself from death as he was one pieces of the army and so everyone. He claimed that every piece needs to save themselves because every member construct bigger part or the army as Henry thought. As Henry thought he was not guilty in the beginning as stated in:

He had run, he told himself, because certain death approached. He had done well in saving himself, because he was a little piece of the army. He had decided it was the duty of every piece to save itself if possible. (Chapter 7, page 40)

Henry was not guilty according to the text above, however he realized that his act was not right and began to feel guilty. As stated in the novel:

A dull, animal-like revolt against his companions, against war, against fate, grew within him. He walked along with his head down, his brain suffering and full of despair. When he looked up, trembling at each sound, his eyes had the expression of a criminal who thinks his guilt and punishment are great, and who can find no words. (Chapter 7, 41)

Henry that expected to be brave in the beginning when he joined the army looked really disappointed to himself as he ran away from the battle.

Furthermore, Henry kept run away until he heard the sound of muskets and artillery fire from afar. Later he found a group of wounded men who marched and then he met a tattered man as stated:

There was a tattered man, covered with dust and blood from hair to shoes, who walked quietly at the youth's side. He was listening humbly and with eagerness to the stories of another soldier. The tattered man's face wore an expression of admiration. He looked with unspeakable wonder. His mouth was open like a small boy's. (Chapter 8, page 45-46)

The tattered man began approaching and be friend with Henry, both were in a short conversation about the battle. However, when the tattered man curiously asked Henry about where is his wound, Henry was nervous and stay away from the tattered man. From the story in the novel, it was clear that Henry still felt ashamed of himself after felling the battle. Henry that seeing identity and his role for society through soldiery way feel failed and ashamed because of what he was done.

From the explanation above, Henry in here feels ashamed and failed according to the text that told Henry was nervous when the tattered man asked where he got hit. In the career of forming an identity from Henry's way in the army, he felt that he cannot perform as a good soldier that different from the tales he had read before joined the army.

At times he wished he were wounded. He believed persons with torn bodies were unusually happy. He wished that he, too, had a wound—a red badge of courage. (Chapter 9, page 48)

Moreover, as previously stated that Henry felt ashamed of himself. Henry began to realize that he wanted to look like a real soldier. Because he now with a wounded soldiers that he admired as a real soldier. The strong willing to be like the other soldiers rise when he looked at the men who bleed and did not ran like himself, as stated in

At times he wished he were wounded. He believed persons with torn bodies were unusually happy. He wished that he, too, had a wound—a red badge of courage. (Chapter 9, page 48)

For Henry, wound now become a symbol of bravery or courage. A pattern that someone was not run from the battlefield. Henry more and more felt ashamed of this and cursing himself. However, his friend the tall soldier or Jim has come to him, wounded. Jim that looked terrified asked Henry and the tattered man to leave him alone. Moreover, when Jim ran away and release his blue uniform, Henry and the tattered man shocked. Jim got wounded so bad and he passed away.

Losing Jim, made Henry fell in grief. Unfortunately, in the chapter 11, Henry got an unpleasant argument with the tattered man. He was angry to the tattered man because the tattered man always asking about where Henry got wound and maybe he could help Henry. However, Henry that still fighting with his mind because he ran away from the battlefield and saw the tall soldier passed away, got enough with the tattered man question and began angry to him.

Feeling of losing someone can also shaped someone's mind in. Because in this case, human tried to recognize about their decision when it comes to their role in the society. Here, Henry that have interactions with his comrades that really shaping his decision in which inflicts his action. Like in the previous part where Henry run from the front line, his comrades also contributing on his decision.

For instance, at that time when enemies breach the lines and seemed impossible to hold the line, some of Henry's comrades were ran. Moreover, not only the feeling of "to save myself" that made Henry run but also some of his comrade decision to ran away.

Henry, that feel enough about tattered man who always asked him about his wound decided to leave him. Besides, after losing Jim, Henry felt grieve and his feeling of shame on himself was unbearable. He was run away from the battle and now he lost his friend, a good friend since he in the camps. They share many things in the camp and Henry heard many stories from Jim, but now he was gone, and Henry is enough with tattered man.

c. Desperate

The simple questions of the tattered man had been like knives cutting into him. They showed a society that digs pitilessly at secrets until all is apparent.

His companion's steady questions made him feel that he could not keep his crime hidden in his heart. It was sure to be uncovered by one of those who are always finding those things which are meant to be forever hidden. He admitted that he

could not defend himself against this. It was not within his power. (Chapter 10, page 55-56)

From the evidence above, it was clear that the tattered man's question is really hurting Henry. It keeps reminding him about his shame from leaving the battlefield. In the novel also stated that "*they showed a society that digs pitilessly at secrets until all is apparent*" made Henry more than enough with the tattered man. He felt like, he cannot hide his secret and cannot forget about his shame. Furthermore, to make it more cleared the author also stated "*he admitted that he could not defend himself against this. It was not within his power.*" Henry was more than enough with the tattered man.

After leaving the tattered man, Henry climbed on a hill. There he saw a group of men obviously a friendly regiment marched in hurry. Their officers told them to engage the enemy. The regiment that Henry saw from the hill made a quick movement like a professional soldier, something that he wanted to be.

As the youth looked at them, the black weight of his worry returned to him. He felt that he was regarding a line of finer beings. The separation between himself and them was as great to him as if they had marched with guns of flame and flags of sunlight. He could never be like them. He wanted to cry because he wanted so much to become better than he was. (Chapter 11, page 57-58).

Henry remembered that he joined the army because he wanted to be a hero like the tales that he had read before joined the army. He event enlisted without a permit from his mother or in secret. Only after he told his mother after enlisted, his mother gave Henry her word or permit.

Henry now in desperation, he saw them with wondering of “I can’t be like them” because they are so great to him. They are so eager to face the enemy, does not show any fear and keep fighting. His desire to be a professional soldier or hero is so big that he cannot think clearly about himself. He cursed himself and wished that he was dead.

Again, he thought that he wished he were dead. Thinking of the dead, he made himself feel very angry at some of the dead men, as if they were guilty for thus becoming lifeless. They might have been killed by lucky chances, he said, before they had had opportunities to run away, or before they had been really tested. But they would be praised for bravery.

He cried out bitterly that they had stolen their crowns, and their robes of glory were false. However, he still said that it was a great pity that he was not as they were. (Chapter 11, page 60-61)

Henry, that fell in despair hope that he better to be dead. He could not imagine that if he come back to his regiment, maybe all his comrades would mock him or made a fun of him. He cannot think straight, only desperation of fading dream to be a hero and negative thinking about his comrades in his regiment.

However, in this desperation Henry also thank full because he was not dead. As stated in the novel “*however, he still said that it was a great pity that he was not as they were*”. He still wanted to breath freely and continuing his life.

Henry in his expectation that he will be a hero by joining the army is fall by the previous event. He deeply ashamed of himself and even a simple question that came from the tattered man’s mouth was unbearable for him to accept.

Henry that now feels losing his dream, cannot think straight. The responsibility of being a mature by not leaving his position on the battlefield seems failed. He might think that a responsibility of a mature adolescence was like stand his ground on the battlefield and not run away.

The thought that comes from Henry's mind like "what if the regiment mock me because I was flee from the battle" is indicated that he was confused. He wanted to back, but he was worried about that.

In the chapter 12, Henry suddenly in the middle of a mob. Where he stayed when he watched a regiment fighting far away, suddenly came a group of men that ran toward him. He suddenly confused because the men that ran toward him were not give any attention to Henry. In the middle of the mob, someone struck Henry's head until its bleeding. Then, he met someone that he was not recognized.

However, the man told Henry where his regiment stayed. Previously, Henry thought that the men from his regiment would mock him because he ran away. Henry was not sure that he can came or not, but he came instead. He wanted to hide and has no desire to come. Moreover, things were not always like Henry's thought, as stated in the novel:

Suddenly he met a black figure, aiming a rifle. "Stop there!" He was surprised for a moment, but he thought that he recognized the voice—nervous now—of the loud soldier. As he stood trembling before the rifle, he called out:

“Hello, Wilson, you—you here?” The rifle was lowered to a careful position, and the soldier came slowly forward. He looked into the youth’s face.

“Is that you, Henry?”

“Yes, it’s—it’s me.”

“Well, well, old boy,” said the other,

“Well, I’m glad to see you! I thought you were dead.” There was real emotion in his voice. (Chapter 13, page 67)

Henry’s friends were worried about him and seemed surprised when Henry arrived. They cannot believe that Henry was still alive and came back to them with little wound on his head.

But his friend had interrupted hastily. ‘Yes, an’ he got shot the head and he is in a fix, an we must see t’ him right away.’ He rested hid rifle in the hollow of his left arm and his right around the youth’s shoulder.

‘Gee, it must hurt like thunder!’ he said.

The youth leaned heavily upon his friend. ‘Yes, it hurts – hurts a good deal,’ he replied. There was a faltering in his voice.

‘Oh,’ said the corporal. He linked his arm and his right around the youth’s shoulder. (Chapter 13, page 68).

Then his friend taking care of him and wrapped his wound. Henry was surprised that nobody accused him because he ran. Then he slept near his friend that taking care of him. In the next day, Henry felt different. Everything was not the same because yesterday he was really exhausted. Now he woke up on the warm bed and everything feels amazing to him, the air, the presence of his friends, like something he would never thought yesterday.

When the youth awoke it seemed to him that he had been asleep for a thousand years, and he felt sure that he opened his eyes upon an unexpected world. Grey Mists were slowly shifting before the first efforts of the sun rays. An impending splendor could be seen in the eastern sky. An icy dew had chilled his face, and immediately upon arousing he curled farther down into his blankets. He stared for a while at the leaves overhead, moving in a heraldic wind of the day. (Chapter 14, page 72).

2. A Good Character

This sub chapter talked about the development of Henry Fleming from a bad character into a good character. Researcher marked this because in the middle of the novel, Henry already learns many things that made him developed.

After Henry been through many things, he now became a good character with a positive development. This began when the officers told the regiment to move and prepare for battle. Henry with a bandage on his head marched with his regiment into unknown position, personally Henry does not have any clue where the officers lead the regiment. On their way into the position where only the officers know, Henry realize that his friend was change.

He was not loud like the first time Henry met him in the camp, now he looks like a veteran. Moreover, realizing this Henry also stop asking a simple question to his friend. Now he knows that a simple question could make a hole on someone's heart, just like he experienced with the tattered man's questions yesterday.

He had been possessed of much fear of his friend, for he saw how easily questionings could make holes in his feelings. Lately he had assured himself that the

altered comrade would not tantalise him with a persistent curiosity, but he felt certain that during the first period of leisure his friend would ask him to relate his adventures of the previous day. (Chapter 15, page 76)

Henry learned something from his experience yesterday, that a little thing could hurt someone's feeling. Just because we think that a little thing like a simple question cannot hurt someone's feeling, someone would certainly have different perspective. Henry learned that a person has different perspective and he respected that with discontinuing his question toward his friend.

Furthermore, now Henry's courage is lifted. He now does not feel any shame about yesterday. He thought that it was basic human need for safety, so he thought he need to save himself from death yesterday. War was shaped his perspective, that no matter mistake he did, if he wanted to fight back, he can do that.

a. Courage

His self-pride was now entirely restored. In the shade of its flourishing growth he stood with braced and self-confident legs, and since nothing could now be discovered he did not from an encounter with the eyes of judges, and allowed no thoughts of his own to keep him from an attitude of manfulness.

He had performed his mistake in the dark, so he was still a man. Indeed, when he remembered his fortunes yesterday, and looked at them from a distance he began to see something fine there. He had license to be pompous and veteranlike. (Chapter 15, page 77)

Yesterday event for Henry is like an ordeal that made him a good soldier. It is a human nature to learn from event that already happened yesterday or in the

past. Because when human learned something and still wanted to go on in the same way he or she that already choose, human will discover that their choice was good or not.

Henry Fleming that performed bad yesterday because he ran away from the battle, found that he already learned from his mistake yesterday. Moreover, as stated before by evidence above from the novel “*his self-pride was now entirely restored*” and “*he had license to be pompous and veteranlike*” proved that Henry now found his identity as a soldier.

Henry felt like a veteran from many things he had experienced yesterday, his self-pride restored and ready to proof that he is a good soldier. On his return last night to his regiment everyone was shocked and cannot believe that Henry is survived. Everyone thought that he was dead, and nobody knows that he was ran from the battlefield. He gained his comrades respect because of his wound and with his head wrapped, he going to battle with his friend.

When the regiment marched, the sound of firing muskets and artillery always can be heard. However, not like previous event when Henry always curious about what was going on in the far away, or thought what battle was like, now he seems careless about it. Everything about the sounds of battle does not attract his concern.

There was a little flower of confidence growing within him. He was now a man of experience. He had been out among the dragons, he said, and he assured himself that they were not so hideous as he had imagined them. (Chapter 15, page 77).

Now, the battle was not as scary as he thought at first. Everything he had been feel yesterday shape his mind and his perspective. He was not the same Henry anymore he is a soldier now as he thought. Yesterday he thought that when he ran as a cowardice act, but now he thought that it was normal, because he already fought with bravery and eventually saw everything was out of his control so that he ran to save himself.

When the regiment stop and make their position, the enemy appeared in the distance and the regiment start to shoot. However, Henry was not patient in this battle. He even mocked the general because his regiment always waiting and not engage the enemy.

He even speech in front of his comrades to burn their courage and to engage the enemy, not just stand and shooting in a far. However, the regiment's courage was not burnt enough to follow Henry's speech. He kept his position until his patience ran thin.

b. Never give up

'Good God,' the youth grumbled, we are always being chased around like rats! It makes me sick. Nobody seems to know where we go or why we go. We just get fired around from pillar to post and get licked here and get licked there, and nobody knows what it's down for. It makes a man like a damn' kitten in a bag.

Now, I'd like to know what the eternal thunders we were marched into these woods for anyhow, unless it was to give the rebs a regular pot shot at us. We came in here and got our legs all tangled up in these cussed briars. And then we begin to fight and the rebs had the easy time of it. Don't tell me it's just luck! I know better. It's this derned old- (Chapter 16, page 82)

Henry that cannot hold anymore speaking loudly until the lieutenant come after him and tell him to stop talking and just obeyed. The regiment keep skirmishing against the enemy and everyone was taken cover for their safety. Furthermore, when the enemy seems to retreat, Henry chased them like a wild dog chasing its prey.

When the enemy seemed falling back before him and his fellows, he went instantly forward, like a dog who, seeing his foes lagging, turns and insists upon being pursued. And when he was compelled to retire again, he did it slowly, sullenly, taking steps of wrathful despair. (Chapter 17, page 86)

The impatience of Henry in the second battle is because he wanted to be a real soldier. Like the explanation before, when he saw a friendly regiment fought with bravery, he really wanted to be like them. Moreover, seems like Henry that got his courage got acknowledgement from the lieutenant. The lieutenant stated:

By heavens, if I had ten thousand wild cats like you, I could tear the stomach of this war in less than a week!' He puffed out his chest with large dignity as he said it. (Chapter 17, page 86)

It was at that moment, when Henry gained the lieutenant approval as a brave soldier. As stated before, Henry that motivated by his experiences

yesterday became not afraid with the enemy. Yesterday when he saw the friendly regiment fought hard, he does not sure to himself that he could be like them. However, when he already experienced many things, he knows that he must be a real soldier which is his identity.

Since that day, Henry never lost his courage again, he become a great soldier with a great bravery. Never again he fled from the enemy nor the battlefield. He got respect from his comrades and officers. Knowing this, Henry that already find his identity means that he already passed the adolescence part and know his role in his society.

After proving himself as a good soldier, Henry faced many battles. The general told the 304 regiment which is the regiment where Henry placed to charge the enemy. Everyone was shocked at first, did not believe that their regiment was trusted to engage the enemy. Moreover, their courage seems lifted day by day, As the Henry's regiment attacked the enemy, Henry fought side by side with his comrades. He fought gallantly and his patriotism growth, as stated in the novel:

Within him, as he hurled himself forward, was born a love, a despairing fondness for this flag which was near him. It was a creation of beauty and invulnerability. It was a goddess, radiant, that bended its form with an imperious gesture to him.

It was a woman, red and white, hating and loving, that called him with the voice of his hopes. Because no harm could come to it he endowed it with power. He kept near, as it could be the savior of lives, and an imploring cry went from his mind, (Chapter 19, page 95-96).

In the middle of battle, Henry got amazed by the US flag. It seems like his patriotism towards his country grow and it made him fought brave. He realize that he loves his country and would likely fought harder than before. Henry now became the flag carrier along with his friend, together they carry the flag through the battle.

When the two youths turned the flag they saw that much of the regiment had crumbled away, and the dejected remnant was coming back. The men, having hurled themselves in projectile fashion, had presently expended their forces.

They slowly retreated, with their hot rifles still replying to the din. Several officers were giving orders, their voices keyed to screams. (Chapter 20, page 97)

However, in the middle of the battle, the enemy fought hard. Henry's regiment were crumble and many men had to retreat. However, the retreating regiment were not fled, they slowly retreating but still managed to fire back at the enemy in the distance. However, several officers including the lieutenant of 304 regiment seems not patience. In his anger, he asked the regiment to keep shooting and not to retreat.

The regiment that still under the heavy fire from the enemy, however, cannot hold any longer, the enemy keep pushing. Moreover, the regiment find a safe spot between the tress that they used as a cover against the enemy fire. The men in the regiment astonished under the enemy fire. They cannot believe that the enemy fought so fiercely like a wild animal that ready hunt its prey. It was in their expectation that the enemy wild give good counterattack at them.

However, only the men in the front position that covered from the enemy fire while they also freezing in astonishment of the enemy action. Yet the men in the rear position keep shooting against to marching-forward of enemy. Henry was not expecting that the enemy would be so aggressive against his regiment. There was no chance to fight them in open battle because if the regiment did, it would be wiped out and apparently would be defeated.

The youth went along with slipping, uncertain feet. He kept watchful eyes rearward. A scowl of mortification and rage was upon his face. He had no thought of a fine revenge upon the officer who had referred to him as his fellows as mule drivers.

But he saw that it could not come to pass. His dreams had collapsed when the mule drivers, dwindling rapidly, had wavered and hesitated on the little clearing, and then had recoiled. And now the retreat of the mule drivers was a march of shame to him. (Chapter 20, page 98).

Henry that was raged to the officer that called him and his comrade mule driver now need to be patience. As the enemy advancing, the only thing the regiment can do is holding with slowly retreat. Henry that raged before, now feel ashamed because he cannot proof that him and his comrades were not mule drivers for now. As the regiment already retreated, Henry could not hold his rage anymore and constantly said to his comrades:

He had pictured red letters of curious revenge. 'we are mule drivers, are we?' and now he was compelled to throw them away. He presently wrapped his heart in the cloak of pride and kept the flag erect. He harangued his fellows, pushing against their chest with his free hand.

To those he knew well he made frantic appeals, beseeching them by name. between him and the lieutenant, scolding and near to losing his mind with rage, there was a fekt a subtle fellowship and equality. They supported each other in all manner of hoarse, howling protest. (Chapter 20, page 98)

The regiment spirit was lifted because of Henry's word. There are still pride in the men of 304 regiment. Moreover, as the regiment spirit lifted, they march again, to meet the enemy. The wounded men that cried holding pain were left behind as the regiment marched forward.

Then, there the regiment met the enemy that seems not many in the beginning but then appeared to be as many as thousands. Trembling with the enemy's number, the regiment however, keep moving forward. The men can clearly hear the bayonet clanking, the firing of rifles and artilleries. As the regiment clashed with the enemy, everything goes unclear. Smoke and sound of bayonet clashing, firing rifles and men shouting. They fight in the middle of unclear area covered by smoke. However, they hold they ground and keep fighting. They were outnumbered, the men of 304 regiment fall into panic. Many men ran for safety, cannot think again but to save their life.

The youth walked stolidity into the midst of the mob, and with his flag in his hands took a stand as if he expected an attempt to push him to the ground.

He unconsciously assumed the attitude of the color bearer in the fight of the preceding day. He passed over his brow a hand that trembled. His breath did not come freely. He was choking during this small wait for the crisis. (Chapter 20, page 99).

In the middle of the battle, Henry kept tried to lift the spirit of men in his regiment that seems strikes in fear. Even one of his friends said to henry that this is the end of their friendship because he thought he would be killed. However, Henry still hardy to believe this, instead, he believes that the regiment could

beat the enemy. This is one of his ways to consolidating his goals in terms of career.

The regiment keep fighting even though the enemy appear to be unlimited before them. The two troops clashed, and they were melee fighting with Henry as a flag carrier in the middle. He avoided enemy attack and dodged between his comrades who are busy fighting. He wanted to see the enemies. Furthermore, as the fighting broke fiercely between the two army, the US army seems got the upper hand now. Because they were holding on and on even though the enemy was superior in number before them. Of course, this condition was not good for the enemy, and they began to retreat. The regiment fall in joy as the enemy retreated.

The battle was end for now, Henry and his regiment proved that they were a good soldier and cannot be underestimated, even by the officers. They were rested with the heart full of joy and pride. Henry was not afraid anymore and always fought bravely.

The youth had resolved not to budge whatever should happen. Some arrows of scorn that had buried themselves in his heart had generated strange and unspeakable hatred. It was clear to him that his final and absolute revenge was to be achieved by his dead body lying, torn and glittering upon the field.

This was to be poignant retaliation upon the officers who had said 'mule drivers' and later 'mud diggers,' for in all the wild graspings of his mind for a unit responsible for his sufferings and commotions he always seized upon the man who had dubbed him wrongly. And it was his idea. Vaguely formulated, that his corpse would be for those eyes a great and salt reproach. (Chapter 22, page 110).

From the evidence above, Henry that wanted to be a real soldier which was his goal seemed to be underestimated by his officers in the regiment. In the first act of his bravery, the lieutenant was approved that Henry was a brave soldier. However, seems like not all officers knows about Henry's bravery. Henry raged and apparently this is a perfect time for Henry to prove that he is brave than before. The officers shout loud that they need to charge the enemy.

The colonel came running along back of the line. There were other officers following him. 'We must charge them!' they shouted. 'We must charge them!' they cried resented voices, as if anticipating a rebellion against this plan by the men. (Chapter 23, page 111).

This made Henry raged and without any fear, fought the enemy. Without any hesitation Henry charged the enemy, proving that he now different from the beginning of the story where he still has a cowardice in himself. Moreover, Henry's bravery also made his relationship with his friend became more and more close.

As he ran a thought of the shock of contact gleamed in his mind. He expected a great concussion when the two bodies of troops crashed together. This became a part of his wild battle madness. He could feel the onward swing of the regiment and he conceived of a thunderous, crushing blow that would prostrate the resistance and spread consternation and amazement for miles.

The flying regiment was going to have a catapultian effect. This dream made him run faster among his comrades, who were giving vent to hoarse and frantic cheers. (Chapter 23, page 112).

From the events above, Henry got closed with his friends. He lifted their spirit and fought hard together until they can drove back the enemy. However, in the

novel, Henry Fleming created this bond with his friend. The evidence for that, can be read in:

After the men had celebrated sufficiently, they settled down behind the old rail fence, on the opposite side to the one from which their foes had been driven. A few shot perfunctorily at distant marks. There was some long grass.

The youth nestled in it and rested, making a convenient rail support the flag. His friend, jubilant and glorified, holding his treasure with vanity, came to him there. They sat side by side and congratulated each other. (Chapter 23, page 114).

Henry, that already achieved his goal to be a great and brave soldier, now have comrades. They share bond each other as a comrade that passed many things in the war. Henry succeeds to lift his courage in many battles he had been faced. Furthermore, the shame feeling that Henry carried before was gone, now he is a man with pride and joy as stated in the novel:

With the conviction came a store pf assurance. He felt a quiet manhood, non-assertive but of sturdy and strong blood. He knew that he would no more quail before his guides wherever they should point. He had been to touch the great death, and found that, after all, it was but a great death.

He was a man. Yet the youth smiled, for he saw that the world was a world for him, though many discovered it to be made of oaths and walking sticks. (Chapter 24, page 117-118).

Now Henry is growth, from just ordinary farm boy that live with his mother. He is now a man or officially acknowledge by his comrades, a brave soldier that has no fear of the presence of the enemy. His officers also know that he is a good soldier now and Henry missed his home badly. He was ready to go home, to meet his mother and find peace for the war is over.

From the first chapter into the last chapter in the novel and according to the evidence above we know from the evidence above that Henry developed from a bad character with desperation, stubborn, and cowardice into a good character with courage and never give up. Henry that comes from ordinary boy and get inspired by the tales he had read at home, wanted to be a soldier.

Henry was an immature boy who had a spark of heroism from the war stories. His stubbornness keep sparks his desire to join the army although his mother was not willing to let Henry join, however, he still joined without his mother knowing. Knowing that Henry already enlisted, his mother knew that she cannot hold his son's dream and then let him go.

Through many events he had been through in the story, Henry developed from ordinary boy into a mature character or a real soldier and has a courage. He found his courage when he knew that his friends had supported him. Moreover, in the beginning of the story, Henry that missed his home in the middle of confusion of long-term waiting in the camp, actually never lose a hope to be a real soldier.

He was not realized that war can be boring, proved by the long time waiting in the camp. However, because of that Henry also befriend with his comrade. For instance, with Jim that later passed away and made Henry fell in grim. This changed the Henry's perspective about war that is not as glorious as he thought from the stories he had been read before joining the army.

Although he was afraid in his first battle, he managed to control his fear by fought beside his friends and tried to hold the enemy. However, in the event when fear struck Henry where Henry ran from the battle, he was doing that because he also saw his friends ran away. Certainly, Henry does not want to dead and tried to stay alive inspired by some of his comrades that also ran away.

Furthermore, Henry also managed to gain his courage back even with losing his friend and being motivated by other soldiers who fought bravely. He may not believe in himself at first when he saw other soldiers fought bravely and then he was fell in despair.

However, things changed dramatically, when a group of soldiers that he saw retreated and ran toward Henry's place. Then he met someone who showed him the place of his regiment. Of course, Henry hesitated at first because he felt like a coward and could never be a real soldier who fought with brave. However, Henry still going to meet his comrades. He also seems surprised when his friends were happy to saw him back to their regiment. He never thought that his friends thought that he was dead and not ran away from the front line.

Thus, Henry back with his regiment and his courage grows. He felt like a veteran who already done many things in a battle, he also feels like he had been trained to be a soldier. That is why Henry's courage grow and he never losing

his bravery again like before. Moreover, this part is the most important in Henry's story because of that, he gained his courage and faith back.

From that moment, Henry keeps fighting besides his comrades. Henry that became the banner man who hold the US flag in the battle inspiring his comrades in the battle. His regiment gained victory over victory and the officers are not making fun of them since then, because they are brave now.

Moreover, he was not losing his faith and even the enemy seems strikes his regiment really hard, he still does not give up. He even motivated his friend to not lose hope and keep fighting. It is clear as glass, that Henry Fleming is a tough character that learn from his mistake and keep digging up with his faith and in the end he proud with himself and his friends who already fought hard and never surrender to the enemy even though the enemy was fierce. From Henry we can learn that to be a great person we cannot giving up, even when everything seems failed. There is always hope if we wanted to go on and struggle.

Henry in the end will go to his home, meet his mother, and already achieved his dream as a hero like the story he had been read before joining the army. He was not the same Henry who leave his home. He is now a man, proved by the battle he had been through. Moreover, as stated before in the evidence and explanation above, Henry learn friendship and friend support is very important.

In the psychological lens, from Henry we can learn that human nature can always change or developed. The society also take an important part of human development, mirroring from Henry Fleming story above. The society here could be friends and family that support the person. It is clear that a person has dynamic nature which makes a person would change as the time goes by. Time can change a person's traits and character because as the time goes by a person also learned new things and it could change the person's inner traits.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

According to Abram's theory, characterization is really useful in this research. Abrams clearly stated about the differences of one kind of characters to another such as round character and flat character. Moreover, the distinctive differences between one kind of character to another enlightens the researcher to find out where Henry Fleming character in the novel *The Red Badge of Courage* belongs to.

Henry that has several characteristics according to chapter three in the beginning, made researcher found that Henry is a complex character and according to Abrams, Henry Fleming definitely a round character. The round character may complex, because it is like a real human in the real world.

Henry Fleming character development is a complex and surprised to the reader. because in the middle of the story, readers could easily say that Henry was a cowardice person when he ran from the battlefield. He started as a bad character with many flaws and developed into a good character with positive result. However, Henry learns many things and became brave again and he managed to control his emotion mainly fear in the middle of novel to the end of

the novel. Moreover, Thus, was proved when Henry motivated his friends to keep fighting and he was succeeding in the end.

B. SUGGESTION

From this thesis, researcher really hope that this thesis can contribute to the study of characterization and character development in the novel in particular. The study of finding characteristics and development of main character in the story or maybe novel may already numerous. However, as researcher stated above, I really hope that this research may contribute to study of characterization because in this research, researcher put the findings and discussion as more detail than other study of characterization with the same novel.

Furthermore, to find out the development of character especially main character, future researcher needs to understand first about the story and obviously the main character itself. Without knowing those aspects, it would be impossible to find the information about the main character development.

Moreover, in studying the main character development of a novel, future researcher needs to understand that Abram's theory of characterization still needs further explanation. As stated in Abram's book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* it is tight. For further understanding about Abram's theory, future researcher needs other supporting references.

Also, future research has to understand the novel first, before putting the right theory in their research. The theory of characterization by Abrams is right for studying the characterization, however, it is also essential for future research to choose the approach to find out how the research will be done. Because the approach also takes an important part in the model of the analyzing the finding and discuss it in the finding and discussion part.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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