CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Film is a term that encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. It is produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects.¹

Film is cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful method for educating—or indoctrinating—citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication; some movies have become popular worldwide attractions, by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue.² Many questions come to people when they watch a film, such as the main issues or what the messages that the film wants to shows are. In this analyze the writers want to analyze “The Silence of The Lamb” film.

The Silence of the Lambs is a 1991 American thriller film directed by Jonathan Demme and starring Jodie Foster, Anthony Hopkins, Scott Glenn, and Ted Levine. It is based on the novel of the same name by Thomas Harris, his second to feature Dr. Hannibal Lecter, brilliant psychiatrist and

¹ http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/film
² ibid
cannibalistic serial killer. In the film, Clarice Starling, a young FBI trainee, seeks the advice of the imprisoned Lecter on catching a serial killer known only as "Buffalo Bill". The film won the top five Academy Awards: Best Picture, Best Actress, Best Actor, Best Director and Best Screenplay. This story starts when Clarice Starling is pulled from her training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia by Jack Crawford of the Bureau's Behavioral Science Unit. He tasks her with interviewing Hannibal Lecter, a former psychiatrist and incarcerated cannibalistic serial killer, believing Lecter's insight might be useful in the pursuit of vicious serial killer "Buffalo Bill".

In the way to catch Buffalo Bill shows characteristics of Clarice Starling. As FBI trainee, Starling is a good student even though she has no family that support her. Her father died since she was a child and she grows up as a strong woman. She lives alone without family so that it makes her independent, does everything just by herself. When she is a student of FBI, some training makes her to be courage especially to catch her foe and almost everyday she does some training that usually does by men. It makes her powerful also. So that Crawford asks her to solve about Buffalo Bill case.

From a brief story about Clarice above and the film that the narrator tells, the writer finds some ambiguity, especially about Starling characteristics. In this story Starling’s Characteristic looks that she is a strong girl. It is seen when she become FBI student, it shows that she is a powerful and smart girl because on FBI she has to do some training that usually does by men such as run, climb and shut.
And then other characteristics show that Starling is strong girl because she is independent, especially to solve the case that asks by Mr. Crawford.

Besides that other opinion said about Starling’s characteristics in this film. “Clarice Starling is the underdog heroine of The Silence of the Lambs. She hails from a poverty-ridden rural small town, but grows up in an orphanage after the death of her father. She is intelligent, brave and capable. She wants more out of life than her upbringing might typically have brought her”.\(^3\) This opinion means that Starling is a really strong girl and she becomes like that because she has childhood experiences that makes her to be a strong girl like today.

From the statement above the reader knew that Starling is strong, but the writer finds some ambiguity from Starling’s characteristics, such as when she becomes a student of FBI she looks like powerful girl because she does the training for men, but the writer finds other characteristics when she looks sad when Dr. Lecter tries to know about Starling’s childhood and it happens also when she remembers her beloved dad. Of course it shows that Starling is not a strong girl but she has weaknesses because she can’t forget her bad childhoods and changes it with her achievement in FBI.

The other contradiction with Starling’s Characteristics is independent. The reason why she talks independents when she can catch Buffalo Bill just by herself or without other agent to accompany her to face Buffalo Bill, but the writer thinks that she is dependent. It is shown when she always asks the

\(^3\) http://www.bookrags.com/studyguide-silence-of-the-lambs/characters.html
clue about the murderer profile to Dr. Lecter. From statements above the writer interests to analyze Starling’s characteristic by deconstructions criticism that introduced by Jacques Derrida.

Told about deconstruction the writer tries to refresh a little about it. Deconstruction is the name which was given by French philosopher Jacques Derrida to an approach (whether in philosophy, literary analysis, or in other fields) which rigorously pursues the meaning of a text to the point of undoing the oppositions on which it is apparently founded, and to the point of showing that those foundations are irreducibly complex, unstable or impossible. Deconstruction has close intellectual links to critical theory.\(^4\)

**B. Focus of Study**

In this research the writer limits the scope of the research by focusing on deconstruction criticism through in the main characteristics of Clarice Staling in *Silent of The Lamb*.

**C. Research Question**

Based on the background of study above the problem will be discussed in this research are:

1. What Clarice Starling’s characteristics are presented in *Silent of the Lamb film*?

\(^4\) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deconstruction
2. What other characteristics are found after they are analyzed through Deconstruction Criticism theory?

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to increase knowledge about English literature, it also opens minds the reader’s minds to get points from the film especially in Silence of The Lamb film. By knowing deconstruction theory, it helps easier to know many other points in any kinds of literary works.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

The objective of research in this research is:
- To understand deeply about characteristics of Clarice Starling which are showed in the film.

2. The Method of Research

The method that used in this research is Qualitative method by describing and analyzing as the characteristics of the main character. In this research the writer will find some contradictions of Starling characteristics in Silent of the Lamb by using deconstruction criticism.
3. The technique of the research

The technique of this research is used descriptive analysis technique. First step the writer watches carefully the film and then the writer analysis the film by using deconstruction analyzes concept and other relatives theories.

4. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is the writer herself by giving evidences of the film to support the statement, and it showed by picture and dialogues of Silence of The Lamb. All the collected data will thoroughly analyzed.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis this research is Silence of The Lamb film that directed by Jonathan Demme and release at 1991 in America.

6. Place and Time

The research began at last semester, the academic year 2010/2011 at English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Character, Characteristic and Characterization

Other words used as either equivalents or modifications of character are psyche, soul, ego, consciousness, moral fiber, being and many others.\(^5\) Character in fiction are customarily described by their relationship to the plot of the story; by the degree of development that are given by the author. The story and plays a part in the action within the story-teller, but also a story (for any narrator) to tell in addition to being the narrator, he is character; someone who acts appears, or is referred to as playing a part in literary work.\(^6\)

In literary work story, there is presentation of humankind who has a role in the story. He or she is called actor or character. A character or actor usually refers to somebody who has a duty to carry out as role in the story. The relationship between plot and character is vital and necessary one. Without character there would be no plot and hence, no story.\(^7\) the character is an actor appears in fiction work.\(^8\)

1. Major and Minor

A major character is a person or a thing that has a big role in development and configuration of story. A noun of this character causes

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\(^6\) Ibid. P.102
\(^7\) James H.Pickering and Jeffery D.Hoep, Concise Companion to Literature (New York: Macmillan, 1981), P. 24
the absent of the story. All element belong to the story such as theme, plot, atmosphere, etc. are focused on describing this kind of character. While a minor character is the existence of this kind is to support the major one. The minor character plays only small role and contribution to the development and configuration of the story.\(^9\)

2. Protagonist and Antagonist

A protagonist (from the Greek πρωταγωνιστής \textit{protagonistes}, "one who plays the first part, chief actor") is the main character (the central or primary personal figure) of a literary, theatrical, cinematic, video game, or musical narrative, around whom the events of the narrative's plot revolve and with whom the audience is intended to share the most empathy.\(^{10}\) An \textbf{antagonist} (from Greek ἀνταγωνιστής - \textit{antagonistes}, "opponent, competitor, rival"\(^{[1]}\)) is a character, group of characters, or an institution, who represents the opposition against which the protagonist(s) must contend. In other words, 'A person or a group of people who oppose the main character, or the main characters.'\(^{[2]}\) In the classic style of story wherein the action consists of a hero fighting a villain, the two can be regarded as protagonist and antagonist, respectively.

3. Static and Dynamic

A dynamic character is the one who changes significantly during the course of the story. Changes considered to qualify a character include changes in sight or understanding, changes in commitment, and changes in

\(^{10}\) http://www.answers.com/topic/protagonist
values. Changes in circumstance, even circumstance, do not apply unless they result in some change within the characters self. By that definition, the protagonist is nearly always a dynamic character. In coming-of-age stories in particular, the protagonist often undergoes dramatic change, transforming from innocence to experience. Antagonists in some stories are frequently dynamic as well.

Static character literary remains basically unchanged throughout a work. Whether round or flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary characters in order to let them serve as thematic or plot elements.\(^{11}\)

4. Flat or Round

Round characters are characters that are complex and realistic; they represent a depth of personality which is imitation of life. They frequently posses both good and bad traits, and they react unexpectedly or become entangled in their own interior conflict. These characters has been fully developed by an author, physically, mentally, and emotionally, and are detailed enough to seem real. A round character is usually a main character, and is developed over the course of the story. A flat character is its opposite, having hardly any development whatsoever.\(^{12}\)

A character is divided into two: main and minor character.

\(^{11}\) [http://literatureforknowledge/](http://literatureforknowledge/) 10/03/09

1. Main Character

The major or main character of the plot is protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom protagonist struggle or contends is the antagonist. The protagonist usually easy enough to identify; he or she is the essential character without whom there will be no plot in the first place. It is the protagonist’s fate (the conflict or problem being wrestled with) on which the attention of the reader is focused.¹³

2. Minor Character

The character which appears only few times and takes the short portion is called minor character as he or she usually is flat character often are convenient devices to draw out and help us to understand the personalities of characters who are more fully realized.¹⁴

Characteristic is the way to identify a character. The characteristic of character is the identification of a character, which is described physically or seen from attitudes and how the characters behave. It is also the main point to really know how a characteristic is. A characteristic is also a method which is used by the author to illustrated character. Characteristic is the method an author uses to reveal or describe character and their various personalities.¹⁵

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¹⁵ http://www.wilmette.nttc.org/wjhs/staff/barbaric/characterization.htm accessed on June 6, 2009
character has some different qualities or values (moral, emotional, and intellectual).\(^\text{16}\)

Characterization is the presentation of the attitudes and behavior of imaginary persons in order to make them credible to the author’s audience.\(^\text{17}\)

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### B. Structuralism

Before the writer writes about deconstruction criticism, it is better for the reader to know about structuralism, because both of them are related. In literary theory, structuralism is an approach to analyze the narrative material by examining the underlying unchanging structure, which is based on the linguistic sign system of Ferdinand de Saussure.\(^\text{18}\) The structuralists claim that there must be a structure in every text, which explains why it is easier for experienced readers than for non-experienced readers to interpret a text. It means before the writer uses a deconstruction criticism for this analysis, she must analyze her object by structuralism first and then finish this analysis by deconstruction. From statement above the readers knew why structuralism is related with deconstruction criticism. In simple words the writer can say there is no deconstruction without structuralism.

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\(^{16}\text{Edward W and JM Rosenhaim, What Happen in Literature (Chicago: The University Chicago Press, 1960), P.79}\)

\(^{17}\text{The encyclopedia Americana, P. 291}\)

\(^{18}\text{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structuralism}\)
C. Deconstruction Criticism

Deconstruction is an approach, introduced by French philosopher Jacques Derrida, which rigorously pursues the meaning of a text to the point of exposing the contradictions and internal oppositions upon which it is apparently founded and showing that those foundations are irreducibly complex, unstable, or impossible. Deconstruction generally tries to demonstrate that any text is not a discrete whole but contains several irreconcilable and contradictory meanings; that any text therefore has more than one interpretation; that the text itself links these interpretations inextricably, that the incompatibility of these interpretations is irreducible; and thus that an interpretative reading cannot go beyond a certain point.

Deconstructive criticism is the term which denotes a particular kind of practice in reading and thereby, a method of critic and mode of analytical inquiry. As quoted by J.A.Cuddon, deconstruction owes much to the theories of the French philosopher Jacques Derrida, whose essay *Structure, Sign, and Play In the Discourses of the Human Sciences* (1966)—which he was to follow with his book *Of Grammatology* (1967)—began a new critical movement. In this paper Derrida sees times a particular intellectual 'event' which constitutes a radical break from past ways of thought. Deconstruction, so far, has been the most influential feature of post-structuralism because it defines as new kind of reading practice which is a key application of post-

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structuralism. Deconstructive criticism generally sees that the main problem and objective of this stream denies the 'centre' that controls over the structure.

Deconstructive perceived the contrast with Saussure about signifier/signified. In post-structuralism through Derrida's deconstructive, signifier correlates each other and has complex relationship with other signifier. The meaning which the reader receives through reference will not produce stable meaning because signifier will always correlate with other signifier even with other references, and so on. This relation is never end, and signifier does not give the meaning to the certain signified indirectly.

As quoted by Nyoman Kutha, Derrida said, the meaning itself does not present in a sign. The sign represented something else, it means meaning is presented in the chain of signifier. Nyoman kutha added that, "makna tidak dihasilkan oleh struktur tersebut sebab jika makna dihasilkan oleh struktur maka setiap orang akan memperoleh makna yang sama dan dengan sendirinya teori-teori pembacaan tidak diperlukan".  

The terms binary opposition is called as logocentrism by Derrida. Logocentrism is the term he uses to describe all forms of thought which base themselves on some external references such as, the nation of truth. Therefore, deconstructive criticism which is introduced by Derrida denies the opposition such as structuralism assume and at last denies the notion of truth or logos (the absolute truth).

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As a new critical movement, deconstructive is used in many fields such as in architecture, feminism and literary work. In architecture, the building is hoped to be environmental friendly with different design and should be appropriate with local culture. Nyoman Kutha states, "arsitektur posmodern menolak arsitektur modern dengan kebenaran dan kesatuan dalam dirinya sendiri, arsitektur yang didominasi oleh fungsi, bentuk mengikuti fungsi sehingga yang tinggal hanya teknik bangunan sehingga tidak mainpu berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat. Arsitektur posmodern adalah bangunan dengan elemen fiksi, kreatif imajinatif dan lebih menunjukkan gaya, bentuk dan corak yang saling bertentangan.\textsuperscript{22} "The poststructuralism architecture rejecting the modern architecture by thr truth and unity in their ownself. The architecture dominated by function, forms, follows, the function. Therefore, the left one is only the construction technique. Which makes they unable to communicate to the society. The postmodern architecture is the construction with function element, imaginative creative, more pointing to the contrasting style, form, and kind”. It is clear that deconstruction in architecture tries to make the building more complex and different one to another which is not only dominated by function but also combine between style and culture.

In literature, the post-structuralist literary critics is engaged in the task of 'deconstructing' the text. This process is given the name 'Deconstruction', which can be roughly defined as applied post-structuralism. It is often referred

to as 'reading against the grain' or 'reading the text against itself. In literary work deconstructive criticism finds other meaning besides the meaning which is given in by the author in the text. Deconstructive criticism has been called "formalist" or "aesthetic" in its approach because it focuses on the text as a self-contained linguistic entity.\(^{23}\) It is a kind of literary research, which does not ignore the structure. It means, we can understand literary work from different point of view.

The deconstruction's view believes that literary text will create a new meaning after being analyzed. Suwardi Endaswara has stated about this, "paham dekonstruksi meyakini bahwa teks sastra justru akan menciptakan mnkna baru setelah dikaji".\(^{24}\) Because of that without deconstruction, this research of the text will be difficult to get meaning.

Thus, deconstructionist aims to show that the text is at war with itself, it is a house divided and disunited. The deconstructionist looks for evidence of gaps, breaks, fissures and discontinuities of all in the text.\(^{25}\)

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\(^{23}\) Karl Beckson and Arthut Ganz, Literary Terms A Dictionary, 3rd ed, (London: Andre Deutsch, 1990), p. 58

\(^{24}\) Suwardi Endaswara, op.cit.,p. 146

\(^{25}\) J.A.Cuddon, A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Theory, (USA: Blackwell Publisher, 1998), 4th edition p. 72
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The Silence of the Lambs is a 1991 American thriller film directed by Jonathan Demme and starring Jodie Foster, Anthony Hopkins, Scott Glenn, and Ted Levine. It is based on the novel of the same name by Thomas Harris, his second to feature Dr. Hannibal Lecter, brilliant psychiatrist and cannibalistic serial killer. In the film, Clarice Starling, a young FBI trainee, seeks the advice of the imprisoned Lecter on catching a serial killer known only as "Buffalo Bill". In analyzing a deconstruction criticism in this film, the writer focuses to analyze the dialogues, scenes, and any thoughts of the characters which can represent deconstruct of Starling’s characteristics as the corpus of the research. They are classified into two groups: characters and deconstructs of Starling Characteristics.

1. List of Starling’s characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarice Starling</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Corpus Image 1" /> <img src="image2.png" alt="Corpus Image 2" /> <img src="image3.png" alt="Corpus Image 3" /></td>
<td>powerful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Starling does many training that usually do by men.

(These pictures were taken place in the lift of FBI school when she was called by Mr. Crowford. It looks that most of agent on FBI is men but again she can do more than them, such as to catch Buffalo Bill.)

confident and intellegent

Starling: she’s got something in her throat
Dr. Lamar: when a body comes out of the water lots of time there’s leaves and things in the mouth.

independent

Starling: if Lecter feels that you’re his enemy, than maybe we’ll have more luck if I go by my self. What do you think?
Dr. Chilton : You might have suggested this in my office and saved me the time.
Starling : Yes, sir, but than I would have missed the pleasure of your company, sir.
Dr. Chilton : When she’s finished, bring her out.
Dr. Lecter: or did Jack Crawford send you for last wheedle before you're both booted of the case?

Starling: no, I came because I wanted to.

2. List of deconstruct Starling’s characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Cultural Identity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarice Starling</td>
<td></td>
<td>powerless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. Lecter: ...but you are not more than one generation from white trash. ...are you, agent Starling?

Starling: You see a lot, Doctor

(These pictures show that Starling has no enough power to face Dr. Lecter who always asks her about her childhood. It looks when she cries after meeting him.)

(Three pictures above also show that Starling can not control her emotion when she is working as FBI agent).

Dr. Lecter: you still wake up sometimes, don’t you? Wake up in the dark and hear the screaming of the lamb?

Starling: yes

Dr. Lecter: And you think if you save poor Catherine, you can make them stop, don’t you? You think if Catherine lives you won’t wake up in the dark?
ever again to that awful screaming of the lamb.

Starling : I don’t know… I don’t know

(From conversation above the writer knows that her bad performance happens, again because she can not forget her bad childhood and of course it is because of she cannot control her emotion to face Dr. Lecter as expert in psychiatric. It also describes that her mental is powerless as the agent FBI).

Dr. Lecter : oh, Clarice, your problem is, you need to get more fun out of life.

Starling : you were telling me the truth back in Baltimore, sir. Please continue now.

Dr. Lecter : well I’ve read the case file. Have you?

Starling : then tell me how?

Dr. Lecter : First principle, Clarice.

Starling : Doctor we don’t have anymore time for any of this now.

Starling : later, please listen. We’ve only got five

Dr. Lecter : no! I will listen now

Starling : tell me his name Doctor!!
(The pictures show that Starling almost asks Dr. Lecter to get some clues about her target)

### B. Structuralism Analysis

#### B.1 The characteristics of Starling in Silence of the Lamb

Characterization is the presentation of the attitudes and behavior of imaginary persons in order to make them credible to the author’s audience.\(^{26}\) It means how a character is presented. This chapter focuses about Starling characterization on Silence of The Lamb.

In this film Starling is the main character. As a main character, her life and characteristics are showed in the film, then it has made audiences understand many things about Starling such as her background, family, childhood, etc.

The Silence of the Lambs is the fact that the story is dominated by two characters: a female who feels at disadvantage because of her gender, and a male who wants to become a female\(^{27}\), but this paper will only analyze about Clarice Starling who is the main character as the writer said before. It isn’t just the story of a murderer and his murders, Clarice is a woman in a male-dominated society, scarred by the death of her father, who hopes her saving Buffalo Bill’s latest victim will compensate for a lamb she failed to save from

\(^{26}\) The encyclopedia Americana, P. 291

being slaughtered when she was a child.\textsuperscript{28} This film makes the audiences feel that starling is the hero. She is smart, independent and strong. These are characteristics that make Starling is enough to be called a hero in this film.

**B.2 Analysis of Starling’s Characteristics**

Characteristics are the qualities of features of people that belong to them and make them recognizable which someone sees in them and seems typical to them.\textsuperscript{29} In this film Starling has interesting characteristics. She is the girl that has bad childhood but it makes her become strong. She has no parents. Her mother died when she was child and then her father died when Starling was ten years old. It was started when she live with her cousin. One night she heard a screaming of lambs and she decides to go away and save the lambs, but in fact she couldn’t do it even just a lamb. Since that she often wakes up in the night and hears the screaming of the lamb. This experience makes her strong to face fear. Then she inspired by her father, she became a student in FBI. As the writer told before as an agent trainee of FBI she does many training that men usually do. Of course it makes her stronger than before especially physically.

Starling grows up without her parents, so that she does and decides everything almost just by herself but it makes her independent. In this case Starling shows her independent characteristics when she could catch the wanted (Buffalo Bill) alone. No other people or agents that accompany her to

\textsuperscript{28} ibid
\textsuperscript{29} Collin Cobuild, *Advavnce Learner’s English Dictionary*, 4\textsuperscript{th}ed, (Great Britain: Harper Collin Publisher, 2003), p. 225-226
face her foe. It means that she does her hard task from Mr. Crowford well and just by her selves. From statement above the audiences get that Starling is independent. These characteristics that made by the narrator shows that Starling is one of the strong girl.

1. **Powerful**

   Powerful is having or capable of exerting power. Starling is a powerful girl that the narrator described. As the writer told before, Starling becomes a strong girl because of her childhood experiences and it adds when she becomes a student of FBI. As a student of FBI she almost does many training that usually does by men, so that it makes her becomes powerful.

   ![Picture 1](http://www.answers.com/topic/powerful)

   From these pictures the writer can see that she can do all the training in FBI well and seriously. So that she becomes one of a good student there. This achievement makes her leader proud and chooses her to solve a hard case (to catch Buffalo Bill).

   The most of student in FBI is men, but she can become one of the best students on there. It shows in some scenes which is she just the only one girl in a men community.
Picture 3 is taken place in the lift of FBI school when she was called by Mr. Crawford. It looks that most of agent on FBI is men but again she can do more than them, such as to catch Buffalo Bill.

Pictures 4 and 5 show clearly that Starling is almost around men not only on FBI school but in other situation especially in job (to solve a case). In this scene she can get an important thing that becomes a clue of this case firstly between the men. Even her statement was rejected with Dr. Lamar as senior, she still goes with her statement and finds out what she gets.

Starling : she’s got something in her throat
Dr. Lamar : when a body comes out of the water lots of time there’s leaves and things in the mouth.
That quotation explains the situation that Starling has a power. The power on this case is about a mental of Starling. It can be seen when she tries to find out what she got something in the mouth of the victim, although Dr. Lamar as her senior told her that it is a usual happen when a body comes out of the water lots of time. She doesn’t influence about her senior statement and believe in her self that it will give a clue to her to solve a case. And finally she can prove it. The other evidence is “She showcases tireless work ethic, tremendous drive, and deeply workaholic tendencies, all of which up until that point tended to be characteristics of either "final girls" or masculine heroes”. It means that Starling has a good mental power. If she is powerless, she will never tries to find out what she got and obeys what Dr. Lamar told

2. Independent

Independent is free from external control and constraint. “In that way, she is able to prove her worth in the FBI's system by tracking and capturing the killer they missed”. This quotation shows that Starling can solve the case when the others agent FBI can solve Buffalo Bill case. Then, as the writer told before, Starling is an independent girl. She is being like that because of her life experience. Left by her parents makes her does everything by herself. Since it happened and she decides to leave her cousin’s house, she has no family anymore who love and care her. And so

32 http://www.google.co.id/search?hl=id&defl=en&q=define:independent&sa=X&ei=mKYTOXeBZCpQel85yCDA&ved=0CBUQkA
in FBI, especially when she asked by Mr. Crawford to solve a hard case. She starts everything just by herself. Firstly when she would meet with Dr. Lecter, she didn’t want him to accompany her even Dr. Lecter is one of danger prisoners in Baltimore.

Starling: if Lecter feels that you’re his enemy, than maybe we’ll have more luck if I go by myself. What do you think?

Dr. Chilton: You might have suggested this in my office and saved me the time.

Starling: Yes, sir, but than I would have missed the pleasure of your company, sir.

Dr. Chilton: When she’s finished, bring her out.

Other independent characteristics of Starling is to solve this case when she looked for and searched anything about Buffalo Bill hardly, of course just by herself.
Pictures 19, 20 shows when she goes to animals museum for check a thing which is in the mouth of victim Buffalo Bill.

Pictures 21 and 22 also show the audiences that she does everything just by her self of course in a way to solve her case.

From statement above the readers know that Starling is a strong girl. She is powerful to face anything even she lives alone (no parents and brothers or sisters) and also she is independent girl as the writer shows the evidences above.

3. Decisive Woman

Decisive woman is having or showing the ability to decide quickly.\textsuperscript{34} Besides powerful and independent characteristics, Starling is a decisive woman. It shows when she decides to meet Dr. Lecter for the last time. She did it not only because of the instruction of her leader, but she also wants save Catherine as soon as possible.

Dr. Lecter: or did Jack Crowford send you for last wheedle before you’re both booted of the case?
Starling: no, I came because I wanted to.

From the evidence above the writer assumes that Starling is Decisive woman. She decides and does something important without instruction from her leader. Other evidence that she is a decisive woman when she decides to come to Fredrica Bimmel’ house (one of Bill’s victim) and looked for something that can become a clue to catch Buffalo Bill.

From pictures above show that Starling went to Mr. Bimmel’s house after she discussed with her friend and realized that Dr. Lecter knew about Fredrica Bimmel. On there, she found out and analyze anything what she saw. “Lecter's parting lesson to Clarice -- on covetousness -- shows that he now considers her capable of finding Buffalo Bill's identity
from the case file without further help from him”. This evidences show that Starling so carefully and decisive to solve her case.

C. Deconstruction Analysis

As it has been told on the previous chapter the main characters on this film is Clarice Starling who is the student of FBI. From the beginning till the end, this film shows that Starling has a heroic characteristic. She is powerful, smart, independent and decisive woman, it is shown clearly when Starling can do her hard task well from Mr. Crowford to solve about Buffalo Bill case. The narrator shows characteristics and background of Starling. Till in the end of this story, she can catch the wanted (Buffalo Bill) by her self. It means that she is a strong girl.

However, in the way to catch her target the writer finds some contradicts about Starling’s characteristics that said she was a strong girl. As the writer wrote above that Starling is powerful, independent and decisive women, the writer tries to deconstruct what she stated above. These three elements will deconstruct Starling’s Characteristics and will give other perceptions.

C.1 The analysis of Starling’s Characteristics by deconstruction criticism

In this story, Starling is the only one character that describes detailed by the narrator. This film also dominates with Starling story such as about her childhood and her way to catch Buffalo Bill. This analysis focuses on deconstruction about powerful, independent and decisive characteristics of Starling. From these analyses the audiences can get other different meaning from the previous analysis. So, her contradictory characteristics are:
a. **Powerless**

As the audiences knew, Starling is the student of FBI that powerful. That statement was written above in many times include the evidences, but again the writer will tell to refresh the reader’s memories.

Starling is a young girl who has no family. She decides to leave her cousin’s house and live in orphanage till she becomes a student in FBI. As an agent trainee in FBI of course it isn’t easy to do that. Besides clever, all of their agent must be strong, so that with Starling. She shows to the audiences that she can do what the academy wants, till she became one of brilliant student and got a task from Mr. Crowford to solve Buffalo Bill case.

First day, when Starling met with Dr. Lecter showed that she cannot control her emotion in front of him. She looks sad when he can read her bad childhood.

*Dr. Lecter* : ...but you are not more than one generation from white trash. ...are you, agent Starling?

*Starling* : You see a lot, Doctor
These pictures show that Starling has no enough power to face Dr. Lecter who always asks her about her childhood. It looks when she cries after meeting him. She always remembers her beloved father and then she cries about it. As the student of FBI she gets many training to make her become strong physically and mentally, but in these pictures look clearly that she can not control her emotion to face her target. Two latest pictures also show that Starling is very sad when she must remember her childhood and she can changes her bad experience with her achievements on FBI. Of course it is not described that she is powerful but it means that she is powerless.

Three pictures above also show that Starling can not control her emotion when she is working as FBI agent. These pictures describes that
she remembers her father although she is sent there to identify a case. Because of her powerless she can not do as professional agent So, it clearly tells that Starling has weaknesses.

Other evidence that shows she is powerless when she has a bad motivation to save Catherine. These pictures and conversations between Starling and Dr. Lecter shows to the writer that Starling tries to find hardly Catherine is not pure to help other person as other heroes do in many stories. It shows clearly that Starling does it because she doesn’t want to wake up in the night and hear a screaming of the lamb, so it means that she does it because of only performing her duty.

![Pic. 1](image1.png) ![Pic. 2](image2.png) ![Pic. 3](image3.png)

![Pic. 4](image4.png) ![Pic. 5](image5.png) ![Pic. 6](image6.png)

![Pic. 7](image7.png) ![Pic. 8](image8.png) ![Pic. 9](image9.png)
Dr. Lecter : you still wake up sometimes, don’t you?  
Wake up in the dark and hear the screaming of the lamb?  
Starling : yes  
Dr. Lecter : And you think if you save poor Catherine, you can make them stop, don’t you? You think if Catherine lives you won’t wake up in the dark ever again to that awful screaming of the lamb.  
Starling : I don’t know… I don’t know

From conversation above the writer knows that her bad performance happens, again because she can not forget her bad childhood and of course it is because of she cannot control her emotion to face Dr. Lecter as expert in psychiatric. It also describes that her mental is powerless as the agent FBI. If Starling is powerful maybe she wouldn’t answer with words “I don’t know”, but she will answer clearly by word “no” and said that she does it because she wants to save her (Catherine) life. It means that Starling is not pure a strong girl as the writer told.

b. Dependent

Dependent is needing somebody or something to support.35

Starling as a main character on this film, she does many actions. The writer tries to analyze about Starling’s acts when she went to catch her target (Buffalo Bill). As the reader knew, Starling is a strong girl. In the

end of the story in this film Starling is the agent who catches the target, only by her self. Before she finds true profile of Buffalo Bill, she meets Dr. Lecter for the last time. She did it because of her selves that want to save Catherine soon, not because of Mr. Crawford’s instruction.

Dr. Lecter: or did Jack Crawford send you for last wheedle before you’re both booted of the case?
Starling: no, I came because I wanted to.

From this action shows that Starling because of her self wants to save Catherine and of course to catch Buffalo Bill. It shows that Starling is independent. She does almost anything just by her self, but the writer finds ambiguous from this situation. Starling come to meet Dr. Lecter for the last time not pure because she is an independent woman, but she come there to ask some clues more from Dr. Lecter and it shows looks like to force Dr. Lecter.
Dr. Lecter: oh, Clarice, your problem is, you need to get more fun out of life.

Starling: you were telling me the truth back in Baltimore, sir. Please continue now.

Dr. Lecter: well I’ve read the case file. Have you? Everything you need to find him is there in those pages.

Starling: then tell me how?

Dr. Lecter: First principle, Clarice.

Starling: Doctor we don’t have anymore time for any of this now.

Starling: later, please listen. We’ve only got five

Dr. Lecter: no! I will listen now

Starling: tell me his name Doctor!!

From evidences above the writer knows that starling hope to fully know a profile of buffalo Bill so that she can finds her target. This action shows that Starling is not pure independent to catch her target, because almost of her step to catch Buffalo Bill are clues that she asked to Dr. Lecter. It means again that she is not strong a woman as the film show, because as the writer told that independent woman is almost do anything by it self.
Other contradict characteristic is decisive woman. Before the writer told that Starling is decisive woman include the evidences about it. Now the writer will show that it was not true any more. If the writer said that she does and decides some important things to solve this case, not now. It can be known when Starling always asked to Dr. Lecter what must she did next.

First picture shows when Dr. Lecter told Starling to look for a man named Mofet. It was a first time he told about the clue and Starling did what he said. And also with second picture, she waited him to tell the truth about Buffalo Bill so that she could decide what must she does next to catch the target. These evidences prove that Starling is not pure a decisive woman because she often wait the clues from Dr. Lecter before she decides something especially in solve the case.

From all analysis above the reader can know more about Starling characteristics. In short way she looks like a strong girl who became a student in FBI, to catch Buffalo Bill only by her self and the other reason that make Starling said a strong girl. But besides that Starling has another characteristic that makes her powerless and dependent that can not said that she is a strong girl.
c. Undecisive Woman

Undecisive is having no ability to decide quickly.\textsuperscript{36} It is opposite of decisive. The film shows that Starling is decisive woman, but the writer tries to show that she is not. It looks when she always wait for the clues from Dr. Lecter to find the identity of her target (Buffalo Bill) before she did it. It means that she can not acts quickly to capture him and save the hostage. The evident was showed when Starling asked many clues about buffalo Bill to Dr. Lecter. So that the writer assumes that Starling is not a decisive woman.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Clarice Starling is the main character of this film has some interesting characteristics. The narrator shows that as a main character she almost has a perfect girl. It shows in beginning until the end of this film. Many audiences think that starling is a strong girl. She has a bad childhood till it makes her become powerful girl and independent. And it shows when she becomes a student of FBI. Until she gets a hard task from Mr. Crowford, to catch Buffalo Bill which a dangerous target because police and FBI don’t know his identity yet. So Mr. Crowford asks Starling to learn about it with Dr. Lecter. Mr. Crowford hopes that there is a correlation about them.

From the deconstruction concepts, Starling shows other characteristics that told above. Starling is not pure a powerful girl as stated before, because she is almost sad and crying when she remember her childhood and her beloved father. It shows that Starling is powerless. Then when she can save Catherine from Buffalo Bill, it looks like a hero, but Starling does it because she doesn’t want to wake up in the dark and to hear a screaming of the lamb. Of course this motivation does not show that she is a strong girl.

The other contradiction of Starling characteristic is dependent. As the audiences knew Starling can catch her target on does everything to find her
target is not done by herself, but because of the clues that given from Dr. Lecter. This evident shows that Starling is dependent person.

The last contradiction characteristic is undecisive woman. In this story she was told that she does and decides everything only by herself, but in the last analysis the writer shows the evident that she doesn’t decide everything especially on her case only by herself and quickly. It clearly shows that she is not a decisive woman as the readers thought.

**Suggestion**

Through this thesis, the writer suggests for those who interested in analyzing or comprehending deconstruction criticism concept, the readers could read some references from other experts to enlarge their knowledge and to make comparison between one deconstruction concept and the other deconstruction concept in order they can analyze the literary works better.

The writer realizes that this thesis being far from perfect, the writer suggests to the students of English Letters Department to continue doing this kind of research to promote deconstruction concept as a one way to analyze the literary study.
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