The Description of Main Characters in Robert Galbraith’s Novel the Silkworm

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THE DESCRIPTION OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN ROBERT GALBRAITH’S NOVEL *THE SILKWORM*

A PAPER

WRITTEN

BY

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ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is “The description of main characters in Robert Galbraith Novel *The Silkworm*” discuss about there are main characters in the novel. The main characters have differences of characteristics and also behavior. The library research is used by reading some books that relevant to this title or as a source to get some information that will support this title and by searching on internet. From the description, there are three main characters in the novel. They are Cormoran Strike, Owen Quine and Elizabeth Tassel. Cormoran Strike are responsible man, not hopeless, good and generous. Owen Quine are unfaithful, stupid and materialistic man. Elizabeth Tassel are cunning, silent and hypocritical woman.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

There have been various ways to define what literature is. Literature, in its broadest sense, is any single body of written works. More restrictively, it is writing considered as an art form, or any single writing deemed to have artistic or intellectual value, often due to deploying language in ways that differ from ordinary usage. Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose; it can be further distinguished according to major forms such as the novel, short story or drama; and works are often categorized according to historical periods or their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations (genre).

Robert and Jacob (1995:2) say, “literature is refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, and analyze and advocate ideas and literature may be classified into four categories genre: (1) prose fiction, (2) poetry, (3) drama, (4) non-fiction prose, exactly on the novel. My choose falls on non-fiction prose is novel. Whitla (2010:155) says, “Novel is extended work of prose fiction, longer than a short story or a medium-length fiction, called a novelette or novella. It is written in prose and so is distinguished from a long fictional tale in verse”.

As we know that a literary such as novel, supported by elements of two unsure is intrinsic and extrinsic. Elements are intrinsic unsure of the building works of literature itself. This element directly construct the story so novel form. Intrinsic elements as follows theme, plot, characters and point of view. Characters
is one important in the novel, without character, the readers will not understand why the action happens. Character is the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual. In the novel, has main character which has multiple role in every part. There are many ways to categorize characters: protagonist and antagonist.

The writer chooses “The Silkworm” novel written by Robert Galbraith in 2014, because the writer learned interested in that. The mysterious murdering which is done by publisher of novelist, Owen makes the reader curious. She has been able make the killing as though that it is suicides. Most of people have read this novel and the author of the #1 Bestseller. The author creative in writing the novel so that message of the story can be received to the readers. This novel tells about a detective who can solve killing case that the killer really creative and do neatly to hiding the testimony. So, the writer would like to describe the main characters in the Silkworm, because the writer is really interested in this novel.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The problem of study is how to describe the main characters dealing with the problem that found in Robert Galbraith Novel The Silkworm. There are three main characters, they are Cormoran Strike is a detective, Elizabeth Tassel is a killer and Owen Quine is victim. The problem that I want to analyze is:

- How are the Main Characters behavior?
1.3 Scope of the Study.

The analysis of this paper is limited and it is only focused on behavior in the main characters, which are seen on the conversation, and it is not discussed about another pattern of the characters.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

To find out the characteristics of the main characteristics.

1.5. Reason for Choosing the Topic

The writer has chosen *The Silkworm* as the subject of this paper, because the writer is interested in the main character in this novel, the writer has limited the scope of study or to choose the topic. This novel talks about murdering, especially the main characters of Cormoran Strike, Owen Quine and Elizabeth Tassel who is interested in the novel. For this reason, the writer chooses to analyze the main characters further.

1.6 Method of Study

There are some methods which can used to write a scientific work are experiment, filed research or library research. Related to the data that want to write to completion this paper work is taken by writing material. So, method that will use is library research (taken by novel material).
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel has the long form, can’t inherited a solid unity which Short story. Novel also is not able being the topic stand out as Short story microcosmic. Other wish, novel has capability to present a development a character, complicated social situation, the relation which involved many characters and some intricate events that occurred several years ago in more detail. Novel has the different typical from Short story. Characteristic Short story is located to the strength which able to present more something that she tell. While characteristic novel is located to it capability to create a complete nation. At once complicated, This is fact that novel more easy at once more difficult to read if compared by Short story. Can said more easy because novel does not burden a responsibility to convey something correctly said more difficult because novel has to be written in the big scale so containing units of larger organization than Short story.

Watson (1979:3) say, novel is the name of literary kind, and there is a story to tell about how, over the centuries, its substance has widened and its conventions changed. It means the novel is literary works that narrate life story in centuries ago. A novel is away learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who distrust stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make a points or answer question. It means novel has many function to inform or make points or I some subjects of distrust stories. A work of fiction with fewer than 30.000 to 40.000 word is usually considered of
short story, novelette or a tale, but the novel has not actual maximum length. The novel is a literary prose shaped like a short story. Both novel and short story tell all events or problems that occur in human life. The differences takes place in historian, short story kinds to be single plot and limited in member but novel is longer.

Peek and Coyle (1984:102) says that the novel reflect a move away from an essential religious view of life towards a new interest in complexities of everyday experience. Most novel are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which find themselves. In fact, novels tend to tell the same few stories time and time again. Novelist frequently focuses on the tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters that are at odds with that society. Novels, however, are long works with a great amount of detail in every page. They thus present all the complicating facts that need to be taken into account before we can reach any sort of judgement. The effect of this detail is that we come recognize the complex reality or a character or event in the story. As readers, our real interest lies in the complications the novelist creates within the familiar pattern of characters at odds with their society that enable us to gain a vivid sense of what is like for particular individuals to be caught in certain events. A productive critical method for achieving a sense of novel’s complexity is to looks closely at sense which your found interesting of memorable, seeing how to details create a vivid and distinctive impression of an individual and society conflict. The novelist tells a more adventurous story which clearly goes beyond everyday experience.
There are some kinds of novel, they are:

2.2.1. Realistic Novel.

A fictional attempt to give the effect of realism. This short novel is sometimes called a novel of manner. A realistic novel can be characterized by its complex characters with mixed motives that are rooted in social class and operate according to highly developed social structure. The characters in realistic novel are interacted with other characters and undergo plausible and everyday experiences. For examples: *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green, *The Burgess Boys* by Elizabeth Strout.

2.1.2. Picaresque Novel

A picaresque novel relates the adventures of an eccentric or disreputable hero in episodic form. The genre gets its name from the Spanish word *picaro*, or “rogue.” Examples: Rupert Thomson’s *Divided Kingdom* (2005), Sholom Aleichem’s *Wandering Stars* (1909).

2.1.3. Historical Novel

A historical novel is a novel set in a period earlier than that of the writing. Examples: Charles Frazier’s *Cold Mountain*, Anthony Doerr’s *All the Light We Can’t See*. 
2.1.4. Gothic Novel

Gothic novel includes terror, mystery, horror, thriller, supernatural, doom, death, decay, old haunted buildings with ghosts and so on. Examples: Daphne Du Maurier’s *Jamaica Inn*, James Hogg’s *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, Richard Marsh’s *The Beetle*.

2.1.5. Autobiographical Novel

An autobiographical novel is a novel based on the life of the author. Examples: Jeanette Winterson’s *Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit*, John Maxwell Coetzee’s *Summertime*, Henry Miller’s *Tropic of Capricorn*, Leo Tolstoy’s *Boyhood*, Nodar Dumbadze’s *The Sunny Night*.

2.1.6. Regional Novel

A religious novel is a novel that is set against the background of a particular area. Examples: *Novel of The Midlands by George Eliot*.

2.1.7. Novella

A novella is a short, narrative, prose fiction. As a literary genre, the novella’s origin lay in the early Renaissance literary work of the Italians and the French. As the etymology suggests, novellas originally were news of town and country life.
worth repeating for amusement and edification. Examples: Kate Chopin’s *The Awakening*.

2.1.8. Detective Fiction

Detective fiction is a subgenre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective—either professional or amateur—investigates a crime, often murder. Examples: Roberth Galbraith’s *The Silkworm*, Arthur Conan Dayle’s *The Sign of Four* (Sherlock Holmes), Raymond Chandler’s *The High Window*.

2.1.9. Roman à these/ Social Fiction/ Political Novel

The genre is focused on possible development of societies, very often dominated by totalitarian governments. This type of novels must have social and political message. The term generally refers to fiction in Europe and the Soviet Union reacting to Communist rule. Examples: William Godwin’s *Things as They Are*, George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

2.1.10. Roman à clef

French term for a novel with a key, imaginary events with real people disguised as fictional characters. Examples: Ernest Hermingway’s *The Sun Also Rises*, Jay McInerney’s *Story Of My Life*.
2.1.11. Erotic Novel

Erotic romans novel have romance as the main focus of the plot line, and they are characterized by strong, often explicit, sexual content. The books can contain elements of any other romance subgenres, such as paranormal elements, chick lit, hen lit, historical fiction, etc. Erotic romance is classed as pornography. Examples: E. L. James’s *Fifty Shades of Grey*, Sylvia Day’s *Bared to You*.

2.1.12. Roman Fleuve

A novel sequence is a set or series of novels which share common themes, characters, or settings, where each novel has its own title and free-standing storyline, and can thus be read independently or out of sequence. Examples: Anthony Trollope’s *Barchester*.

2.1.13. Interactive Novel

The interactive novel is a form of interactive web fiction. In an interactive novel, the reader chooses where to go next in the novel by clicking a piece of hyperlinked text, such as a page number, a character, or a direction. Examples: David Benson’s *No Dead Trees*. 
2.1.14. Fantasy Novel

Stories involving paranormal magic and terrible monsters have existed in spoken forms before the advent of printed literature. Examples: Gregory Maguire’s *Wicked*, and George R. R. Martin’s *A Dance with Dragons*.

2.1.15. Adventure Novel

Adventure fiction is a genre of fiction in which an adventure, an exciting undertaking involving risk and physical danger, forms the main storyline. Examples: Robert Louis Stevenson’s *Treasure Island*.

2.1.16. Children’s Novel

Children’s novel are narrative fiction books written for children, distinct from collections of stories and picture books. Examples: A. A. Milne’s *Winnie-the-Pooh*, J. R.R Tolkien’s *The Hobbit*, Lewis Carroll’s *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland*.

2.1.17. Mystery Novel

The mystery genre is a type of fiction in which a detective, or other professional, solves a crime or series of crimes. It can take the form of a novel short story. This Genre may also be called *detective* or *crime novels*. Examples: Wilkie Collins’s *The Woman In White*, Umberto Eco’s *The Name of the Rose*.
2.2 Character

Character in the novel is conventionally discussed in terms of *exposition* and *dialog*. Character tells about the pattern of behavior, thoughts and feelings based on universal principles, moral strength, integrity plus the guts to live by those principles everyday and the most valuable thing you have and nobody can ever take it away. As we know behavior is one of principle in character. Behavior is a characteristic or shape of individual characters or humans themselves. Behavior is also a response of stimuli, stimuli that appear both from within and from outside by feeling, thinking and needs so that the attitude of a person. In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh, dislike, or even hate.

There are many types of characters that exist in literature, each with its own development and function. Character development refers to how developed and complex a character is. Some characters start out as highly developed. For example, if we know something about how a character walks and talks, what she thinks, who she associates with, and what kind of secrets she has she is naturally more complex and developed. Other characters develop over the course of a story, starting out one way and ending up different, becoming changed by what happens to them.
The general purpose of characters is to extend the plot. Many stories employ multiple types of characters. Every story must have **main character**. These are the characters that will have the greatest effect in the plot or are the most effected by what happens in the story.

Robert and Jacobs (1995:4) says that a character is a reasonable facsimile of a being human, with all the good and bad traits of being human. In a story emphasizing a major character, you may expect that each action or speech, no matter how small, is part of a total presentation of that complex combination of both the inner and outer self that constitutes a human being. There are two basic major types of character are “round character and major character”.

### 2.2.1. Round Characters

The basic traits of **round characters** is that they recognize, change with, or adjust to circumstances. The round character usually the main figure in a story profits from experience and undergoes a change or alliteration, which may be shown in (1) an action or actions, (2) the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, (3) the acceptance of a new condition, or (4) the discovery of unrecognized truths.

Because round they usually play a major role in a story, round characters are often called the hero or heroine. Many main characters are anything but heroic, however, and it is therefore preferable to use the moral neutral word **protagonist**. The protagonist is central to the action, moves against an **antagonist**, and exhibits
the ability to adapt to new circumstances. To the degree that round characters are both individual and sometimes unpredictable, and because they undergo change or growth, they are **dynamic**

2.2.2. **Flat Characters** (do not grow).

They remain the same because they may be stupid or insensitive or lacking in knowledge or insight. They end where they begin and are static, not dynamic. But flat characters are not therefore worthless, for they usually highlight the development of the round characters.

Based on Roberts and Jacobs, there are five ways that used author to present their characters, they are:

1. **Actions.** What characters do is best way to understand what they are. For example, walking in the woods is reaction for most people, and it shows little about their characters.

As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their characters.

Actions may also signal qualities such as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of.

2. **Description, both personal and environmental.** Appearance and environment reveal much about a character’s social and economic status, of course but they also tell us more about character traits.
3. Dramatic statements and thoughts. Although the speeches of most characters are functional—essential to keep the story moving along—they provide material from which you can draw conclusions.

Often, characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through such a ploy.

4. Statements by other characters. By studying what characters say about each other, you can enhance your understanding of the character being discussed.

5. Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer. What the author, speaking with the authorial voice, says about a character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristics, the author himself or herself assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill to arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.

2.3 Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. Plot also known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a
logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story.

There are five main elements in a plot. The first is the exposition or the introduction. This is known as the beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well. The second element of a plot is known as the rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of a plot occurs and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension or crisis is encountered. The third element of a plot is known as the climax or the main point of the plot. This is the turning point of the story and is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion. The reader wonders what is going to happen next. The fourth element of a plot is known as falling action or the winding up of the story. Events and complications begin to resolve and the result of actions of the main characters are put forward. The last element of a plot is the resolution or the conclusion. It is the end of a story and ends with either a happy or a tragic ending.

2.4 Setting

Setting is one of the three main parts of a story, along with characters and plot. Setting is the location and time of the story. The setting enhances and supports your plot and characters, helping to reveal and further important points and themes. Time, place, and social environment are the main components of the
setting. have already seen how place can affect a story. The time a story takes place also has a major effect.

There are some ways to choose the setting in story, they are:

1. Start with location. Setting includes many things, but the most important to start with is the location. Have to choose somewhere the story happens. The choice of location is extremely important. It sets the mood and comes with connections and stereotypes you can use to support your story, or that you can have your characters fight against. Describe the room. Give the physical details of the house, yard, or room.

2. Focus on time setting. Time setting is an important part of your story. This can influence your plot and the behavior of your characters. The following are important time settings to consider:

   Time of day. Such as in the middle of the day or night.

   Time of year, likes story set in the summer, the winter, or the spring.

3. Describe the weather. Weather can help set the mood for your characters. It can also influence the plot. Describe the temperature, whether it's raining or windy, and even the brightness of the sun.
4. Explore the geography. The geography of a story is important. If there are certain trees, flowers, or food that grow in the area, describe them. Think about why is important to the character and plot to live in this geography.

5. Include historical, social, and cultural settings. If you are writing a historical story, you must describe the setting within the paradigm of the historical era. This includes the way the world looked at that moment, but also the way technology was and the way people acted.

2.5 Theme

Theme is an element of a story that binds together various other essential elements of a narrative. It is a truth that exhibits universality and stands true for people of all cultures. In literature, theme is a common thread or main idea that is repeated throughout a literary work. The theme of a novel is the major message that organize the entire work. The theme may be expressed overtly, but more often it must be uncovered by reading deeply through the work and analyzing the story’s plot, character and use of literary device. Theme gives the readers better understanding of the main character’s conflicts, experiences, discoveries and emotions as they are derived from them. Through themes, a writer tries to give his readers an insight into how the world works or how he or she views human life. There are Major and Minor theme in literary works. A major theme is an idea that a writer repeats in his work, making it the most significant idea in a literary work.
A Minor theme, on the other hand, refers to an idea that appears in a work briefly and gives way to another Minor theme.

2.6 Point of view

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers “hear” and “see” what takes place in a story, poem, essay etc. Point of view is a reflection of the opinion an individual from real life or fiction can have. Examples of point of view belong to one of these three major kinds:

1. First person point of view involves the use of either of the two pronouns “I” and “we”.

2. Second person point of view employs the pronoun “you”.

3. Third person point of view uses pronouns like “he”, “she”, “it”, “they” or a name.
3. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS

3.1 Cormoran Strike

Strike is one of the main characters in the novel. He is the protagonist in the series The Silkworm. He was son of Jonny Rokeby (a rock star) and Leda. Strike is an ex-army, he got an accident when war happened. Strike lost one of his legs and he confused to find the match job to him. Finally, he decided to be a Particular Detective. First, Strike is a general detective, he just has some clients, and then he is being famous because he solved Lula Landry’s case. Lula Landry is a beautiful model who presumed that a case which considered as suicides case, evidently murder case which do by someone. From that case, many people who trust that Strike can solve their each case. He gets many jobs and much money. One day, Strike has a client to investigate members of council. Strike is a man who can’t be on time, little proud and indifferent in the face of his client. As the quotation:

“morning, William, said Strike. 
No apology? Murmured Barker, his eyes on the ceiling. 
Hello, who are you? Strike asked, ignoring him and addressing instead the slight, middle-aged woman in an old brown overcoat who was perched on the sofa. 
Leonora Quine, she replied, in what sounded, 
To Strike’s practiced ear, like a west country accent. 
I’ve got a very busy morning ahead, Strike, said Barker. 
He walked without invitation into the inner office. 
When Strike did’n’t follow, he lost a little of his suavity. 
I doubt you got away with shoddy time-keeping in the army, 
Mr. Strike. Come along please. 
Strike did not seem to hear him”. (Robert Galbraith 2014:10)
Strike can be proud if his client is acting insolent to him as Barker. And then Strike has client, Leonora Quine. Leonora asks that Strike has to find her husband is Owen Quine. Owen is a novelist, he has lost for 10 days. Strike feels sympathy to Leonora because her husband’s behavior who has lost her and his daughter that special needs. As written as follow:

“Strike had recently helped several wealthy young woman rid themselves of city husband who had become much less attractive to them since the financial crash. There was something appealing about restoring a husband to a wife, for a change.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:17)

Strike continues to find Owen to his friend likes Elizabeth Tassel (his publisher), Christian Fisher, Daniel Chard even some hotel that ever Owen visit before, but there is no information about him. Strike tried to search information on internet about Owen while do his activity that he do everyday. Strike is an independent person even though to buy something that should be done by women and find to know about Owen. As written below,

“On the way back up the road, with bulging carrier bags in both hands, he turned to impulse into a secondhand bookshop that was about to close. The man behind the counter was unsure whether they had a copy of Hobart’s Sin, Owen Quine’s first book and supposedly his best, but after a lot of inconclusive muttering and an unconvincing perusal of his computer screen, offered Strike a copy of The Balzac Brothers by the same author.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:38)

During Strike do his investigated, he also forgot about his birthday. His assistant who tells when his birthday and he asked it. Strike is an ordinary. He does not like
if his birthday is more excessive that will he done by his assistant and sister. As written below,

”is it your birthday on Saturday? Robin asked
No, said Strike.
When is it?
He sighed. He did not want a cake, a card or present, but her expression was expectant.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:40)

Strike also has an attitude that is rarely shared by others that never give up even though he often fall to doing investigate. As written bellow,

”It occurred to Strike as he traveled, standing, the one Tube stop to Elizabeth Tassel’s office (he was never fully relaxed on these short journeys, but braced to take the strain on his false leg, wary of false), that Robin had not reproached him for taking on the Quine case.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:42)

Besides that, Strike also can keep another feeling. He does not want says to be honest about her boyfriend and will make Robin hurts but she knows what is in the mind of Strike. As the quotation:

“Nice bloke, “lied Strike automatically.
He refrained from elaboration. She was no fool; he had been impressed before now by her instinct for the lie, the false note.
Nevertheless, he could not help hurrying them on to a different subject. (Robert Galbraith 2014:80)

Strike also is a thief, he has reason why he must take the script by the aim is help his client find Leonora’s husband. There is way to take the script, Strike must sneak into Roper Chard’s party and take silently in the Roper Chard’s cupboard
because if Strike asked directly to Roper or Elizabeth, they did not give it. As written bellow,

“The invitation seemed to meet the bill; he felt the demand for some physical gesture recede. They made their way out of the dark department in an atmosphere of friendly camaraderie, the copied manuscript of *Bombyx Mori* hidden beneath Strike’s overcoat.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:100)

Strike read the text and investigated. After that, Strike find Owen has died by the condition of a dead body are a ruined face, a gaping stomach and a lost intestine. Strike is responsibility person, he has done an investigated although the police has prohibit him. As written bellow,

“He did that to try and warn me off the case. He thinks everything points to Leonora. Trouble is, at the moment, everything does.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:203)

Then, when Strike was doing the investigating, he met with his younger stepbrother, Al. He asked to helping him to investigate. Strike is someone who keeps secrets even though with his brother. Strike more chosen to ignored. As written bellow,

“He was murdered, said Al, who had listened to Strike with his mouth open. I saw it in the paper. You found the body. His tone conveyed a yearning for details that Strike chose ignore.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:360)

The next day, Strike investigated Owen’s friends likes Michael Fancourt, Roper Chard, Jerry Waldegrave and Elizabeth Tassel in one of café. Strike asked them about Owen. Strike is an intelligent man and can take a decision. He is able see
who is one of them that seen most suspected and she is Elizabeth Tassel. As written bellow,

“I thought from the start that Quine must’ve had some hold on you, said Strike. You never seemed like the kind of woman who’d let herself be turned into a private bank and skivvy, who’d choose to keep Quine and let Fancourt go. All that bull about freedom of expression. you wrote the parody of Elspeth Fancourt’s book that made her kill herself. All these years, there’s only been your word for it that Owen showed you the piece he’d written. It was the other way round.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:440)

Finally, Elizabeth Tassel run outside the room and may not willing to admit her mistake but Strike, Al and Robin trying to catch her who had escaped by taxi and get her to brought at the police station.

3.2 Elizabeth Tassel

Elizabeth Tassel is a publisher of Owen Quine. At the last time, she talked that Owen is not her client because the last quarrel. The fighting between Owen and Elizabeth Tassel caused because Tassel may not publish Owen’s book which tell about his friends that blasphemy them. Tassel is afraid if Owen will prosecute by lawyer. Tassel is hypocritical woman. She is be able to hide what she has done. As the quotation,

“But I hold one principle sacred and he knew it, she said firmly. Owen hadn’t done anything, in writing that parody, That Michael hadn’t done a hundred times to other writers. Of course I regretted the aftermath deeply, But it was one of the times_ the few times _
When I felt that Owen was morally in the clear.”
(Robert Galbraith 2014:229)

Beside that, Elizabeth Tassel is generous woman. She is still helping Owen when he gets mistake. As when Owen needs much money to fund his family. As the quotation,

“Owen was pariah. Neither he nor Leonora had any family.
Lent him money, as a friend, to get baby things.
Then I advanced him money for mortgage on a bigger house.
Then there was money for specialists to look at Orlando when it was clear
That she wasn’t developing quite as she should,
And therapists to help her. Before I knew it,
I was the family’s personal bank.
Every time royalties came in Owen would make a big fuss about repaying me, and sometimes I’d get a few thousand back.
(Robert Galbraith 2014:230)

Elizabeth Tassel is sly person. She changed the content of Bombyx Mory and made by her version. Then, send to Owen’s friend by the aim so they angry with Owen. As written bellow,

“He delivered the book. You delayed a few days, until bonfire night,
To make sure you had lots of nice diversionary noise,
Then you send out copies of the fake Bombyx Mori to Fisher – the better to get the book talked about – to Waldegrave and to Michael here.
You faked your public now, then you followed Quine to Talgart Road“
(Robert Galbraith 2014:443)

Elizabeth Tassel is rude woman also. She said some words that she has talked to Strike. She can’t accept anything what Strike said about her. She is trying to defend herself so there is no one that Tassel has killed Owen. As the quotation,
“Insane. You’re insane, she whispered, with a forced smile beneath the shark eyes, her big yellow teeth glinting. The war didn’t just cripple you_” (Robert Galbraith 2014:442)

Tassel is hold on woman. She has killed Owen but she takes his intestines to be eaten by her dog and keep less of it to freezer. As the quotation,

“Have they analyzed it yet? She asked. The dog poo? Yep. Full of human guts. She’d been defrosting them bit by bit. They found traces in the Doberman’s bowl and the rest in her freezer. (Robert Galbraith 2014:452)

3.3 Owen Quine

Owen Quine is Leonora’s husband. He has a daughter who has special needs, Orlando. Owen is a novelist. He is a victim of murder that doing by his friend or publisher. The extreme murder are with a melting face and intestine in the stomach taken by killer. Before he pass away, he written a novel is Bombyx Mori. The death of Owen similar based on story of Bombyx Mori. Bombyx Mori also tells some characters of Owen’s friends even his wife and girlfriend mention in this book and content of that book is blasphemy them. So, all of them did not like him and plan to demand him. Owen is plebeian man. He can’t use computer. Usually if he wrote his story he used typewriter during in his life. As written bellow,

“Owen insists on continuing to use the old electric typewriter on which he wrote Horbart’s Sin. I don’t know whether it’s affectation or stupidity. He’s remarkably ignorant about technology. Maybe he tried to use a laptop and couldn’t. it’s just another way he contrives to make himself awkward.”
Based on Elizabeth’s opinion that Owen is someone is like to seek attention from another. He likes to go to a place if he has mistake or quarrel by his friend. He wish will be searched by his friend and it will be booming in media. As the quotation,

“Oh yes, said Elizabeth. Every time he puts in one of these title vanishing acts he expects it to make the front page. The trouble is that the very first time he did it, years and years ago, after an argument with his first editor, it worked. There was a little flurry of concern and a smattering of press. He’s lived in the hope of that ever since.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:54)

Owen is unfaithful man. He has a wife but also has girlfriend, Kathryn Kent. Usually if Owen fights with his friend or his wife, he will go to meet his girlfriend and did not back home for several days. As the quotation,

“The question is, said Strike, flexing his sore leg. Whether it’s libel, or whether he’s exposed the truth about people. But the characters acters I recognized were give us a pen and paper, he said, Because it was quicker to write than to dictate. He said the names aloud as he jotted them down: Michael Fancourt, the writer; Daniel Chard, who’s head of Quine’s publisher; Kathryn Kent, Quine’s girlfriend. There’s a girlfriend? Yeah, they’ve been together over a year, apparently.” (Robert Galbraith 2014:131)

Owen has known as bad man, some of his friends admitted it. They judge that Owen is someone who can’t be dependable even he can portray his wife by disgusting way in his book. As written bellow,

“He was a crap husband; unreliable,
adulterous and he liked depicting her in disgusting ways in his book.”
(Robert Galbraith 2014:171)

During his lived, Owen is a friendly person. He also has many friends and has best friend during he is being a novelist. Some of his friends know that Owen is nice. There is positive opinion which is told by Owen’s friend. As the quotation,

“Without question. Like a lot of writers without much to say, Quine was actually a good literary mimic. I remember him spoofing some of Joe’s stuff and it was quite funny. He wasn’t going to jeer publicly at Joe, of course, It did him too much good hanging around with the pair of us.”
(Robert Galbraith 2014:398)
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Novel is one of the literature creations that has realistic quality, some novels are fictious that made based on true story. In general, novel has to be able to present a development of a character which involved many characters and others that occurred several years ago in more detail.

Characters usually tell about behavior, thought and feeling of someone. Character can be defined as a habit that direct the action of an individual. Therefore, if the knowledge of one’s character can be known it can be seen how the individual will behave for certain condition.

There are three main characters described from novel *The Silkworm*. They are Cormoran Strike, Owen and Elizabeth. Strike can’t be on time and keep another feeling, independent, ordinary, keep secret, responsibility and intelligent in solving this case. Elizabeth Tassel is hold on woman, rude, generous, hypocritical and sly in murdering as she does to Owen. Owen is plebeian man, like to seek attention, friendly, unfaithful that he writes about his wife’s disgusting.

This novel tells about murdering which experienced by Owen Quine and as what is done by Elizabeth. However, the murdering, what is done by Elizabeth related to the plot of Owen’s novel written by Owen.
4.2 Suggestion

At the end of this paper, the writer hopes that this paper will make the readers understand more about the characters in the novel *The Silkworm* by Robert Galbraith and the readers will be interested in reading the novel.

This paper can give a clear explanation about characterization to readers. This paper can be reference to other students in analyzing novel, especially the main characters. The writer also hopes other students can analyze other elements of literary works: plot, theme, setting and point of view.

I hope the analysis of this paper may at least add the vocabulary of literary study to whom it may be concerned with.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

Bibliography of Robert Galbraith

Joanne "Jo" Rowling, OBE, FRSL born 31 July 1965, pen names J. K. Rowling and Robert Galbraith, is a British novelist, screenwriter and film producer best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. The books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies. They have become the best-selling book series in history and been the basis for a series of films over which Rowling had overall approval on the scripts and maintained creative control by serving as a producer on the final instalment.

Born in Yate, Gloucestershire, England, Rowling was working as a researcher and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International when she conceived the idea for the Harry Potter series while on a delayed train from Manchester to London in 1990. The seven-year period that followed saw the death of her mother, birth of her first child, divorce from her first husband and relative poverty until she finished the first novel in the series, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, in 1997. There were six sequels, the last, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows,

Rowling has lived a "rags to riches" life story, in which she progressed from living on state benefits to multi-millionaire status within five years. She is the United Kingdom's best-selling living author, with sales in excess of £238M. The 2016 Sunday Times Rich List estimated Rowling's fortune at £600 million, ranking her as the joint 197th richest person in the UK. Time magazine named her as a runner-up for its 2007 Person of the Year, noting the social, moral, and political inspiration she has given her fans. In October 2010, Rowling was named the "Most Influential Woman in Britain" by leading magazine editors. She has supported charities including Comic Relief, One Parent Families, Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain and Lumos (formerly the Children's High Level Group).

Rowling was born to Peter James Rowling, a Rolls-Royce aircraft engineer, and Anne Rowling (née Volant), a science technician, on 31 July 1965 in Yate, Gloucestershire, England, 10 miles (16 km) northeast of Bristol.
Summary of “The Silkworm” Novel

There is a man called Strike, lived at London. He is an ex-army which lose one leg because a war that happened and now is a particular detective. First, strike just has a client. One day, he solved a case that allegedly is suicide by Lula Landry. Begins from that case, Strike is being famous, so many people believe to do his ability to solve many case and get much money.

One of Strike client came to asked help him. She is Leonora Quine, she asked Strike help her to find her husband is Owen Quine, he is a novelist Leonora is confused because her husband was lose 10 days and usually her husband only went several day to write his novel and back home. He has a daughter who has special needed. But, has 10 days he did not back home. Strike will help her to find her husband, course by the big payment and work soon. Leonora says at the last time, Owen fight with Christian Fisher is a publisher in the publish book event.

Leonora tells that Owen is not a loyal man, he also has a girlfriend called Cathryn Kent. Usually if he did not back home, he overnight with his girlfriend. Strike tried to investigate this case. First, he investigated Owen publisher, she called Elizabeth Tassel, but she did not know about losing Owen and there are not something suspicious. Before Owen was losing, he wrote a book about “Bombyx Mori” the meaning is “Silkworm”. Strike has not known what the content of that book and Leonora also never read this book before. Strike has a friend. He is a reporter, called Culpepper. Culpepper tell that he has a friend is Nina Lascelles. Strike called Nina to make promises meet Nina. Strike got up from his chair and go to pick her up and eat in a cafe. She said a bit of the story and Strike want to
know some information about “Bombyx Mori”. After that, Nina invited Strike to infiltrate in Roper Chard birthday to take the text. They come and enter to the Chard’s room, copy the text and out from that party. Arrived at home, Strike read the text. In the text tell about Owen blaspheme some of his friend that his wife also is a parasite in the story. Strike interviewed some of Owen’s friend are Michael Fancourt (novelist), Jerry Waldegrave (an editor Roper Chard), Roper Chard (publisher), Christian Fisher (young publisher) and his girlfriend is Cathryn Kent. But, Strike did not get result. Strike tried to find another information that helped by his assistant and secretary are Robin. Strike came to Leonora’s home to talk about some statement. Leonora said that Owen and his friend get a house in the Talgart Road 179 as place to write and may not sell. But, she is not certain if Owen in that house. When Strike begin to enter, Strike smell sting is HCl (hydrochloride acid) and it smells come from floor on the top. Strike in there and shock see Owen has pass away by face melted, perforated stomach by the plate that in around him and killer bring the intestine. Strike does not believe, take Owen’s picture and called 999 soon. When the police arrived and will do autopsy but there is not something can be explored. Besides that, Strike tells to Leonora, she felt sad. Owen promises that he will not leave Leonora and Orlando. Strike investigated this case, search some evidence but, police prohibit him. Strike thought that he has to help his client even thought police will help. Leonora ask Strike to still investigating this case. The police watch out Leonora’s house till a few days and find testimony in Owen work room. Police find bloody burlap in Owen room. Bring the bloody burlap to the police station and bring Leonora to be
detained as a suspected. Leonora is calling Strike and talking that she carried by the police in Kilburn, Strike asked to come to the court (Green Crown Court) to meet her.

Strike asked Michael Fancourt about Owen killing, Fancourt read that story when Owen has found. Strike met Leonora again in waiting room and talking about Orlando is crying because Leonora has been arrested. Strike asked about credit card but, Leonora does not know. Owen use credit card to buy a voucher to stay and pay a bitch. Strike tried to ask to Cathryn Kent but he knew that it is difficult. The killer bought brands by internet while Owen does not like use computer, Owen only has typewriter.

Tomorrow morning, Strike will go to Cathryn Kent’s house. Cathryn Kent did not know about that credit card. In the evening, Strike invited all of Owen’s friend to dinner, include Al and Gilfedder (a photographer) to saw together. Strike asked to all of Owen friends about “Bombyx Mori”. Owen’s girlfriend and her friend said that they are “beautiful souls who are lose” Quine ever said like that to their. “The Silkworm” didn’t watered acid but boiled to get a cocoon. The conclusion is “Bombyx Mori” which read all of people is different by what is Owen writes. And then, Elizabeth Tassel comes, Strike gives some questions to Eliz. Strike gives some statement that make Eliz can’t talk. She is still silent. Strike make Eliz will be emotion. He knew that Eliz killed Owen by change the story about “Bombyx Mori” at the fireworks party. Elizabeth lungs also sick because she much breathe HCl (Hydrochloride Acid). Based on Strike’s opinion, Elizabeth was killed Owen because Owen has extort many her money and try to
use her. Strike has a testimony is a Owen’s burqa. And then Elizabeth tried to leave this room, ride taxi. Strike, Robin and Al is brother’s Strike are chasing Eliz. Finally they get Elizabeth and brought her to the police station.