

**Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter  
in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's *The Vow***

**THESIS**



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**Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter  
in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's *The Vow***

**THESIS**

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Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in Partial Fulfillment of the  
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**MALANG**

**2016**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

This is to state that the thesis under the title *Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's The Vow* is truthfully my original work to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S.S). It does not incorporate with any materials written or published beforehand by other persons, except those which are indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who fully responsible for the thesis if there is any opposition and claim from other people.



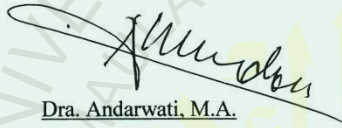
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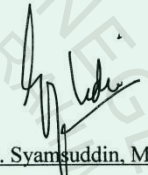
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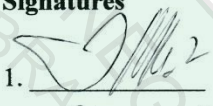
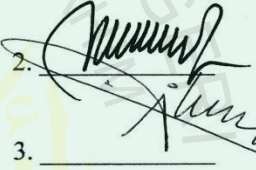
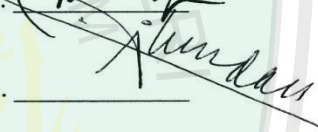
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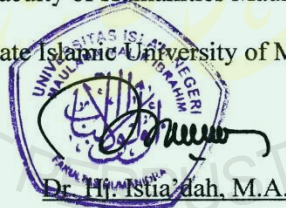
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## MOTTO

جَدُّ وَ جَدَّ مَنْ.

“If the people who try hard, there will always be a way to achieve what you want.”



## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents; H.S Noor Hudi Utomo & Dra. Hj. Kasiati, M.Pd & my beloved brother for their endless support and pray; Akmalludin Syah & my beloved girlfriend; Novi Ulvia Kasanah for the support and pray to me.



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**Bismillahirrohmanirrokhim,**

Proudly, I would like to express my best gratitude to the Lord of the World; the One Who sustains the Heavens and Earths, the One Who has power of life and death, Allah SWT that there is no worthy to be worshipped but Allah SWT. May Peace and Blessings always be upon to our Prophet and Messenger Muhammad SAW, through his guiding we hope to get the light and to be good Moslems.

Allah SWT, who has given me his mercy, supervision, and grace to finish the research under title *Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's The Vow* as the requirement to attain the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Letters and Language Department at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

This research cannot be finished without some involvements and supports from the people around me. Therefore, I would like to dedicate my best thank for those who always accompany me in completing this research. My sincere gratefulness is always conveyed to my supervisor, Dra. Andarwati, M.A, who has spent her valuable moment to read, evaluate, and always be patient to give suggestion for the improvement of this research. For all my teachers who have given me their best prosperity in teaching me in this green University.

My gratitude is also presented for my most excellent persons, my parents, thanks for prayers, loves, and afflection, May Allah SWT always safeguards you. My



beloved brother, Akmalludin Syah who always supports me and my lovely girlfriend, Novi Ulvia Kasanah who always give me life inspiration, support and prays. Additionally, my special thanks for my best friends, Faiz, Muqoffa, Yasin, Fakhruddin, Samsul, Ucup, Hilda, Qolbi, Vina, Ayiq, Nuri Afina, Aulia, Kamalatul, and many friends who are not mentioned at this occasion yet who always give me supports when I feel hopeless in doing my thesis.

At last, I invite the reader's suggestion to make this thesis better. Moreover, this thesis is expected not only useful for me but also for the reader and further researchers who investigate in the same area.

Malang, June 16, 2016

Hidayatul Akhmad Mubarak

## ABSTRACT

Mubarok, Hidayatul Akhmad. 2016. *Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's The Vow* Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, The Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Supervisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

**Keywords:** Amnesia, Krickitt Carpenter

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This research investigates the amnesia in *The Vow*'s novel by Kim & Krickitt Carpenter. This research views the topic investigated based on theory of Kartini Kartono and Rachel Barclay, that is about amnesia. According to Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) Amnesia is loss of memory that happen in a short time, and in a long time. There are kinds different types of amnesia depending on the cause, that is; retrograde amnesia, anterograde amnesia, post-traumatic amnesia, auditory amnesia, retroanterograde amnesia, tactile amnesia, and visual amnesia. And according to Rachel Barclay (2016) There are many causes of amnesia, they are; dementia, anoxia, damage of hippocampus, head injuries, alcohol use, trauma and stress.

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions that appear to discuss are: (1) How is amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (2) What are the causes of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (3) What type of amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter? (4) What are the impacts of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter. Concerning the research question above, this study is intended to present the description of: (1) to find out how amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter. (2) to find out the causes of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter. (3) to find out the type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter. (4) to know the impacts of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter. This research applied a literary criticism by using psychological approach because in this study is focused on the psychological condition of the main character in the novel of *The Vow* who has the amnesia disorder. It is used here to help the researcher in investigating and describing the main character's psychological condition.

In conclusion it is found that, (1) Krickitt may have lost some of her memory, but she still knew her God and also father's name. Krickitt has forgotten memories happened lately after she get married. Can be known from the conversations that Krickitt felt herself unmarried whereas Kim beside her and Krickitt did not recognize that Kim is her husband. And we can be sure that not all memories of Krickitt are lose and she not lose the memory of her favorite shopping and still be able to distinguish what is good for her. Krickitt's memories lost in the last two months. (2) there are two causes of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; anoxia and head injuries. (3) there are two types of amnesia by the main character Krickitt; post-traumatic amnesia and retrograde amnesia. (4) the impacts of amnesia suffered by Krickitt is not only

give the impact to her husband only, but in herself also. The impacts for her husband, is; broken heart, his health suffered post-traumatic stress disorder, and his career failed. The impacts for Krickitt; her personality was changed, easy to get angry.



## ABSTRAK

Mubarak, Hidayatul Akhmad. 2016. *Amnesia Yang Diderita Oleh Krickitt Carpenter Pada Novel The Vow Karya Kim & Krickitt Carpenter*. Skripsi, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing Skripsi: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

**Kata Kunci:** Amnesia, Krickitt Carpenter

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Penelitian ini meneliti tentang amnesia pada novel *The Vow* oleh Kim & Krickitt Carpenter. Penelitian ini melihat topik yang diteliti berdasarkan teori dari Kartini Kartono dan Rachel Barclay, yaitu tentang amnesia. Menurut Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) amnesia adalah kehilangan memory yang terjadi di waktu yang pendek and di waktu yang panjang. Ada banyak tipe yang berbeda dari amnesia tergantung dari penyebabnya, yaitu; retrograde amnesia, anterograde amnesia, post-traumatic amnesia, auditory amnesia, retroanterograde amnesia, tactile amnesia, dan visual amnesia. Dan menurut Rachel Barclay (2016) ada banyak penyebab dari amnesia, yaitu; dementia, anoxia, damage of hippocampus, head injuries, alcohol use, trauma dan stress.

Berdasarkan latar belakang penelitian di atas, rumusan masalah yang akan muncul untuk di diskusikan adalah: (1) Bagaimana amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter? (2) Apa penyebab dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter? (3) Apa tipe dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter? (4) Apa dampak dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter. Mengenai rumusan masalah diatas, penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menyajikan deskripsi dari: (1) untuk menemukan bagaimana amnesia yang diderita oleh Krickitt Carpenter. (2) untuk menemukan penyebab dari amnesia yang tercermin oleh Krickitt Carpenter. (3) untuk menemukan tipe dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter. (4) untuk mengetahui dampak dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt Carpenter. Penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi karena dalam penelitian ini focus pada kondisi psikologis dari tokoh utama dalam novel *The Vow* yang mempunyai penyakit amnesia. Pendekatan ini digunakan disini untuk membantu peneliti dalam meneliti dan mendeskripsikan kondisi psikologi dari tokoh utama.

Dalam kesimpulan ini, (1) Krickitt kehilangan beberapa ingatannya, tetapi dia masih mengetahui siapa tuhanannya dan juga nama ayahnya. Krickitt tidak ingat terhadap kenangan yang terjadi setelah dia menikah. Dapat diketahui dari percakapan bahwa Krickirr merasa dirinya belum menikah padahal Kim berada disampingnya dan Krickitt tidak dapat mengenali bahwa Kim adalah suaminya. Dan kita bisa meyakini bahwa tidak semua ingatan dari Krickitt hilang dan dia tidak kehilangan ingatannya tentang kesukaan dia berbelanja dan masih bisa membedakan mana yang

baik buat dia. Ingatan Krickitt hilang pada 2 bulan terakhir sebelum kecelakaan terjadi. (2) ada dua penyebab dari amnesia oleh tokoh utama Krickitt; anoxia dan head injuries. (3) ada dua tipe dari amnesia oleh tokoh utama Krickitt; post-traumatic amnesia dan retrograde amnesia. (4) dampak dari amnesia yang dialami oleh Krickitt tidak hanya memberi dampak pada suaminya saja, tetapi juga pada dirinya sendiri. Dampak pada suaminya, adalah; sakit hati, kesehatannya mengalami post-traumatic stress disorder, dan karirnya hancur. Sedangkan dampak untuk Krickitt; kepribadiannya berubah, mudah marah.



## مستخلص البحث

مبروك, هيداياتول أحمد. ٢٠١٦. فقدان الذاكرة التي تعانيها كركيت نجار في الرواية عمل نذر نجار كيم وكركيت. البحث العلمي, اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها, جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانق. تحت

المشرف: أندارواتي

كلمة رئيسية: فقدان الذاكرة، ونجار كركيت

الدراسة فحص حول فقدان الذاكرة في "النذر" رواية نجار كركيت & كيم . انظر البحث هذه المواضيع التي درست استناداً إلى نظرية كارتونو كرتيني وراشيل باركلي، أي عن فقدان الذاكرة . ووفقاً كارتونو كرتيني هو فقدان الذاكرة (١٢٢:١٩٩٧) فقدان الذاكرة الذي يحدث في فترة زمنية قصيرة، ومنذ وقت طويل . وهناك العديد من أنواع مختلفة من فقدان الذاكرة اعتماداً على السبب، إلا وهي؛ فقدان الذاكرة إلى الوراء، أنتيروجرادي فقدان الذاكرة وفقدان الذاكرة ما بعد الصدمة، ريتروانتيروجرادي فقدان الذاكرة وفقدان الذاكرة، والسمع، واللمس، وفقدان الذاكرة وفقدان الذاكرة البصرية . ووفقاً لراشيل باركلي (٢٠١٦) هناك العديد من الأسباب لفقدان الذاكرة، أي؛ العته، واكسجين، وتلف الحصين، إصابات الرأس، والكحول تستخدم، الصدمة والإجهاد.

استناداً إلى خلفية البحث أعلاه، الخطوط العريضة لهذه القضية التي ستظهر لمناقشة: كيف (١) فقدان الذاكرة التي تعانيها كركيت نجار؟ (٢) ما هو سبب فقدان الذاكرة وذوي الخبرة بنجار كركيت؟ (٣) ما هو نوع من فقدان الذاكرة التي يواجهها كركيت نجار؟ (٤) ما هو تأثير فقدان الذاكرة وذوي الخبرة بنجار كركيت . فيما يتعلق بصياغة المشاكل المذكورة أعلاه، يهدف البحث تقديم وصف ل: (١) إيجاد كيف يعاني فقدان الذاكرة بنجار كركيت. (٢) معرفة سبب فقدان الذاكرة الذي يتجلى بنجار كركيت. (٣) العثور على نوع من فقدان الذاكرة التي يواجهها نجار كركيت . (٤) لمعرفة أثر فقدان الذاكرة وذوي الخبرة بنجار كركيت . ويستخدم هذا البحث النقد الأدبي باستخدام النهج النفسي نظراً لأن في هذه الدراسة التركيز على الحالة النفسية من أهم الحرف في الرواية النذر التي لديها مرض فقدان الذاكرة . ويستخدم هذا النهج

هنا لمساعدة الباحثين في إجراء بحوث وتصف ظروف سيكولوجية الشخصية الرئيسية.

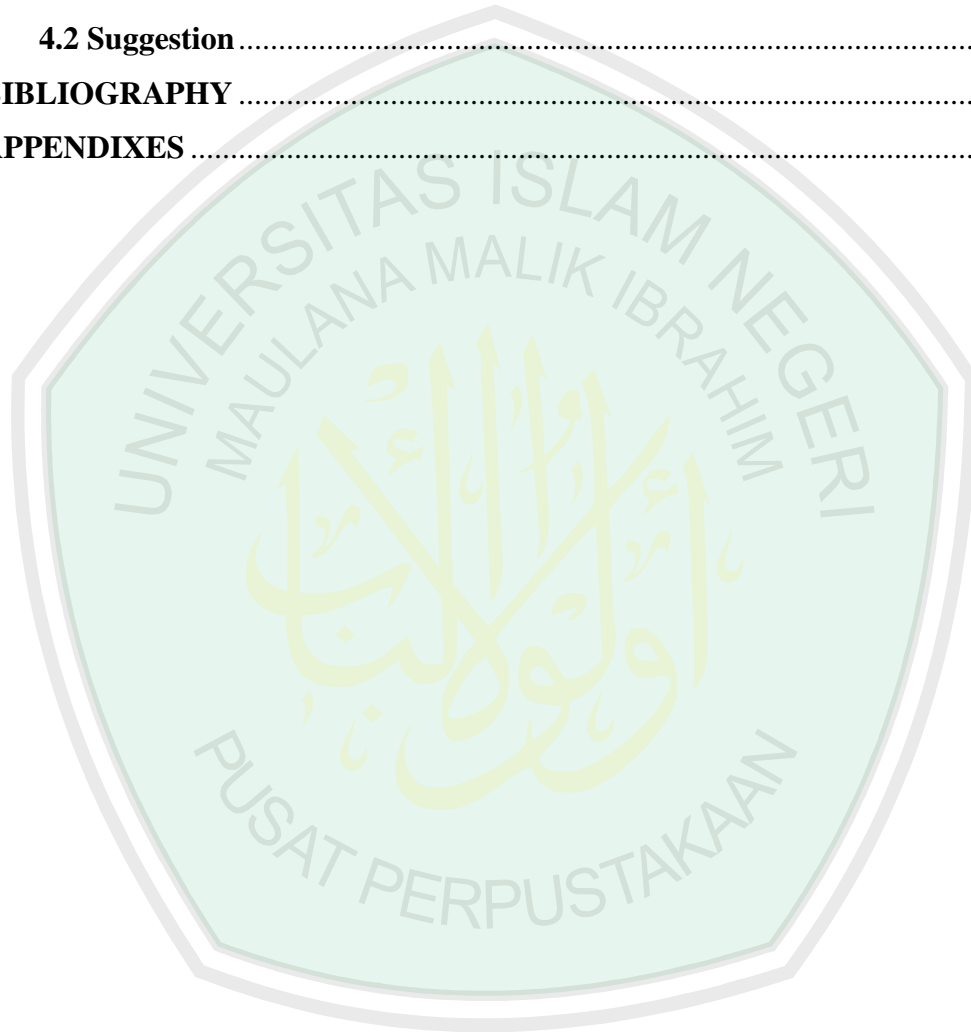
وفي الختام، كريكيت ( ١ ) فقدت بعضا من ذاكرتها، ولكن لا تزال تعرف الذين ربهم واسم أبيه أيضا. لا أتذكر كريكيت ضد ذكريات ما حدث بعد أن تزوجت. معروف من المحادثة شعرت أن كريكيت أنه كان غير المتزوجين عندما كان التوفيق ولا تعترف كريكيت أن كيم زوجها. ويمكن أن نعتقد أن ليس جميع الذكريات كريكيت في عداد المفقودين، وقالت أنها لم تفقد ذاكرتها للتسوق المفضلة لها ويمكن أن أقول لكم ما زال التي هي جيدة تجعل منه. الذاكرة كريكيت في عداد المفقودين في الشهرين الأخيرين قبل وقوع الحادث ( ٢ ) وهناك نوعان من الأسباب لفقدان الذاكرة بالطابع الرئيسي كريكيت؛ إصابات الرأس واكسجين ( ٣ ) هناك نوعان من فقدان الذاكرة بالطابع الرئيسي كريكيت؛ فقدان الذاكرة ما بعد الصدمة وفقدان الذاكرة إلى الوراثة ( ٤ ) أثر فقدان الذاكرة التي تعانيها كريكيت ليس فقط إعطاء تأثير على زوجها، ولكن أيضا لنفسه. التأثير على زوجها، و؛ يصب صحته عانى اضطراب الإجهاد اللاحق للصدمة النفسية، وقد دمر حياته. في حين الأثر إلى كريكيت؛ له تغيرات في الشخصية، والتهيج.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, method of the research, and definitions of key terms. All of the sections are discussed as follows:

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

According to Wellek and Warren (1989), literature is an expression of society. It means that literature is not only fictional work but might also be a reality, which shows the real condition of the society where the literary work is written. Literature and society cannot be separated each other because literature has close relation with society. Moreover, authors themselves are members of the society. The story which they write is based on the historical event of their society. They react on the changes of the social condition of their society. They express their feeling and knowledge through literary work.

Novel tells a human experience in the form series of events. In this event there are some conflicts and conflict is one important element in the novel because it can provide the elements of surprise and suspense. Besides, conflict is also used both to the story, and make the novel more interesting to read. Most of fiction contains conflicts. Through the conflict, the author captures the reader's attention with sense

of high interest. In short, without conflicts the novel will be boring (Koesnosubroto, 1988: 27).

This research investigates the amnesia in *The Vow*'s novel by Kim & Krickitt Carpenter. This research views the topic investigated based on theory of Kartini Kartono's and Rachel Barclay, that is amnesia analysis. According to Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) Amnesia is loss of memory that happen in a short time, and in a long time. There are kinds different types of amnesia depending on the cause, that is; retrograde amnesia, anterograde amnesia, post-traumatic amnesia, auditory amnesia, retroanterograde amnesia, tactile amnesia, and visual amnesia. And according to Healthline (Rachel Barclay, 2016) There are many causes of amnesia, they are; dementia, anoxia, damage of hippocampus, head injuries, alcohol use, trauma and stress. The kinds type of amnesia and the causes of amnesia are discussed in more detail in chapter two.

The Vow by Kim and Krickitt Carpenter is taken as the project in this research because of two important reasons. First, this book has become a best-seller in 2012 and this book has been great film. The Vow is The True Events that inspired the movie. *The Vow* was a box office success, becoming the seventh highest-grossing romantic drama film. Second, this novel has the power of a story that is so high and there are many conflicts that make the reader tense. Life as Kim and Krickitt Carpenter knew it was shattered beyond recognition on November 24, 1993. Two months after their marriage, a devastating car wreck left Krickitt with a massive head injury and in a coma for weeks. When she finally awoke, she had no idea who Kim

was. With no recollection of their relationship and while Krickitt experienced personality changes common to those who suffer head injuries, Kim realized the woman he had married essentially died in the accident. And yet, against all odds, but through the common faith in Christ that sustained them, Kim and Krickitt fell in love all over again. Even though Kim stood by Krickitt through the darkest times a husband can ever imagine, he insists, "I'm no hero. I made a vow". The writer would like to know what is the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter and the conflict happened in the novel. message and also the motivation to the reader from this novel.

The difference between this research from the previous related studies lies on object. The first, *Paranoid Schizophrenia Suffered by The Main Character, Nathalie Antony Ayers, In Steve Lopez Novel's The Solist* by Siti Lavivatul Maslukha (2013) the student of Maliki State Islamic University Malang. She focuses about the symptom and causes of paranoid schizophrenia. The second, *Pedophilia Suffered by Humbert in Vladimir Nobokov's Lolita: A Psychological Approach* by Yuliana (2013) the student of Maliki State Islamic University Malang. She focuses the causes of pedophilia suffered by the main character, the strategies of pedophile to get the victims. The third, *Konflik Batin Tokoh Ahmad Leonardo dalam Novel Air Mata* Nayla Karya Muhammad Ardiansha El-Zhemary by Bagas Satriawan (2013) the student of Diponegoro University in Semarang. He focuses about the main character who has amnesia.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions that appear to discuss are:

1. How is amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter?
2. What are the causes of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter?
3. What type of amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter?
4. What are the impacts of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on The Vow's novel by Kim & Krickitt Carpenter. Further, the main character named Krickitt Carpenter experiences many conflicts since she was got amnesia. Thus the researcher attempt:

1. To find out how amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter.
2. To find out the causes of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter.
3. To find out the type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter.
4. To know the impacts of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

Here, the researcher makes the scope and limitation focus of this study. There are many interesting topics to investigate in the novel of *The Vow*. The research focuses on causes and impacts of the amnesia experienced by the main character in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's *The Vow*.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The research has theoretical and practical significance of the study.

Theoretically expected to develop and give obvious description about amnesia and the conflict caused of amnesia in the main character. This research attempts to give worth results to extending and generating theories itself. It is the supporter of the theories to more develop and flexible in next time. The most important this is understanding the literary works.

Practically, this research expected to give worth references for those who have research in the same literary field. Then, the other researchers are able to comprehend the analysis. For students of English Letter and Language of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who want to conduct the same subject. This research can be the useful this as reference. Further, the researcher hopes this research will perfectibility by next research in same focus.

### **1.6 Method of Research**

There are several points explained in this part. They are about research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **1.6.1 Research Design**

This research design of this research is literary criticism. That is telling the illustration accurately an individual or a group and the indication which happens (Koentjaraningrat, 1993: 89). In this design, the objectives of research are novel. It focuses on the amnesia experienced by Krickitt Carpenter in *Kim and Krickitt carpenter's The Vow*. This research is getting

the data analysis that is conducted through reading some reference books, reports and journals which are related to the research object. This research uses psychological approach because in this study is focused on the psychological condition of the main character in the novel of *The Vow* who has the amnesia disorder.

#### 1.6.2 Data Source

The data source used in this research is taken from the novel of *The Vow* by Kim and Krickitt Carpenter. It was originally published in 2012 by Kim and Krickitt Carpenter, B&H Publishing Group Nashville, Tennessee, in the United State of America. This novel has 183 pages, and has 9 chapters. The first chapter tells the beginning of the meeting of Kim and Krickitt. In chapter 2 until 4, tells the accident and the condition that experienced by Krickitt after the accident. In chapter 5 until 9, tells of the struggle of Kim taking care of his wife, dispute, and also tells of new reality of life between Kim and Krickitt.

#### 1.6.3 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher uses textual observation from data of this research in *Kim and Krickitt Carpenter's The Vow*. In collecting data, the writer uses several steps:

Understand the novel by reading repeatedly and carefully. Then taking notes or encoding the content of the novel. It can give highlight, underline, and gives the sign of paper.

After that, classification the necessary data to analyzes and selects the data which relevant to the problems of the study.

#### 1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data by identifying and classifying the data with amnesia theory and psychological theory. Then, interpreting the data according to the researcher's opinion or argument and seeing some references. Furthermore, drawing and evaluating the conclusion.

### 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about some basic concepts of this study, there are some explanation that can help the reader to understand the key terms used in this study.

1. Amnesia : Amnesia also refers to an inability to recall information

that is stored in memory. In simple terms, amnesia is the loss of memory. The causes of amnesia may be

*organic or functional*

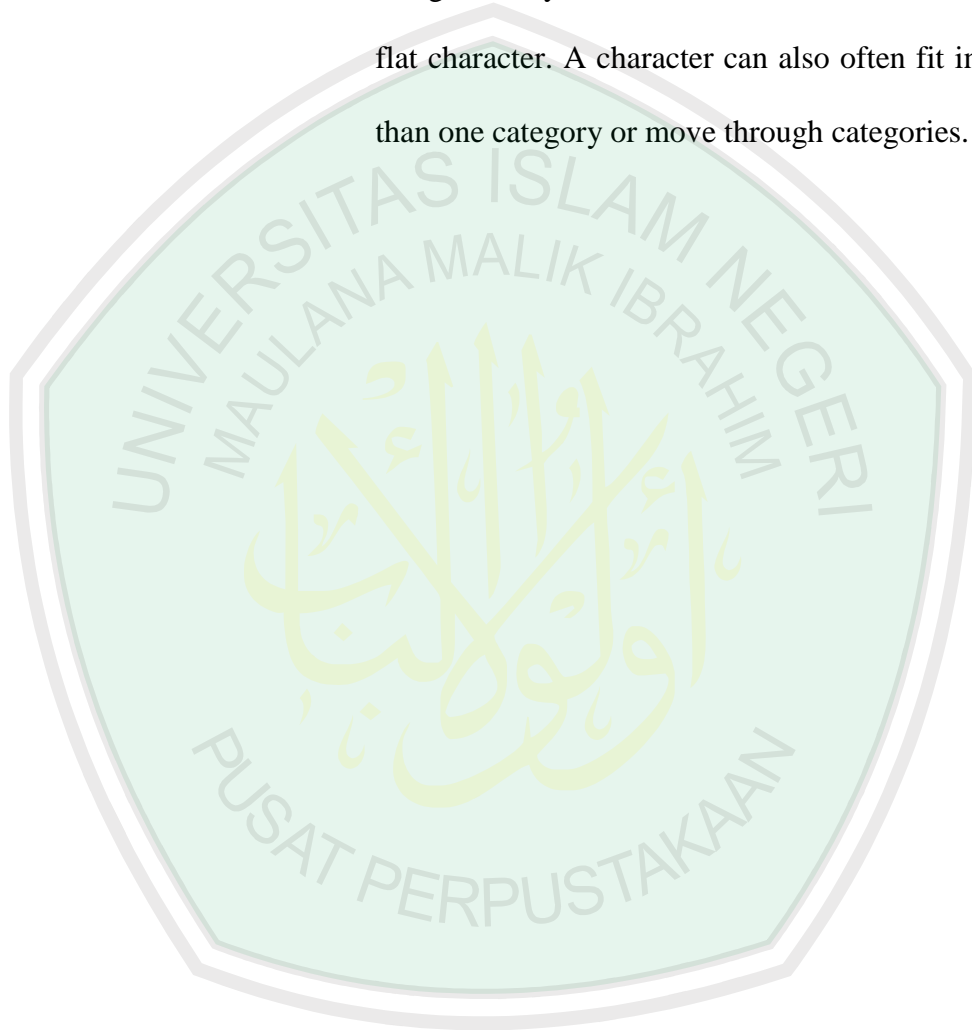
(Christian Nordqvist, Medicalnewstoday.com, 2015)

2. Character : it can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. There are many types of characters that exist in literature, each with its own development and function.



3. Main Character : every story must have main characters. There are many

ways to categorize main characters: protagonist or antagonist, dynamic or static character, and round or flat character. A character can also often fit into more than one category or move through categories.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer explains some theories that is relevant with the study. Those are: character, amnesia, psychology, and previous studies.

#### **2.1 Psychology and Literature**

There is a close relation between psychology and literature. According to Hilgard (1983: 26) says that “psychology may be defined as the science that studies behavior of man”. Actually there are many definitions which say about psychology. All of them refer to the definition that says psychology is a psychic study about human being’s behaviors. It happens because behavior is a real thing that can be seen directly, while psyche is an abstract. It is believed that by observing someone’s behavior, it brings to understanding about the psyche condition. There is no doubt that generally all of people will express their psyche condition toward acts which can be seen clearly by other people. Briefly, we can understand someone’s characteristic and psyche condition through his behaviors in life.

Moreover, psychology is also concerned to the study about psychological phenomenon of human, its symptoms even its causes (Abu Ahmadi,2009).

Psychology seems very attach to the human psyche, reaction of the psyche through behaviors and its causes will be analyzed deeply in this science, human’s problems

also can be solved by the appearance of this study. Those all have no aimed except for serving the tranquility life.

While literature is believed as the representation of real life which expressed through the language as a medium. There are many kinds of literature which can be seen clearly through the beautiful language, the aspect of entertainment, and also the value. Literary work such as poetry, drama, and novel are believed as reflection of real life through a language as a medium, they have kind of communication between the author and the readers. The reflection of real life also can be seen from psychological aspect inside. Literary work especially novel is assumed has some characters that show their psychological condition as what truly happens in human being's psychological condition in real life.

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

Although there is a clear difference between psychology and literature, yet, they have similarity that are both of them start from human and life as the object of the analysis. When talking about human, psychology is very closely related because

psychology learns about human's attitude then human's attitude cannot be separated from aspects of life (Wiyatmi, 2007:107).

Begins with the same object between psychology and literature, it produces a new analysis which is called literary psychology. Literary psychology is an interdiscipline between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2011:16). Literary psychology gives the best attention to the problems which relate to fictional character's psyche which includes in literature. Analysis of literary psychology can be done in two ways. First, through the understanding about psychological theories and then make an analysis of the literary work. Second, by determining a literary work first as the object of analysis and then determine the theories which relevant (Ratna, 2007:344).

In doing psychological criticism, there are three ways that include in analysis. First, a researcher can analyze about the writer's psychological condition when he creates literary work. Second, a researcher can analyze to the character's psychological condition in the literary work. And the last the researcher can analyze about the reader's psychological condition while reading literary work (Endraswara, 2011:96).

When a researcher does a psychological analysis in a literary work, indirectly he will apply the theory of psychology. The psychological theory will help him in analyzing deeply about the psychological phenomenon which expressed.

Nevertheless, when a researcher applies the theory, he has to relate and attach it with

the plot or content of the story in the literary work, thus the researcher does not stuck on the psychological theory.

## **2.2 Character**

Character may be one of aspects which we have to deal in studying the novel. But we realize that character in novel are not similar with real people even though they have same name.

The people in play are referred to as characters. We assess them on the basis of what they say and do, and what the other characters say about them (Peck and Coyle, 1986: 79). In other hand, through his states that character is the person or people presented by the author: in work of narrative of drama, who convey their personal qualities through dialog and action by which reader or audience understand their though, feeling, intention, and material.

Besides that Kennedy (1983: 23) states character can be classified by the fullness of their personalities. It was called by the simple (flat) characters and complex (round) characters. Has several well defined traits and a complex personality, it is called flat character

A character may be either static or dynamic: a static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character on the contrary is one who is modified by actions and experiences.

In other word, a static character remains the same throughout the work, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic; they have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears.

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

### **1) Major and Minor Character**

The major characters are the actors which appear the most in the story and always have connection with other actors. The major characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action. Main characters really determine the development of plot. The major character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality. In this research the major character is Kim & Krickitt Carpenter.

Minor characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. The presence of the peripheral character in whole story is smaller. In other words, minor character in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters.

### **2) Protagonist and Antagonist Character**

Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. According to

Nurgiyantoro (2007), that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

According to Luxemburg (in Dick Hartoko, 1992: 145) states that antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, and etc can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

### **3) Round and Flat Characters**

The first distinction between round and flat characters come from the Forster's book *Aspect of the Novel*, 1927. Forster (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 181) distinct the character into round and flat. The round character is the complex fully developed, and unpredictable that we may not be able to predict action and reaction. Usually this character is dynamic or changing.

In the other hand, the flat character means the simple character that is only has one certain nature character. The attitude and behavior of the character is totally flat and monoton. There is no any surprising action designed to make the reader impressed. This character always static that is

do not changed in surprising way. This character remains predictable, summed up in a few traits.

#### **4) Dynamic and Static Character**

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

#### **5) Typical and Neutral Character**

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

### **2.3 Amnesia**

According to Kartini Kartono (1997: 122) amnesia is loss of memory that happen in a short time, and in a long time. Especially, it concerns the ideas to be expressed by words. Amnesia can also take place definitively, permanently, and lost



for ever and ever. The Nature can be partially / partial lost from memory. But also is total, the whole consciousness of the past disappear altogether. Or disturbed in total and can't be recalled. Sometimes amnesia can take place periodically or regularly. In the concussion of the brain (Commotio Cerebri) and injury to the brain, amnesia is often the case.

### **2.2.1 Types of Amnesia**

There are kinds different types of amnesia depending on the causes and the nature of disease progression. According to Kartini Kartono (1997) the types of amnesia. Consist of:

#### **1. Retrograde Amnesia**

Loss of memory of the events before getting the accident. All impression of the past before the accident to be lost. It usually lasts for a short period. This condition is caused either by disease or a brain injury especially in areas linked with episodic memory, the hippocampus and the median temporal lobes.

While the explicit memories of retrograde and anterograde amnesiacs may be damaged, their implicit memories can remain, which means they might still know how to ride a bike or tie their shoes, despite forgetting the times they've done so before. How severe each type of amnesia is different from person to person

## 2. Anterograde Amnesia

Anterograde amnesia disease is loss of memory of the event after getting the accident, which occurs after the shock, concussion or confusing time. In short, this amnesia is the inability to form new memories. People suffering from this can't lay down new memories after the event that caused the amnesia, which means they forget things a short time after they happen.

Despite this significant effect on their memories, the long term memories of patients with anterograde amnesia, the things that happened to them before the amnesia was caused can be completely or mostly intact. That means that, though the amnesiac can't remember the conversation they had with you the day before, they can still remember events from years ago.

## 3. Post- Traumatic Amnesia

Post-traumatic amnesia is a state of confusion or memory loss that occurs immediately following a traumatic brain injury. The injured person is disoriented and unable to remember events that occur after the injury. The amnesia resulting from a trauma may be retrograde amnesia (loss of memories that were formed shortly before the injury, particularly where there is damage to the frontal or anterior temporal regions). The most obvious symptom is the loss of memory for the present time. The person may recognise family and friends.

#### 4. Auditory Amnesia

Auditory Amnesia disease is the inability to know the words uttered by another person. And also we can be called word-deafness.

#### 5. Retroanterograde Amnesia

Retroanterograde amnesia disease that is a perversion of memory, where new events that linked up with the past. While the events in the past linked up with the current time.

#### 6. Tactile Amnesia

Tactile amnesia disease is the inability to recognize objects through touch. And it's also can be called as astereognosis and astereocognosy.

#### 7. Visual Amnesia

Visual amnesia disease is blind words, the inability to recall the words are written or mentionable or object never seen before.

### 2.2.2 Causes of Amnesia

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

#### 1. Dementia

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

## 2. Anoxia

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

## 3. Damage to the Hippocampus

Your hippocampus is a part of the brain and limbic system responsible for memory. Its activities include forming memories, organizing memories, and retrieving them when needed. Its cells are some of your brain's most energy-hungry and fragile. They're most easily disrupted by anoxia and other threats such as toxins.

When your hippocampus is impaired, you will have difficulty forming new memories. If your hippocampus is damaged in both halves of your brain, you can develop complete anterograde amnesia.

## 4. Head Injuries

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

## 5. Alcohol Use

Short-term alcohol use can cause blackout. This is a temporary form of anterograde amnesia. Long-term alcoholism can cause Wernicke-Korsakoff

syndrome. If you develop this condition, you will have difficulty forming new memories but may not be aware of it.

## 6. Trauma and Stress

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

### 2.2.2 Amnesia Impacts

As we know that amnesia is disease which related with memories in human brain. It's can give many impact to environment. Especially with the people who has relationship with patient, family and friends. In this research which got amnesia is Krickitt and the impact from her disease is to her husband and herself. People around of them known that Krickitt suffered amnesia after her husband and she have a car accident. This condition made her husband stress until the doctor diagnosed that her husband suffered post- traumatic stress disorder.

According to Maureen Donohue (2016) says that Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a debilitating anxiety disorder that occurs after experiencing or witnessing a traumatic event. The event may involve a real or perceived threat of

injury or death. This can include a natural disaster, combat, an assault, physical or sexual abuse, or other trauma.

People with PTSD have a heightened sense of danger. Their natural fight-or-flight response is damaged, causing them to feel stressed or fearful, even in safe situations.

Once called “shell shock” or “battle fatigue,” PTSD has received public attention recently because of the high number of war veterans with the disorder. But PTSD can happen to anyone at any age. It occurs as a response to chemical changes in the brain after exposure to threatening events. PTSD is not the result of a character flaw or weakness.

### **2.2.3 The Symptoms of Amnesia**

According to Rachel Barclay (2016) There are two main features of amnesia, that are:

- 1) Impaired ability to learn new information following the onset of amnesia (anterograde amnesia)
- 2) Impaired ability to recall past events and previously familiar information (retrograde amnesia)

From declaration above, most people with amnesia have problems with short-term memory, they can't retain new information. Recent memories are most likely to

be lost, while more remote or deeply ingrained memories may be spared. Someone may recall experiences from childhood or know the names of past presidents, but not be able to name the current president or remember what month it is or what was for breakfast.

Isolated memory loss doesn't affect a person's intelligence, general knowledge, awareness, attention span, judgment, personality or identity. People with amnesia usually can understand written and spoken words and can learn skills such as bike riding or piano playing. They may understand they have a memory disorder.

## **2.4 Previous Studies**

The difference between this research from the previous related studies lies on object. The first, Paranoid Schizophrenia Suffered by *The Main Character, Nathalie Antony Ayers, In Steve Lopez Novel's The Solist* by Siti Lavivatul Maslukha (2013) the student of Maliki State Islamic University Malang. She focuses about the symptom and causes of paranoid schizophrenia. The result of her study shows that there are several causes that makes Nathaniel has mental disorder includes; drugs, family, structural brain abnormalities, homelessness, risk of smoking. And result of symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia, they are; disorganize speech, delusion, hallucination, confusion, and thought disorder. Her research give contribution to this research is about how to find out the causes and symptom of disorder. The second, *Pedophilia Suffered by Humbert in Vladimir Nobokov's Lolita: A Psychological Approach* by Yuliana (2013) the student of Maliki State Islamic University Malang. She focuses the causes of pedophilia suffered by the main character, the strategies of

pedophile to get the victims. The result of her study shows that the factor that causing the main character becomes a pedophilia, they are; childhood's trauma, the obstacle in genital phase, the personality of the main character. Her research give contribution to this research is about how to find out the causes and symptom of disorder. The third, *Konflik Batin Tokoh Ahmad Leonardo dalam Novel Air Mata Nayla Karya Muhammad Ardiansha El-Zhemary* by Bagas Satriawan (2013) the student of Diponegoro University in Semarang. He focuses about the main character who has amnesia. And his research give contribution to this research is how to analysis the main character who has amnesia disease.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS**

The discussion is focused on four sub-chapters, they are: 1) How is amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter, 2) The causes of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter, 3) The type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter, 4) The impacts of the amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter. To mention once more, here are the questions of the problem; the first answers are to find out how amnesia is suffered by Krickitt Carpenter, the second answers are to find out the causes of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter, the third answers are to find out the type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter, and the last answers to know the impacts of amnesia reflected by Krickitt Carpenter environment such as her husband, family, friends and herself.

#### **3.1 Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter**

In this sub-chapter, the research tries to explores signs of amnesia and how amnesia is suffered by Krickitt in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's *The Vow*. Krickitt as the main character who suffered amnesia in which she has loss of all memory of moment with her husband, she got critical situation, it's make her brain more miserable and her condition makes Krickitt's brain injuries severe more. This

condition is very hard for her husband to accept this condition, especially about her wife really been forgotten about him. In other case he is always remember that he has many moments with Krickitt but all of their moment is loss when Krickitt got accident last time. And what she does is very different feel than before.

In an accident, a result that occurs is amnesia. And the sign of amnesia not directly be identified because it had to wait for unconscious patients. And when new patients enter the hospital, the nurse just gave a blunt statement to the family of the patients before telling the real condition after diagnosed but it's not all hospital can handle. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Sometime later a nurse came in to check on me and update me on Krickitt's status. "We've done all we can, and she hasn't improved," she explained. "She's beyond medical help". *Maybe she's beyond medical help, I thought, but she's not beyond God's help.* (Chapter 2, page: 40)

The nurse continued. "Still, she's hanging in there better than anybody thought she would. She's strong, and she's in excellent physical condition. The doctor has put in a call for an airlift to Albuquerque". The door that had seemed shut and sealed only minute ago had miraculously opened a crack. (Chapter 2, page: 40)

Based on the statement given the nurse to Kim above. That Krickitt's condition is still not aware after accident and she needs help more. But in that situation could only see her physically. She got critical situation, it's make her brain more miserable and her condition makes Krickitt's brain injuries more severe if she were alive, she would be in a permanent brain damage. It can be seen in the following quotation;

As they wheeled her out of the emergency room to get ready for flight, I saw her for the first time since I had been taken away from the scene

of the accident hours before. She was lying on a gurney, surrounded by medical staff that were keeping track of what looked like about a dozen IV lines and monitors. My wife's head and face were so swollen and bruised that I could barely recognize her. Her lips and ears were blue-black, and the swelling was so bad that her eyelids couldn't close all the way. Her eyes looked to the right with a blank stare, and her arm moved around aimlessly (more signs of severe head injury). Her body temperature was unstable, so they had put her in a big thermal wrap. To me it looked like a body bag. Chapter 2, page: 41)

We learned that there were two major problems, one of which made the other more serious. The first and most dangerous issue was the swelling in her brain. This swelling constricted the flow of blood to her brain cells, and they were starved for the nutrients and oxygen that the blood normally brought in. The second concern was that her blood pressure was dangerously low. Even without any other complications, low pressure would have reduced the blood flow to the organs, especially the brain, (Chapter 3, Page 58)

Because Krickitt had lived this long already, the doctors were actually beginning to think she might survive after all, despite so much evidence to the contrary. Earlier in the morning we had gotten a sign she wasn't paralyzed when she had wiggled her fingers and toes. Still, the doctors said, every minute the brain had insufficient oxygen increased the chances she would have permanent brain damage. The pressure on her brain had gone down for a while, but then it spiked up again without warning. They estimated it would take between twenty-four and forty-eight hours for the swelling to go back down and the oxygen supply to be completely restored. By that time, if she were still alive, my wife would be in a permanent vegetative state. (Chapter 3, Page: 59)

Actually that in general, people who have severe head injuries when they were awake of the coma they do not know what happened to her before. Because when they were awake their unconscious will master their mind. It can be seen in the following quotation;

In the rare instances when Krickitt's eyes were open, they were frozen in a doll-like stare. She looked at things without any flicker and recognition, and it was obvious she had no idea what was going on. Part of the short-term solution for her recovery ended up being very simple. After wondering about her lack of focus, her dad suddenly

realized that she probably couldn't see well. Her contacts had been taken out after the wreck, and nobody had thought to put her glasses on her. Once we did, we saw an immediate difference. She was a lot more aware of her surroundings during the moments she was awake. The first thing she focused on was a plate of Jell-O across the room, and it caused her to become more animated than she had been up to that point. I was overjoyed when she began to focus more on me when I talked to her. It was tiny victory that moved us closer to the day when I would have my Krickitt back. (Chapter 4, Page: 65-66)

People who experienced with amnesia will forget all of the memory and also not all of the memory. It's depending on the causes and the nature of disease progression in head injuries. Here Krickitt suffered amnesia which do not make all her memories disappear.

Here, Krickitt got head injuries were very severe, and after getting a diagnosis from a doctor. As we know that, most people with amnesia have problems with short-term memory, they can't retain new information. Recent memories are most likely to be lost, while more remote or deeply ingrained memories may be spared. Someone may recall experiences from childhood or know the names of past presidents, but not be able to name the current president or remember what month it is or what was for breakfast. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Not long after when I was sitting with Krickitt, who was talking with a therapist that was probing carefully for what Krickitt could remember. Her "I love you" had been the first sign that things were slowly moving toward normal. Her words about God were another sign. Now I was ready for even bigger proof. I wanted my wife back.

"Krickitt," her therapist began in a soothing voice, "do you know where you are?"

Krickitt thought for a minute before replying, "Phoenix."

“That’s right, Krickitt. Do you know what year it is?”

“1965.”

*She was born in 1969, I thought, somewhat frantically. That’s just a little setback-nothing to really worry about, I tried to convince my self*

“Who’s the president, Krickitt?”

“Nixon.”

*Well, he was the president when she was born, I justified.*

“Krickitt, what’s your mother’s name?” the therapist continued.

“Marry,” she said with hesitation... and no expression. *Now we are getting somewhere. Thank you, God!*

“Excellent, Krickitt. And what’s your father’s name?”

“Gus.”

“That’s right, Very good.” He paused before continuing,

“Krickitt, who’s your husband?”

Krickitt looked at me with eyes void of expression. She looked back at the therapist without answering.

“Krickitt, who’s your husband?”

Krickitt looked at me again and back at the therapist. I was sure everyone could hear my heart thudding as I waited for my wife’s answer in silence and desperation.

“I’m not married.”

*No! God, please!*

The therapist tried again, “No, Krickitt. You are married. Who’s your husband?”

She wrinkled her brow. “Todd?” she questioned.

*Her old boyfriend from California? Help her remember, God!*

“Krickitt, please think. Who’s your husband?”

“I told you. I’m not married.” (Chapter 4, Page: 82-83)

She remembered thing about God, church, and Bible, as was obvious from her first journal entry after the accident and from other comments she had made about what she called “this Christianity thing.” (Chapter 5, Page: 92)

From dialog above the researcher assumes that Krickitt may have been confused, she may have lost some of her memory, but she still knew her God and also father’s name and the therapists were still being careful with Krickitt. Once she could understand conversations and answer questions, the doctors started assessing her memory and other mental skills. Krickitt has forgotten memories happened lately after she got married. Can be known from the above conversations that Krickitt felt herself unmarried whereas Kim beside her and Krickitt did not recognize that Kim is her husband. And we can be sure that not all memories of Krickitt are lose and she not loss and she did not lose the memory of her favorite shopping and still be able to distinguish what is good for her. Krickitt’s memories lost in the last two months. Below the quotation that Krickitt get married two months and she still be able to distinguish what is good for her;

*My internal response was always, No, I’m not all right. My wife is drying, and I might be dying too. We’ve only been married ten weeks, and now it’s all going to be over in a matter of hours..... if it’s not over already. But all I could say was, “Just get me to Albuquerque, Dad.” (Chapter 2, Page: 50)*

She had started going on short walks with staff members in the neighborhood around Barrow. She loved those outings, especially

when she was allowed to go to the nearby shopping center. A near-fatal brain injury had not affected her love of looking for a good deal on shoes. (Chapter 5, Page: 93)

As explained before that Krickitt really been forgotten that Kim is her husband. And here she not only forgot that Kim is her husband but also forgot about all of their moment. It's can be seen in the following quotation below:

Krickitt never recovered her memory of our meeting, engagement, marriage, honeymoon, or anything of our life together before the accident. In fact, it turned out that for more than year she was not even always aware that she had a period of unrecovered memory. She was extremely confused during that time because she didn't always know who I was or why I was there, yet for most of that time she was living with me as my wife. (Chapter, 7, Page: 133)

### **3.2 The Causes of Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter**

Actually most people knows that the causes of amnesia are. This disease attacks the brain. In real life amnesia usually happens at the time of the accident. Therefore, amnesia is a disease that is always avoided by many people. There are many causes of the amnesia, they are; dementia, anoxia, damage to the hippocampus, head injuries, alcohol use, trauma and stress. But in the analysis only has two causes of amnesia which happens in the main character, they are; anoxia and head injuries.

#### **3.2.1 Anoxia**

Anoxia is a depletion of oxygen levels can also affect your entire brain and lead to memory loss. This condition is called anoxia. If the anoxia isn't severe enough to cause brain damage, the memory loss can be temporary. Medically, anoxia describes the absence of oxygen with an emphasis on organs, muscle groups, or blood



not getting sufficient oxygen. Cerebral anoxia is a term that describes when the brain is completely deprived of oxygen, a severe condition that often results in permanent brain damage. The main character here shows that she got serious problem, her blood not getting sufficient oxygen. This condition makes Krickitt have permanent brain damage. It can be seen in the following quotation;

The doctor spent a lot of time that day explaining Krickitt's situation to us. We learned that there were two major problems, one of which made the other more serious. The first and most dangerous issues was the swelling in her brain. This swelling constricted the flow of blood to her brain cells, and they were starved for the nutrients and oxygen that the blood normally brought in. The second concern was the that her blood pressure was dangerously low. Even without any other complications, low pressure would have reduced the blood flow to the organs, especially the brain, eventually resulting in damage due to a lack of oxygen. The bottom line was that swelling plus low blood pressure was a double whammy. We didn't need anyone to explain that constricted blood vessels and weak blood flow are a deadly combination. (Chapter 3, Page: 58)

Because Krickitt had lived this long already, the doctors were actually beginning to think she might survive after all, despite so much evidence to the contrary. Earlier in the morning we had gotten a sign she wasn't paralyzed when she had wiggled her fingers and toes. Still, the doctors said, every minute the brain had insufficient oxygen increased the chances she would have permanent brain damage. The pressure on her brain had gone down for a while, but then it spiked up again without warning. They estimated it would take between twenty-four and forty-eight hours for the swelling to go back down and the oxygen supply to be completely restored. By that time, if she were still alive, my wife would be in a permanent vegetative state. (Chapter 3, Page: 59)

The quotation shows the cause of amnesia suffered by Krickitt. Her brain had insufficient oxygen, they were starved for nutrients and oxygen she would have permanent brain damage. Ultimately amnesia occurs in Krickitt.



### 3.2.2 Head Injuries

Actually, head injuries, as well as stroke, tumors, and infections, can also cause damage to the brain. This damage can include permanent memory problems. Concussions commonly disrupt memories of the hours, days, or weeks before and after you were injured. Head injuries that cause a concussion, whether from a car accident, can lead to confusion and problems remembering new information. This is especially common in the early stages of recovery. But head injuries usually don't cause severe amnesia. A situation Krickitt happens when she got accident until she was getting injured in her head. Below the quotation that Krickitt suffered injuries to her head.

Krickitt seemed to drift in and out of conscious-ness; her pupils alternately constricted and dilated-a classic symptom, I later learned, of severe brain injury. (Chapter 2, Page: 37)

My wife's head and face were so swollen and bruised that I could barely recognize her. her lips and ears were blue-black, and the swelling was so bad that her eyelids couldn't close all the way. Her eyes looked to the right with a blank stare, and her arm moved around aimlessly (more signs of severe head injury). Her body temperature was unstable, so they had put her in a big thermal wrap. (Chapter 2, Page 41)

From the quotation above the researcher also can analysis about how the main character state and the causes of amnesia. The injuries on her head in serious condition, it's caused because her head hit the steering wheel and the rood of car. It can be seen in the following quotation;

The driver of the other two vehicles involved in the crash had no visible injuries, and the two passengers in the pickup only had relatively minor wounds. The same could not be said of Krickitt and me. Not only was I in bad shape physically; I was also numb with shock. All I could think about was Krickitt trapped inside the twisted-up car a few feet away, looking like she was either bleeding to death or already dead. Her head was caught between the steering wheel and the roof where the top had been crushed during the rollover. I realized that if I'd been driving I would have been killed instantly, because I wouldn't have fit in the space remaining after the impact and my skull would have been crushed. But in Krickitt's case, we could see that unlatching her seat belt before her head was free would probably break her neck if it wasn't already broken. (Chapter 2, Page: 37)

In the quotation above shows that head injury caused because Krickitt's head was caught between the steering wheel and the roof where the top had been crushed during the rollover. And Krickitt here has amnesia caused by head injury which happened when she was got accident.

### **3.3 Type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt Carpenter**

In this sub-chapter, the research will analysis the type of amnesia that suffered by the main character Krickitt in the novel *The Vow* by Kim & Krickitt Carpenter. Here there are kinds type of amnesia with different causes, the consequences and almost all of them happen because of a bump on the head. There are kinds different types of amnesia depending on the causes and the nature of disease progression in head injuries, they are; retrograde amnesia, anterograde amnesia, post-traumatic amnesia, auditory amnesia, retroanterograde amnesia, tactile amnesia, visual amnesia. But in the analysis only has two types of amnesia experienced by the main character Krickitt in *The Vow*'s novel, they are; post- traumatic amnesia and retrograde amnesia.

### 3.3.1 Post- Traumatic Amnesia

Post- traumatic amnesia a state of confusion or memory loss that occurs immediately following a traumatic brain injury. The injured person is disoriented and unable to remember events that occur after the injury. The amnesia resulting from a trauma may be retrograde amnesia (loss of memories that were formed shortly before the injury, particularly where there is damage to the frontal or anterior temporal regions). The most obvious symptom is the loss of memory for the present time. The person may recognise family and friends.

As explored before in the sub-chapter “how is amnesia suffered by Krickitt”. It can be seen that amnesia experienced by Krickitt include in the type of post-traumatic amnesia, this accident is very sad for those closest Krickitt. Her doctor’s also explains the Krickitt’s diagnosis that she suffered post-traumatic amnesia. It can be seen in the following quotation;

Krickitt’s neuropsychologist at Barrow, Dr. Kevin Obrien, explained Krickitt’s diagnosis to me in the most encouraging way he could. She was a temporary confusion about where she was and what was going on around her. For Krickitt. This type of amnesia was already wearing away, and it would soon disappear completely. (Chapter 5, Page: 86)

Based on quotation above, it is true that Krickitt suffered post-traumatic amnesia and she was a temporary confusion when she was awake from her coma. She was confused about where she is, and she was confused with around her. How come, she has experienced a great injury until her coma in a few days. Below the quotation that Krickitt confused;

In the rare instances when Krickitt's eyes were open, they were frozen in a doll-like stare. She looked at things without any flicker and recognition, and it was obvious she had no idea what was going on. Part of the short-term solution for her recovery ended up being very simple. After wondering about her lack of focus, her dad suddenly realized that she probably couldn't see well. Her contacts had been taken out after the wreck, and nobody had thought to put her glasses on her. Once we did, we saw an immediate difference. She was a lot more aware of her surroundings during the moments she was awake. The first thing she focused on was a plate of Jell-O across the room, and it caused her to become more animated than she had been up to that point. I was overjoyed when she began to focus more on me when I talked to her. It was tiny victory that moved us closer to the day when I would have my Krickitt back. (Chapter 4, Page: 65-66)

### **3.3.2 Retrograde Amnesia**

Retrograde Amnesia is loss of memory of the events before getting the accident. All impression of the past before the accident to be lost. This condition is caused either by disease or a brain injury especially in areas linked with episodic memory, the hippocampus and the median temporal lobes. While the explicit memories of retrograde and anterograde amnesiacs may be damaged, their implicit memories can remain, which means they might still know how to ride a bike or tie their shoes, despite forgetting the times they've done so before. How severe each type of amnesia is different from person to person. In the main character who suffered amnesia here shows that her implicit memories can remain, it can be seen in the following quotation;

She had started going on short walks with staff members in the neighborhood around Barrow. She loved those outings, especially when she was allowed to go to the nearby shopping center. A near-fatal brain injury had not affected her love of looking for a good deal on shoes. (Chapter 5, Page: 93)

As explored before in the sub-chapter “how is amnesia suffered by Krickitt”.

It can be seen that Krickitt experienced retrograde amnesia include the type of retrograde amnesia, it's meant that Krickitt had a permanent loss of short-term memory. She lost her memory about her husband but she still remembered the parents, her old boyfriend or it can be meant that Krickitt still remembered the events/people before she met her husband. Below the quotation that Krickitt still remembered the events and people;

A permanent loss of short-term memory. We already knew she had regained her memory of people and events from distant past. She remembered her parents, brother, and sister-in-law. She remembered her old roommate Lisa. She even remembered her old boyfriend Todd, which didn't bring me great joy. But she could remember nothing from the previous year and a half. And what had happened during those months? My wife and I had met, dated, gotten engaged, gotten married, had our honeymoon in Hawaii, and started our life together in Las Vegas. She didn't remember any of it; she didn't even remember anything about the accident. (Chapter 5, Page:86-87)

From the quotation above, the researcher knew that Krickitt experienced amnesia that does not change all of her memory be lost. And as explained before that retrograde amnesia is a permanent loss of short-term memory it is showed with Krickitt's condition. So it's can be called that Krickitt also experienced in the type of amnesia of retrograde amnesia.

### 3.4 The Impacts of Amnesia Suffered by Krickitt Carpenter

In this sub-chapter, the researcher explores the impact of amnesia suffered by the main character, Krickitt, in Kim & Krickitt carpenter's *The Vow*. As explained in previous sub-chapter that Krickitt suffered amnesia it's caused the car accident with her husband. After the researcher know about amnesia suffered by Krickitt. Next, the researcher analysis the impact that appeared in Krickitt's self and her husband self. Amnesia which suffered by Krickitt here make her husband sad and broken heart, but the impact of this amnesia is not experienced by her husband but also an impact on herself.

#### 3.4.1 The Impact on Kim

Amnesia which has experienced by sufferer not escaped the impact on the people around them. In this novel, Krickitt who suffered amnesia give many impact to her husband (Kim). Kim is very patient to accept the condition of his wife, he trying hard to help his wife to remember about him again but in reality shows that Krickitt did not remember about him. His feeling was broken when he heard that Krickitt did not know who her husband's name but she remembered her old boyfriends. It can be seen in the following quotation;

The therapist tried again, "No, Krickitt. You are married. Who's your husband?"

She wrinkled her brow. "Todd?" she questioned.

*Her old boyfriend from California? Help her remember, God!*

“Krickitt, please think. Who’s your husband?”

“I told you. I’m not married.” (Chapter 4, Page: 83)

Based on the quotation above, that Krickitt really forgot about her husband’s name and also she didn’t remember who is her husband and she also didn’t remember anything about her husband. This situation made Kim’s heart was disappointed and it was breaking his heart. It can be seen in the following quotation;

When Krickitt made her declaration of singleness in such a matter-of-fact way, it felt like someone had thrust a knife deeply into my chest. I looked into her eyes, praying for even the slightest hint that she recognized me. She looked back at me with the gaze of a stranger. Until that point I had hope that my wife, at some level, knew I was her husband. After all, I had been with her for most of her waking moments since the accident. she recognized me when I walked through the door, and she answered back when I spoke to her. But I realized she did the same to the medical personnel. To my wife, I was just another person who was helping her recover. It finally hit me that she had absolutely no idea who I was. I staggered out of Krickitt’s room and into the hall, hammering the wall with my fist. Even the searing pain in my broken hand- still in a soft cast-couldn’t penetrate my rage. (Chapter 5, Page: 85)

This situation made Kim afraid to lost her. However, Krickitt was the wife who he loved so much. The incident impacted on him, he was not calm in every activity, he was always worried about the state of Krickitt. It can be seen in the following quotation;

As I lay awake each night praying and thinking about how I was going to adapt to this new life, I would be afraid one minute, mad the next, and everlastingly confused. All kinds of questions flew through my mind. What will life be like from now on? What kind of person will Krickitt turn out to be? Will she always be different? Is the young



woman I married still in there, or is she gone for good? When will we know that her recovery has stopped – that she has improved as much as she is going to? It was all I thought about. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't relax, and couldn't get rid of the stress. Though Krickitt still had a chance to recover part of her lost memory, the doctors had told me there were some things she would never remember. The most agonizing question of all was: would one of those things be me? I quickly put that thought from my mind. I couldn't bear to contemplate the fact that my wife never remember me. (Chapter 5, Page: 88)

The impact is not only about his feeling but also the impact on his health. This happened because he always prioritized the recovery of his wife than her health. He's more stressful when his wife is angry. It's happened because he forbade his wife to leave the house, because he was afraid of anything happening to his wife.

"Promise me you won't run off and get lost," I said.

"I promise," she answered softly.

Just a day or two later, we got into an argument and before I knew it she was gone. I found her a half mile away. She had found a pay phone and had called her mom.

"You promised me you wouldn't run away," I said firmly when we got back to the apartment. "I can't promise you anything!" she shouted, then ran into the bedroom and slammed the door.

"Krickitt!" I shouted.

"Go away!!! I hate you!" she screamed. (Chapter 6, Page: 122)

The feeling of Kim was broken because Krickitt is easy to get angry, Kim feels that Krickitt had no love for him. It can be seen in the following quotation.



But she no longer thought she was my wife. She didn't want to be mine. In the disoriented state she was in, she did not know what she wanted. I felt she had no more love for me. Just a few months after our wedding, the woman I had married seemingly hated me. And it was breaking my heart. (Chapter 5, Page: 107)

The situation above makes Kim stressed until he suffered post-traumatic stress disorder due to prioritize his wife. Post-traumatic stress experienced in Kim it's happen because he always tense and unable to sleep. It can be seen in the following quotation;

I knew Krickitt had to still be in physical pain because I was, and she had been injured a lot worse than I had. My back was still giving me trouble, but the physical problems weren't the real problem. I had been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. That, the doctors said, was one of the main reasons I was always tense and unable to sleep. I was prescribed antidepressants, painkillers, and heavy-duty sleeping pills just to make it from one day to the next. (Chapter 6, Page: 123)

some days the problems were overwhelming, sweeping over me in waves. I was drowning in stress and confusion and anger. I couldn't sleep, I'd had to give up my dream job, and I didn't know how to be a husband to wife any more. (Chapter 7, Page: 136)

Beside Kim's health impact, his career also failed. He was called by the athletic director Rob Evers that his team needed a coach who could focus and lead them to victory. In other hand, his wife need a husband she could trust and who would be there for her. Until in the end, he decided to resign from his job position. And he chose to care for his wife who suffered from amnesia and who need him more. It can be seen in the following quotation;

In the end, I made the painful decision to resign from my position as baseball coach. At that point I wasn't able to focus on both my job and my wife to extent they needed, and my commitment to Krickitt was my top priority. After all, I had vowed to be there for her for life, and if it was going to work I knew what had to be done. I hadn't made that promise to my team, but still I felt I let those boys down even though I knew I had no choice. (Chapter 6, Page: 126)

Kim realized that Krickitt was changed, and he tried to get Krickitt's love again. He just wanted old Krickitt. But in reality, Krickitt be different, not only her body be different, but also her personality. They are living together but not living as husband and wife. Their interactions are still more like father and daughter or coach and athlete.

#### **3.4.2 The Impact on Krickitt**

Amnesia which suffered by sufferer not only give the impact to around people of them only, but in their self also. In the novel of The Vow here, the amnesia suffered by Krickitt is not only give the impact to her husband only, but in herself also. As explained before that Krickitt's personality be changed after accident. When she has started talking again she acted strangely childlike and easy to get angry. It can be seen in the following quotation;

From the time Krickitt had started talking again, she had acted strangely childlike. this childishness hadn't gone away with therapy; in fact, it seemed to have become a permanent part of her personality. during her therapy sessions she experienced wild mood swings and threw tantrums that would make a preschooler proud. When she was mad at me, she would lash out at me in sudden bursts of temper. Her lack of subtlety and propriety rivaled that of a little girl, and she had

no qualms about telling anybody exactly what she thought about them or their suggestions. She thought nothing of using curse words that she would never have dreamed of saying just a month earlier. She was a far cry from the polite, amiable, easy-going Krickitt of the past.

(Chapter 5, Page: 90-91)

From the quotation above, the researcher assumes that Krickitt experienced amnesia which changes of her personality and behavior that in the past she was polite, amiable, easy-going, but now she's turned into a wild figure and angry figure. Below the quotation that Krickitt angry to Kim (her husband).

“Quit telling me what to do! Leave me alone!” she would shriek at me.

“I’m only trying to help you get better,” I would explain yet again.  
“you want to get better. Right?”

“I hate you!! Why don’t you just go back to Las Vegas or wherever it is you come from?” my wife would say to me.

Because I care about our relationship and I love you.” (Chapter 5, Page: 106)

Based on quotation above, Krickitt was really changed. She becomes a woman who was stubborn and difficult to handle. This condition made her and her husband often fight because Krickitt’s nature easy to get angry. Below the quotation that Krickitt fight with her husband.

“stop treating me like a child!”

“stop acting like one!”

My wife’s eyes were filled with hatred. “maybe I should just slit my wrist.”

That was the last straw. “there’s a knife in the kitchen,”

I informed her, pointing in that direction.

“you think I’m kidding, don’t you? Maybe I’ll hand myself.”

“there’s a rope in the truck.”

Krickitt bolted outside and slammed the door shut behind her. In the few seconds it took me to yank it back open she had disappeared. I found her, exhausted and crying, hiding behind a car in an apartment parking lot down the street. (Chapter 6, Page: 128)

Amnesia which suffered by Krickitt here also give the impact to her physical. She is easily tired and could not do a lot of activities like in the past. Whereas, in the old Krickitt, she is gymnastics and her physical so strong, not like now. And she got bored with staying at home all the time. It can be seen in the following quotation.

During those days Krickitt would lose her temper over the smallest of issues. She would forget where she put things around the house. She rarely made it through a whole day without breaking something. She tired easily. Since she couldn’t yet drive, she got bored with staying at home all the time. When she was talking to me or other people, she would laugh when she meant to cry, and she often interrupted others in mid-sentence to blurt out a long story on a completely unrelated subject. (Chapter 6, Page: 123)

From the analysis above, the researcher knew that the amnesia experienced by Krickitt had an impact in her new life. She becomes changed and she difficult to return to the part of Krickitt that Kim liked.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher provides conclusion and suggestion of this study. Conclusion is to answer the statement of the statements, while suggestion are given for the next researcher and the English Department student.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Overall, the result of the research on this thesis showed about the amnesia suffered by Krickitt in Kim & Krickitt Carpenter's *The Vow*. In this case, there are four parts of result after analyzing the data. (1) Krickitt's process suffered amnesia and lost memories of Krickitt, (2) the causes of amnesia suffered by Krickitt, (3) the type of amnesia suffered by Krickitt, (4) the impact of amnesia to her husband and herself by Krickitt.

Based on the data analysis in previous chapter, the first result showed that Krickitt may have lost some of her memory, but she still knew her God and also father's name. Krickitt has forgotten memories happened lately after she get married. Can be known from the above conversations that Krickitt felt herself unmarried whereas Kim beside her and Krickitt did not recognize that Kim is her husband. And we can be sure that not all memories of Krickitt are lose and she not lose the memory of her favorite shopping and still be able to distinguish what is good for her. Krickitt's memories lost in the last two months. The second, there are two causes of the amnesia which happens in the main character Krickitt, they are; anoxia and head

injuries. The third, there are two type of the amnesia experienced by the main character Krickitt, they are; post-traumatic amnesia and retrograde amnesia. The forth, the amnesia suffered by Krickitt is not only give the impact to her husband only, but in herself also.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

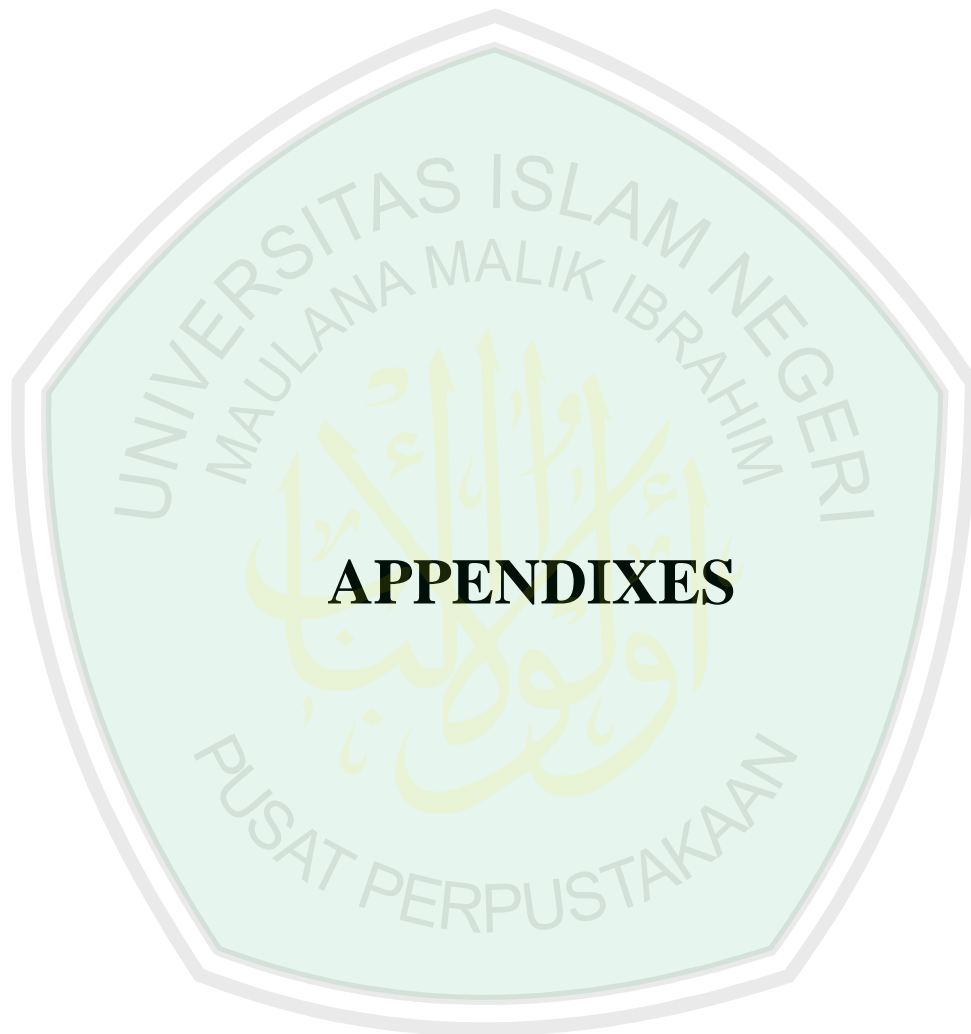
In this analysis the researcher has explained the subject of this thesis and of course, there are still many weakness and limitation in this study be should covered by the next researcher.

The researcher suggests for new researcher who is interested in this similar analysis about amnesia will have broader perspective in conducting and using different approach, theory, and data before they come with their research paper as the requirement of Sarjana degree.

From this research, we can learn something about amnesia disorder with knowing the type of amnesia, the causes of amnesia, and the impact of amnesia. Further, the researcher hopes this research will perfectibility by next research in same focus.

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## **APPENDIXES**





#1 NEW YORK TIMES BEST SELLER

STARRING  
RACHEL CHANNING  
McADAMS TATUM

# THE VOW

THE TRUE EVENTS THAT INSPIRED THE MOVIE

WRITTEN BY  
KIM & KRICKITT  
CARPENTER  
WITH DANA WILKERSON



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