

**CRIME IN DAVID BALDACCI'S 2013 NOVEL *THE
HIT***



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in Partial Fullfilment for Sarjana Degree at English Department**

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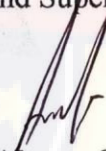
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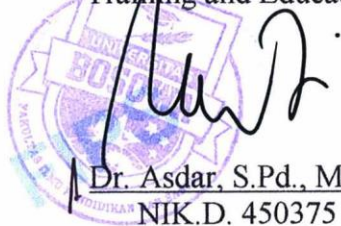
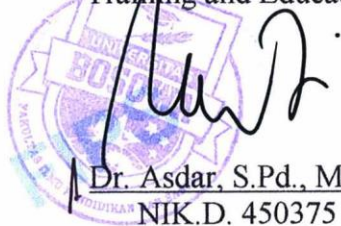


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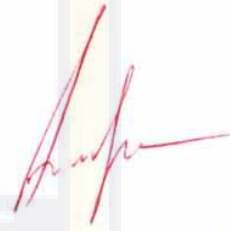
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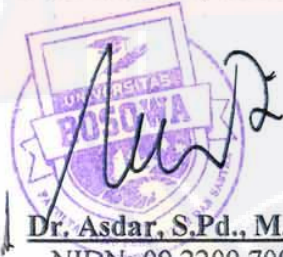
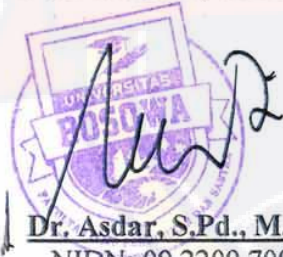
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the thesis entitled **Crime In David Baldacci's 2013 Novel *The Hit*** and all of its contents are the genuine work of the writer and has never been used before in any institution or for any purpose. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis is the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance and resources used in the preparation of this thesis are exist and acknowledged.

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The Writer



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All praise to God Almighty who has given all of His blessings and guidance so the writer can complete this thesis. The intent and purpose of writing this thesis are to fulfill one of the requirements to obtain a bachelor's degree at the Faculty of Letters, Bosowa University. During the research and writing of this thesis, the writer faced many problems and obstacles along the way. But thanks to the help and support from families, lecturers, and friends alike, the thesis was finally completed.

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The writer has tried to give the best on this thesis, but as a human being, the writer is not without faults and shortcomings. Therefore, the contents of this thesis are by no means perfect. Because of that the writer is open to any given criticism and advice. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for all readers in the future. May God always be with us. Amen.

Makassar, 11th October 2023

Stevan Prima Tambolang



ABSTRACT

STEVAN PRIMA TAMBOLANG. 2023. Crime In David Baldacci's 2013 Novel *The Hit*. Thesis. Faculty of Letters. English Department. Bosowa University. Supervised by: Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng.

This study aims to determine the types of crime, causes of crime, and the effects of crime found in the novel *The Hit* by David Baldacci which was published in 2013 by Grand Central Publishing in USA by analyzing the actions, conversations, and statements made by the main characters in the novel.

This research used qualitative descriptive method through forensic approach. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, and taking notes to classify the kinds, causes, and effects of crime in *The Hit* novel. The writer used sociology of crime theory by Bongger as main theory and forensic text type theory by John Ollson as supporting theory.

The result of this study showed that there are 4 types of crime in *The Hit* novel, such as personal crime, property crime, organized crime, and white-collar crime. The writer also found 3 causes of crime and 3 effects of crime in the novel. The causes of crime in the novel are social cause, economic cause, and psychological cause. While the effects of crime in the novel are material losses, trauma, and loss of life.

Keywords: Criminology, Forensic Approach, Crime types, Crime causes, Crime effects

ABSTRAK

STEVAN PRIMA TAMBOLANG. 2023. *Kejahatan Dalam Novel 2013 David Baldacci The Hit*. Tesis. Fakultas Sastra. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh: Sudirman Maca dan Andi Tenri Abeng.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis kejahatan, penyebab kejahatan, dan akibat kejahatan yang terdapat dalam novel *The Hit* karya David Baldacci yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2013 oleh Grand Central Publishing di USA dengan menganalisis tindakan, percakapan, dan pernyataan yang dibuat oleh tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan forensik. Data diperoleh dengan membaca, mengidentifikasi, dan mencatat untuk mengklasifikasikan macam, sebab, dan akibat kejahatan dalam novel *The Hit*. Penulis menggunakan teori sosiologi kejahatan oleh Bonger sebagai teori utama dan teori jenis teks forensik oleh John Ollson sebagai teori pendukung.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 4 jenis kejahatan dalam novel *The Hit*, yaitu kejahatan pribadi, kejahatan properti, kejahatan terorganisir, dan kejahatan kerah putih. Penulis juga menemukan 3 penyebab kejahatan dan 3 akibat kejahatan dalam novel tersebut. Penyebab kejahatan dalam novel adalah penyebab sosial, penyebab ekonomi, dan penyebab psikologis. Sedangkan dampak kejahatan dalam novel adalah kerugian material, trauma, dan korban jiwa.

Kata Kunci: Kriminalitas, Pendekatan Forensik, Jenis Kejahatan, Penyebab Kejahatan, Akibat Kejahatan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Literature is a medium to express the thoughts and opinions of the author. Literature can be used as social expression, guide of human life, and to interpret what is like to live in the time when it was created. Literary works are the results of the said thoughts and opinions. According to Pradopo (1994:61), literary works pictures human life and the world itself. In addition, literary works also reflects the author's views of the problems based on their environment.

Literary works are divided into two categories; such as fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is a literary work that are not based from true story, but from the author's imagination. Some examples of fiction are drama, prose, short story, poetry, movie, etc. Non-fiction is literary work that based from true story, such as essay, biography, history, etc.

Based on this research, the writer only focuses on the fiction literary work. One such of fiction work is novel. A novel is a fiction in which there are stories about the life of characters and people around them. According to Tarigan (1991:122), novel is both fictional and reality. This means that while the story from novel is fictional, the inspiration can be taken from reality along with the imagination of the authors. Wellek & Warren (1956: 3) also stated that novel represents the experience of human life. Novel is a prose

work of length complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something about the quality of values of human experience or conduct. It is an important matter that has taken from patterns of life, as we have known or set in exotic and imaginative times and places. Based on explanations above, novel mirrors every problem faced by people in society, including crime.

Crime cannot be separated from human history since it is in human nature to do so. Kartono (2009:56) stated that crime is a violation towards law and norm in society. The stories of criminal acts are expressed into literary work which is known as crime fiction. Crime fiction is a genre in a literature which depicts crime or mysterious events as a central plot in its stories. Manoah (2013:115) stated that crime fiction fuel every research in criminology and serve as guidance to reduce crime rate in society. Scagg (2005:33) stated that where there is a crime, there is always detective to solve it. It represents the popular plot in crime that is dealing with the details of an investigation and its end result.

Forensic linguistic is a branch of linguistic that applies for legal issues, such as crime and law. According to Umiyati (2020:28), forensic linguistic is an interdisciplinary study which examines, defines, and investigates language in court as evidence to law enforcement, judges, and lawyers. Coulthard & Johnson (2007:5) also stated that forensic linguistics is a sub-field of linguistics that is particularly engaged with professional and institutional interaction in legal contexts. In most cases, crimes such as threats, hate

speech, bribery, coercion among others necessitate the use of a linguist expert for correct and most importantly professional interpretation.

In this study, the researcher wants to analyze the novel's script of *The Hit*. The reason of the study is there are still few research of criminology in novel prose, especially about Baldacci's literary works and by conducting this study, the researcher can examine the crimes committed in the novel and their motives. The researcher also expect that this study will provides guidance and information for the future readers to study the crimes in the novel and to prevent such crimes from happening in society.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

Crime is no stranger in human history, especially in David Baldacci's works. The recurring theme in his works are usually about murder, betrayal, and government corruption. One of his novels, *The Hit* is an example. This novel tells a story about a rogue government agent that killed her colleagues for reasons yet known. Therefore, choosing this novel as the main object of the research allowing the researcher to gain insight and knowledge about the crimes committed in the novel. In doing so, it can be a lesson for the readers so they can recognize the crime and prevented it from happening in real life.

In addition, another reason why the writer chose this novel is due to the fact that there is still very few research of criminality in crime fiction section of literary work. It is also worth knowing that this kind of crimes happens so often in real life and can be committed by someone or people they can trust.

C. Problem of the Research

Despite the summary provided by the novel's reviewers, the readers might still be confused of what was happening in the novel, like what kind of crimes are there and what is the motive of each main character to do such crimes. Therefore, in this research the writer must analyze every main character in the novel by using the forensic approach to literature.

D. Scope of the Research

This research studies about the crimes in the novel *The Hit*. Therefore, the writer only focuses on the crimes committed by main characters in the novel *The Hit*, and describe them by using forensic approach to literature.

E. Question of the Research

Based on the identification of the research above, there are three questions of the research such as:

1. What are the crime types in the novel *The Hit*?
2. Why do the main characters do the crime in the novel *The Hit*?
3. What are the effects of the crime committed by the main characters in the novel *The Hit*?

F. Objectives of the Research

Based on the questions above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of crime in *The Hit* novel.
2. To describe the motives of the main characters.
3. To explain the effects of the crime committed by the main characters.

G. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected to be useful to both theoretically and practically.

1. The theoretical benefits of this research are expected to give the students some understanding of the literature, particularly the study of novels of crime fiction. In addition, it is also expected to applying every researcher's theory of forensic linguistic to reveal the crimes in the novel *The Hit* by David Baldacci.
2. The practical benefit of this research is that it expected to provide a knowledge about kinds of crime occurring in the novel to the readers. Therefore, the readers can anticipate the crimes should it happened in real life and tried to prevent it. It can also be used as reference for the future writers who want to create their own literary work in crime fiction.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

In order to better understand the study, the writer conducts various research of previous studies that related to the novel and crime as follows:

Kadir (2022) conducted a study of criminality in David Baldacci's novel *The Sixth Man* by using the sociological approach to literature. Aims of this study were to describe the kinds of crime in the novel and their impacts to society. The results were there are two kinds of crimes such as organized crime and white-collar crime, and their impacts to society are negative ones, that is a loss of life and material.

A study carried by Magong (2015) on crime's motives by the character Joe Mason in David Baldacci's novel *Zero Day* by using the qualitative descriptive method and theory of human emotions, criminology, and motivation. The objectives on this research were to investigate the motives for the crimes and criterias of crime in the novel. The results of the study were that the motives for the crimes were to fulfill the character's own needs, insecurity, and fear. The criterias for crime found in the novel are human involvement, actions of crime, and the evidences.

Another study conducted by Laksono (2017) on the crimes committed by characters in Tamsir AS' novel *Jawa Krikil Krikil Pasisir*. The aims of this study were to explore the kinds of crimes and the factors that triggered the

crimes by using the sociology approach to literature. The results were there are three kinds of crimes such as economic crimes, sexual crimes, and violent crimes. The factors that triggered the crimes in the novel were social conditions, economic conditions and environments.

Another study related to crime was carried by Manoah (2013) on the relation between crime fiction genre and its ascendancy through news and media. The writer conducted this research with content analysis by studying and analyzing the data found in crime fiction such as shows, movies, and novel to find the patterns that link the crimes in the literary work and crimes that happened in real life. The results shows that most crime perpetrators portrayed in crime fiction are greatly exaggerated. The example is in 1980s America and Britain when in every television show they portrayed women as more violent and manipulative than men while in real life women are rarely violent.

Inzunza & Carlsson (2021) carried out a study of how to develop an effective crime prevention in Colombia. The writers conducted the research by interviewing the police officers and civilians with questionnaires in areas covered by the initiative and covered areas. Additional data includes a focus group interviews and crime statistics provided by the law enforcement. The results of the study shows that the corroboration between civilian and police is one of the effective ways to prevent crime in the future, while civilian's trust issue of the police and personal fear of crime are still main problems that hinder the progress of crime prevention.

Another study in crime prevention was carried out by Adugna & Italemahu (2019) about crime prevention through community policing in Eastern Ethiopia. The objective of this study is to review the practicing of community intervention in the study site. The writers used questionnaires, key informant reviews, and group discussion to obtain the data needed for the research. The result shows that with community prevention system, the crime rate in Ethiopia reduce in great proportion. Such as the burglary and robbery, the most recurring crimes in area are reduced to 27% and 22% respectively. However, there are still few factors that obstruct the crime prevention, such as the lack of awareness among the residents, inadequate financial resources, and the ill-prepared law enforcements.

Hayadin (2019) carried out a study of school brawling in Bogor city to explain the enemy perception of the students who committed the brawl and the triggering factors of school brawling. The writer used qualitative method and the data were collected through observation, documentation, interviews of Bogor Educational office, Bogor Educational Committee, Task Force of student brawling, school staffs, teachers, and student who involved in brawling. The research was conducted in Bogor city in 2016 until 2017. The conclusion of the study is that the most frequently student brawling occurs in Bogor city was triggered by the enemy perception of the student toward another school student, even toward other school groups. This perception could trigger the conflict whenever and wherever they met without policeman or teacher supervision. This kind of perception had existed a long time, as the old generation inherit it

to their younger generation, and keep it maintained. Therefore, the solution to stopping student brawling in the Bogor city is to eliminate the perception of the enemy towards other schools or other school groups.

Shao (2019) conducted a study on the relation of violent video games to adolescent aggression. By making questionnaires about video games, aggressive behavior, and truth or false questionnaires in six different schools, the writers find that while violent video games can be related in adolescents' aggressive behavior it is up to their families that determine the results. If they grow up in good family environment the effects of violent video games are little to no effect for their aggression level, while the ones who live in poor family environment are more vulnerable to video games' violent effects.

A research by Lumenta (2012) was conducted to study the effects of the factors that cause crime in the city of Manado. The writer conduct the research by making research paradigms, examine and correlate the coefficients, and studying the influential crime factor. The data was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics and Manado City Police Resort. The research was conducted from 1990 to 2008. The results of the study shows that unemployment and poverty are the direct cause of the rising crime in Manado and the increasing birth rate can indirectly cause the rising crime rate.

Setyawan (2020) wrote a study about the works of anti-corruption of Indonesian National Police and its contribution to economic development. This research was conducted by making interviews and questionnaires to INP's

officers and non-government officers that are employed to support the anti-corruption function of INP. The result shows that economic development has relation to effectiveness of anti-corruption measures. Strengthening anti-corruption function of INP shall be made through deployment of adequate human resource so that all sub-functions of anti-corruption function would be managed effectively. Career management of officers working in anti-corruption function is important to attract talent in anti-corruption function, and also motivate workers to do their best in anti-corruption behavior.

Khatun (2022) conducting a study of crime prevention strategy in Bangladesh. The objectives of this study are to studying the nature and trend of crime in Bangladesh and examines the history, structure, operational management, functional process, and success of community policing. The writer of this research used a descriptive qualitative approach to collect the relevant data using secondary sources such as books, research journals, periodicals, articles, magazines, and newspapers to understand the existing model and strategies of crime prevention, and cross-check with international crime prevention agencies and various governments' data and reports. The results show that Bangladesh has been practicing both formal and informal crime prevention mechanisms. Formal crime control uses the law and government agencies, such as police, courts, and prisons to deter crime; while informal crime control employs moral and social institutions such as the family, religion, peers, and neighborhood groups to prevent deviant behaviors. The study also finds that the rapid modernization and substantial urbanization

subsidized the informal social justice system and strengthen the formal legal institutions. Overall, community policing was found to be a feasible strategy to control crime in Bangladesh with some modification and by improving the existing structure.

Based on the numerous studies above, most of them focus on many kinds of crime, the impacts, and the way to prevent them in the different subjects, like from novels or real life. However, none of them use the forensic linguistic approach in their study. Thus, this research will be conducted by using the forensic linguistic approach along with criminology theory in the novel *The Hit*.

B. Literature

Literature is a means of social expression, a mirror of life, and interpretation of human expressions that help people understand how to live. According to Taylor (2010:42), literature is a part of the writer's imagination in interpreting life experiences. Literature in broad sense is a medium to tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. In order to understand and enjoy the literary works, someone should read them again and again, try to understand them, then analyze or judge the value of them then communicate the result of judgement to others.

Literature can be divided into two major categories; they are fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is literary works that is not based on true story while non-

fiction is literary works that is based on the true story. Some examples of fiction literary are novels, short story, poetry, drama, movie, etc. Some examples of non-fiction literary are personal essay, history, biography, and autobiography.

Literature is not just a mere writing or words. Wahyudi (2013:3) stated that literature deals with human life and the need of improvement. Therefore, literature involves every aspect in life such as feelings, emotions, and thoughts. A literature can be considered good literature if it is written with honesty, wisdom, and creativity of the author themselves.

Literature can also function as the symbol of critic. This means that the critic can be delivered by literature. In literature someone can express her/his feelings freely, and there will not any limitation to make improvisation. Literary work that contains critical message will usually come up when something goes wrong in the society (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:332).

From some explanation of the experts above, the researcher gives the conclusion that literature is a literary work in written form that can be enjoyed by everyone. In general, literary works can also be read and enjoyed by everyone in form of books such as novels, historical books, scientific articles, poetry, magazines, etc.

1. Novel

Novel is a prose that tells a story about the everyday life of the characters in an imaginary, fictional world. Novel is derived from the Italian *novella*,

Spanish *novela*, French *nouvelle* for “new”, “news”, or “short story of something new”. Abrams (1981:199) stated that novel means “a small new thing” and “a short story in prose form”. According to Stanton (2012:90), novels usually contain plots that connects each other. Bartholomew (1989:99) added that novel is a long narrative and portraying characters in the complex sequence of events. In other words, novel is a long story with a complexity on the characters and the events around them.

Based from the explanations above, novel is a piece of literature that is telling a fictional story with many characters and a complex plotline. However, it also gives the readers knowledge consisted of social and moral and also the message that can include how to and not to act like the characters that are portrayed in the novel.

2. Elements of the Novel

Novel also had two elements, such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are the elements which develop the literary work from the inside. The intrinsic elements of novel are consisted of theme, plot, setting, character, point of view, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:10). Extrinsic elements are the elements that develop the literary work from the outside, such as the writer’s background and the life values.

a. Intrinsic Factor

1. Theme

Theme in novel is an idea or a subject that is the main focus of the novel so the readers are not confused or distracted of the contents and messages from the novel itself. Nurgiyantoro (2007:13) stated that the theme in the novel can be more than one and the author could add some addition themes in a novel. This caused the novel has multiple and complex plot and conflict. The examples of theme in novel are comedy, tragedy, love, hate, peace, war, and so on. In short, the theme is important in giving meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way.

2. Character

Character is the person of interest who is displayed in every work of fiction, where the writer also implemented the specific traits and qualities that distinguish every character either in their words or actions. According to Abrams (1981:76), Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loved. Although there are also characters people may laugh at, dislike, or even hated. Nurgiyantoro (2007:176) added there are categories that separate the definition of character based on the importance to the story. These categories are major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character.

- a) Protagonist; The protagonist is the central character in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she is usually faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be a hero in a story and in rare cases may be a villain, but nonetheless the protagonist always gave the impression on the readers and can be served as character developmental study. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:178) a good protagonist is when the readers sympathized to them and can relate to their problems. So in a way, a protagonist can inspire the readers on how to solve their problems in real life.
- b) Antagonist; The antagonist is the character whose goal is the complete opposite of the protagonist. While the protagonist role in the story is to solve the problem, then the antagonist's role is to prevent or stop the protagonist from solving the story's problem. The antagonist in every literary works represents the obstacle in which the protagonist must overcome. Like protagonist, not all antagonist are villain or evil by default. In some cases especially in a story of villain protagonist, the antagonists are the heroes instead (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:178). In short, the antagonist is character that oppose the protagonist in mostly hostile ways.
- c) Major character; Major character is character that frequently appears and also the main focus in the story. Major characters always involved in most

events from the story, either by causing it or just happened to be there (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:177).

- d) Minor character; Minor character is a character that serve as complement to major characters and help to move the plot of the story onward (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:177). In other words, minor characters' role in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters.
- e) Round character; Round character is a character who has a complex personality; he or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person. Abrams (1981:20) stated that round characters often surprise the readers due to sudden change of personality or motives in their actions. In other words, round characters are difficult to understand because their actions can either help or complicate the resolution of the story.
- f) Flat character; Flat character is a character that is only has one certain nature character. Nurgiyantoro (2007:187) added the attitude and behavior of the character is completely flat and monotoned. There is no any surprising action designed to make the reader impressed. This character is also similar to static that is not changed in any ways.
- g) Dynamic character; A dynamic character is a person who changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most dynamic characters tend to be main rather than minor characters, because resolving the conflict is the major role of main characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:177).

- h) Static character; A static character is a character whose personality does not change over time. From the story's beginning to the end, their behavior remains the same and does not affected by every events that happened from the novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:188).

3. Settings

Setting is the place and time where the story takes place. It could be natural, artificial, political, and temporary environment, including everything that characters know and own. Like all human beings, fictional characters cannot live alone. They are also a social creature by interacting with other characters, they gain identity because of their cultural and political opinions, their possessions, their jobs and their location where they live. Wellek & Warren (1977:211) stated that setting is a methaporic environment that also portray the expression of character. In other words, setting is not only showed the place or time of the sequence of events, but it also expresses the character in a story. For example: the setting describes in a house, and then the house will express the character of the owner. If the owner is a rich person, then his house is big and filled in the expansive things. If the owner is happy, then the situation is cheerful. If it was night time, then the area around the house is dark and quiet.

4. Plot

Plot is the structure of the novel that develop the part of the story from the beginning to the end. Wellek & Warren (1977:113) said that the

plot consists of series of events in the literature. The plot may be simple or complex. The simple one usually deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their parts or roles to the conclusion, while the complex one has several groups of characters that either work or clash with each other.

5. Point of View

Point of view (perspective) in novel is a way or views the author used as means to told the story. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:247), the reader's reaction and understanding of the story are depends on the perspective. The point of view characterized the way in which a text told a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about who is telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person, second person, third person. First person perspective is when the narrator is the lead character, while in second person perspective the reader is the character and in third person perspective is relayed on the characters from the novel itself.

b. Extrinsic Factor

1. Writer's Background

Writer's background is an information about the writer such as the place of birth, their families, educational background, environment, etc. Wellek & Warren (1956:71) stated that the writer and their works are not separated from each other since they were made from the inspiration and

experience from the writer themselves. In other words, the writer's background is an important part of the novel since it can influence the story and the characters from the novel. If the writer was from poor family, then the story will most likely focus on impoverished family in the novel.

2. Life Values

Values of a literary work are usually complex and hard to define. They are not directly observable, but are an essential part of any literary work. Nurgiyantoro (2007:320) stated that value and literary work are interconnected, since what is contained in the literary work will be consumed by the readers and they will be interpreted what had they gotten in the form of estimation.

C. Criminology

Crimes are one of the main problems in human history. Crime is an act of offense which violates the law and looked down by society. Crimes can include murder, robbery, kidnapping, fraud, rape, etc. To understand more about crime, one must learn of criminology. Criminology is a scientific approach to study criminal behavior. Kartasmita (1997:26) stated that criminology in broad definition is a science that study the methods that tied to the crime and its prevention. Criminology consisted of two syllables; "crime" which means a violation of law and "logos" which means science. In other words, criminology is a scientific branch that study the cause and factor of crime through behavioral and social studies.

1. Sociological Approach of Crime by Bongger (1936)

In criminology study, crimes are not separated from the social aspect. Sociology experts believe that society can influence a person to become a criminal. Bongger (1936:254) stated that the purpose of sociology of crime is to understand the types and cause of the crime. In addition, the perpetrator of crime is also studied and investigated whether the crime is caused by their social status, economic conditions, or their psychological state.

a. Types of Crime by Bongger

1. Personal Crime

Personal crime is a crime that target individual person. These crimes include murder, battery, and sexual assault (Bongger, 1936:255).

2. Property Crime

Property crime is a crime that target materialistic property. These crimes include robbery, arson, theft, etc. (Bongger, 1936:255).

3. Organized Crime

Organized crime is a crime that committed by more than one individual or an organization in an organized manner. (Bongger, 1936:255).

4. White-collar Crime,

White-collar Crime is a crime committed by people with high social status and their actions are usually covered by the government (Bonger, 1936:255).

b. Causes of Crime by Bonger

1. Social Cause

Crimes that are committed by certain individual can be caused by their status in society. If the culprit grew up in broken family and uneducated environment, they are more likely tend to commit crimes due to no one to teach them of right and wrong decision (Bonger, 1936:260).

2. Economic Cause

Most of the crimes that happened recently are mainly caused by the economic condition of the perpetrator such as poverty, unemployment, and low income can drive them to commit crimes (Bonger, 1936:260).

3. Psychological Cause

The psychological causes of crime are also important to look at as they are the main catalyst of some individual who committed the crime. The

psychological causes are including mental disability, poor intelligence, and depression (Bonger, 1936:260).

c. Effects of Crime by Bonger

1. Material loss

Material loss can happen if criminal action is still at a considerable stage. Such as pickpocketing, fraud, arson, and theft (Bonger, 1936:260).

2. Trauma

Trauma can occur in a person who is subjected to criminal activity such as physical abuse and threats (Bonger, 1936:260).

3. Loss of life

Loss of life occurs if the crimes committed by the perpetrator have entered a high degree like murder, mutilation, and torture (Bonger, 1936:260).

3. Criminology in Literature

Nowadays, crime and literature having a strong connection to each other. According to Wilson (2021:4), criminology and literature is an interdisciplinary field connecting the social scientific study of crime, criminals, criminal law, and criminal justice with humankind's artistic, imaginative expression in written word. Qualitative criminology has risen in the new era, but one underdeveloped way is integration with the humanities.

Instead of pushing quantitative criminologists away, criminology and literature invites criminologists—both quantitative and qualitative—into new ways to achieve their goals.

D. Forensic Linguistic

Forensic linguistic according to Ashraf (2023) is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the adaptation and application of the analytical methods of the field to legal and criminal issues such as trial, investigation, rehabilitation, and punishment. The term of forensic linguistic is first used by Jan Svarvik (1968) in his book; “The Evans Statements: A Case for Forensic Linguistics”. The application of forensic linguistic involves the scientific knowledge to language in the context of criminal and civil law. Olsson (2008:25) also stated that forensic linguistic can be applied as linguistic knowledge to the legal forum.

Recently, forensic linguistics has been an arena of significance in many fields of study especially in judicial systems, legal and forensic matters, investigation, and open-source intelligence across the globe. According to Toghuj (2013) forensic analysis is done for two important reasons. First, the analysis is used in significant investigations to help identify witnesses or suspects in certain incidents or scenes, or to determine the relevance of a writing or statement to a case. Second, forensic linguistics plays a key role in presenting samples of written or spoken language as evidence in court.

1. Forensic Type Theory by John Olsson (2008:128)

Ollson (2008:128) suggested that forensic linguistics concerned with investigative linguistics, that is to say the aim is to provide the investigator with methods of text analysis on a text type basis rather than to provide the court with scientifically evaluated evidence. Correa (2013:23) also stated that forensic linguists carry out text identification through linguistic approach which pay keen and close attention to the writing styles which are later related to suspect to identify the most probable writer of a questionable text. Most forensic linguists rely on this method, which has been empirically proven to give positive results to a bigger extent, based on the idea that there are individual variations on the way people use a particular language.

a. Emergency Call

In an emergency call, the recipient or emergency operator's ability to extract primarily linguistic information in threatening situations and to come up with the required response in a timely manner is crucial to the successful completion of the call. Full cooperation can be achieved through frank and timely responses (Ollson, 2008:129).

b. Ransom and Threat Communications

Threats in general are a statement in which the speaker express their wish to causing harm, injury, damage, or other hostile action on someone. The purpose of threats are usually as a retribution for a supposed wrongdoing and as a warning to the opposition. Ransom is a demand that consists of sum of money or other payment of goods that needs to be paid or done to call of the

threats or release the prisoner. Threats and ransom are can be in written letters or came from the words of the person themselves. The forensic linguists are needed to inspect these threats and ransom to determine if they are genuine or false (Ollson, 2008:142).

c. Suicide Letters

A suicide note is typically brief, concise and highly propositional with a degree of evasiveness. A credible suicide letter must be making a definite unequivocal proposition in a situational context. The proposition of genuine suicide is thematic, directed to the addressee and relevant to the relationship between them. Suicide notes generally have sentences alluding to the act of killing oneself, or the method of suicide that was taken place. The contents of a suicide note could be intended to make the addressee suffer or feel guilt (Ollson, 2008:146).

d. Last Statements

Last statements are a relatively recent addition to text types in forensic linguistics, and stem from the long-standing American tradition of allowing the condemned person to say a few words immediately prior to execution. Criminals in their last statements either admitting the crime, leaving the witness with an impression of honesty and forthrightness; or denying the crime, leaving the witness with an impression of innocence or stubbornness. They may also denounce witnesses as dishonest, critique law enforcement as

corrupt in an attempt to deflect the blame or seek an element of revenge in their last moments (Ollson, 2008:149).

E. Synopsis of *The Hit*

The Hit is a second installment in Will Robie's novel series by David Baldacci. *The Hit* was published in the USA by Grand Central Publishing in 2013. The novel tells the story of Will Robie, a CIA agent and assassin. He was tasked by his superior and mentor Blue Man to capture or kill a rogue agent, Jessica Reel for abandoning her mission and killed her fellow agents. As the story progress on, Will eventually catch up with Jessica, who revealed to him that she betrayed the agency for a good reason. And Will learned that her victims were parts of a much bigger threat that could shake the world if it comes to past. Robie and Reel decided to work together to end this threat in secret to avoid unwanted attention from CIA and to surprise their enemies. At the end it is revealed that the mastermind of the plan is Gus Whitcomb, the advisor of the United State President. He revealed that their plan was to eliminate the other world leaders in order to make America as the sole super country in the world. Robie and Reel finally foiled his plan and bringing him to justice and CIA pardoned Reel for her actions. (Baldacci, 2013: 32-574).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Type of the Research

The type of the research is qualitative descriptive research due to the main source of the data is from a novel which is then analyzed further with the forensic approach to literature and criminology. According to Moleong (2010:112), qualitative methodology is a research method of creating a data in the shape of written or spoken words. In other words, qualitative methodology is a type of research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what research subjects encounter through explanations in the form of words and action from the books and population.

B. The Source of Data

The main data source of the research is David Baldacci's novel *The Hit*. The novel was published by Grand Central Publishing in the USA in 2013. The novel itself has 85 chapters and 576 pages. In addition, the researcher also collected the supporting data such as journals, articles, and reviews of the novel to gain an insight of this research.

C. Method of Collecting Data

There are four steps to collecting the data as follows:

1. Read the novel *The Hit* from the beginning to the end and repeat to understand the context.
2. Identify the words, sentences, or paragraph that implying the crimes and the main characters' motive in committing the crime.
3. Take notes of the collected data about types of crime and its motives.
4. Making conclusion of the collected data.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the writer will apply the forensic approach to literature along with qualitative descriptive method. In addition, the writer will use John Ollson's forensic transcription theory (2008:190) that consist of audio recordings and written language. Due to the main data source is from the novel *The Hit*, the writer chooses the written language method by finding and analyzing an incriminating text in *The Hit* novel through the actions, conversations and written statements made by the main characters that implying the crime.

1. Data Reduction

The first step in qualitative data analysis is data reduction. It consists of the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data in field notes or transcripts. First, the researcher collected the data about kinds and motives of crime through reading the novel from start to finish, then the

researcher will take notes and identify the data (Miles & Huberman, 1994:10). The data which are not related to the research are ignored. After data collection, the writer will display the data in descriptive form. In this study the writer will use the theory sociological approach of crime by Bongger as the main theory and forensic type theory by John Ollson as supporting theory.

2. Data Display

The second step in qualitative data analysis is data display. A data display is an organized, condensed collection of data or information that enables a conclusion to be drawn (Miles & Huberman, 1994:10). The process of reducing and displaying the data are based from the research problems; what are the kinds of crime and what are the motives from the novel *The Hit*. The step is done by presenting a set of structured information and simplify the data without reducing its contents. In this study the writer will use the theory sociological approach of crime by Bongger as the main theory and forensic type theory by John Ollson as supporting theory.

3. Drawing Conclusion/Verification

After the first two steps is done, the last step is to drawing conclusions. The conclusion drawing will be commenced when the data is collected by making the temporary conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 1994:10). After the

data is collected and displayed, the writer will make the conclusion that described the kinds of crime and the motives in *The Hit* novel.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

Based on the conducted research there are 4 kinds, 2 causes, and 3 effects of crime based on Bonger's theory found in *The Hit* novel by David Baldacci.

1. Types of Crime in *The Hit* Novel

- a. Personal crime is a crime that target individual person. These crimes include murder, battery, and sexual assault (Bonger, 1936:255).

The personal crime data could be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Personal Crime Data

No	Data	Pages
1.	The round entered Jacob's back after slicing through his ergonomic chair. It cleared his body and thundered out of his chest. It ended up cracking the computer screen as Ferat Ahmadi walked into the building unharmed.	7
2.	The round zipped in front of the man in the passenger seat, cut a diagonal between him and the driver, and slammed into the forehead of the man in the back. The light turned green. The Lincoln did not go. The driver and passenger started shouting. They jumped out of the car. The squeegee kid was long gone. He had started run as soon as the gun fired. The men were covered in blood and brains. Reel slipped away into the night. She was already disassembling, with one hand, the pistol where it was concealed in her pocket. In the car Jim Gelder slumped forward, held in his seat	83

	only by his seat belt. A chunk of his brain lay against the back window.	
3.	<p>He shined his light inside the space for a better look, although it was obviously empty. That's when he saw the word written on the rear wall: SORRY.</p> <p>Robie kicked open the back door, figuring this was the easiest way out and would allow him to exit without retracing his path through the cottage. Seemed liked a good idea. Safer. But then he heard a click and the woosh, and the good safe idea instantly become a nightmare.</p>	90
4.	<p>Robie tossed his gun over the top of the wall of flames, pulled out his jacket, covered his head and hands with it, and threw himself through the wall of flames on the left side. He could feel the fire eating at him like acid.</p> <p>He cleared the flames, and kept rolling, over and over, to beat out any fire that might have attached itself to him. He stopped and looked up in time to see the flames reach the pond. The resulting explosion threw Robie through the air, and he landed on his back, thankfully in about an inch of water that softened the impact.</p>	92
5.	<p>Reel twisted her body to the left, breaking his grip around her throat. At the same time she brought her knee up between his legs, with devastating results. West's face turned purple, his knees buckled, and he grabbed his crotch. She slammed her right elbow into his left temple. He screamed, gasped, and started to fall away from her. But his foot accidentally hooked her leg and Reel fell to, him on top of her. Before they hit the dirt the grenades detonated. And so did every other explosive and flammable material in the cabin. The roof blew twenty feet in the air and pieces of wood, metal, and glass become deadly shrapnel flying out in all directions at super-sonic speed.</p>	283
6.	<p>Acquire a target and fire. Acquire a target and fire. It was like taking breaths, as natural and seamless as could be. Reel counted off each shot and with each round fired, a man fell. Robie never once missed. It was a man against children.</p>	289

7	“If an old man could get the drop on you, I don’t think you’re much of use to me. You’re not even qualified to wipe Robie’s or Reel’s ass, which means this interview is officially over.” Kent pulled the trigger, the gun fired, and the round destroyed Zim’s brain. He fell backward out of his chair.	346
8.	Kent suddenly reached across and gripped the back of Decker’s fleshy neck and jerked him forward until their faces were barely an inch apart. “So the next time you seek to lecture me on anything will be the last you lecture anyone about anything. Are we crystal clear on that? Because I don’t intend to repeat it.”	362
9.	Reel unzipped her bag, slipped out a grenade, counted to five, pulled the pin, bent down, and tossed it as far down the tunnel as she could. They both ran for it, Reel in the lead because she knew where to go, Robie right behind. The explosion wasn’t loud, but they both could hear it clearly. “That was for Gwen.” Robie heard Reel said it as they raced through a barely discernible path between the trees.	390
10.	He looked back at Reel, squatted low, and moved forward, prepared to fire in an instant. He cleared each row of seats until he got to Reel and looked up at her. Only it wasn’t her. It was a man. With his throat cut.	397
11.	“It’s not an either/or proposition. So you stay here, you live. You go out there, you die. I’ll let you decide. What’s it going to be?”	420
12.	Before they could fire on him, Robie shot one man in the knee. He screamed and dropped immediately, his gun flying from his hand.	459
13.	The man would not get another chance to shoot. No knee shot this time; Robie dropped him with a round between his eyes.	460
14.	“Then I’ll start with your oldest daughter. She lives in Minnesota. And after that your wife. And then your sister, and I’ll keep going until there’s no one left.” She pointed her pistol at his head.	539

Data 1

The first data in table 1 showed that Jessica Reel killed her first target, a government analyst Douglas Jacobs. Jacobs believed that Reel was there as the assassin, but unknown to him Reel was not there and she was targeting him at the beginning from a building near Jacobs' house and shot him. This was personal crime because Jacobs was part of her quest of revenge.

Data 2

The second data in table 1 showed on how Jessica Reel killed Jim Gelder, the "Number two" in CIA as seen in the sentence "The round zipped in front of the man in the passenger seat, cut a diagonal between him and the driver, and slammed into the forehead of the man in the back". This was also a personal crime since Gelder was also a target for Reel's personal revenge.

Data 3

The third data in table 1 showed on how Jessica Reel almost killed Will Robie as seen in the sentence "But then he heard a click and the woosh, and the good safe idea instantly become a nightmare". When Robie visited her old hideout, she knew he was coming and set a trap that will set the house on fire. Fortunately, Robie realized this and was able to get out of the house. This was considered a personal crime since she attempted to kill Robie so he cannot track her.

Data 4

The fourth data in table 1 explained on how Will Robie survived another murder attempt by Reel as seen in the sentence " When Robie was about to jumped on the pool, he realized that the pool was filled with gasoline instead of water since it looks clear despite being abandoned. He decided to break through the wall and risked getting burned in process. This was also a personal crime since it was also an attempt made by Reel to kill Robie.

Data 5

The fifth data in table 1 explained on how Reel killed Roy West, a former analyst turned anti-government militia as seen in the sentence "The roof blew twenty feet in the air and pieces of wood, metal, and glass become deadly shrapnel flying out in all directions at super-sonic speed". Although West was not Reel's target, she forced to kill him in self-defense as he tries to attack her by using him as human shield when his hideout destroyed by Reel. This was also a personal crime since Reel killed West in the end.

Data 6

The sixth data on table 1 showed that Will Robie killed several militias who were after Reel as seen in the sentence "Reel counted off each shot and with each round fired, a man fell. Robie never once missed". This is also considered as personal crime as Robie killed them to protect Reel.

Data 7

The seventh data in table 1 explained about Samuel Kent killed Anthony Zim as seen in the sentence “Kent pulled the trigger, the gun fired, and the round destroyed Zim’s brain”. This was personal crime because Kent was disappointed that Zim was not prepared enough to become his hitman to kill both Will Robie and Jessica Reel when he failed to disarm Kent as he drew his gun at him.

Data 8

The eighth data in table 1 showed Samuel Kent threatened to kill his fellow conspirator, a U.S Congressman Howard Decker for lecturing him as seen in the sentence “So the next time you seek to lecture me on anything will be the last you lecture anyone about anything”. This can also be considered as personal crime as Kent’s ego made him offended at Decker’s lecture and threatening to kill him if Decker lectures him again.

Data 9

The ninth data in table 1 showed that Reel killed the assassins who come after her and Robie with a grenade as seen in the sentence “Reel unzipped her bag, slipped out a grenade, counted to five, pulled the pin, bent down, and tossed it as far down the tunnel as she could”. This was personal crime because she did this to avenge her friend Gwen who sacrificed herself to give them time to escape.

Data 10

The tenth data in table 1 showed that Reel killed the assassin in the train she and Robie were on as seen in the sentence “He cleared each row of seats until he got to Reel and looked up at her. Only it wasn’t her. It was a man. With his throat cut”. This was also considered personal crime since she was forced to kill the assassin in self-defense.

Data 11

The eleventh data in table 1 showed Robie captured and interrogated Karin Meenan, the agency’s physician who was revealed as spy working for the conspirators as seen in the sentence “So you stay here, you live. You go out there, you die”. This was a personal crime because Robie threatened to kill her himself if she tried to escape.

Data 12

The twelfth data in table 1 showed Robie shot and wounded one of the assassins sent to kill him and Reel as seen on the sentence “Robie shot one man in the knee”. This was a personal crime since Robie did this to protect Reel from the assassins.

Data 13

The thirteenth data in table 1 showed Robie shot and killed another one of the assassins sent to kill him and Reel by shooting him in the head as seen in the sentence “No knee shot this time; Robie dropped him with a round between his eyes”. This was a personal crime since Robie did this to protect Reel from the assassins.

Data 14

The fourteenth and the last data in table 1 showed that Jessica Reel threatened to kill Gus Whitcomb’s family if he refused to tell her the names of remaining members of his fellow conspirators as seen on sentence “Then I’ll start with your oldest daughter. She lives in Minnesota. And after that your wife. And then your sister, and I’ll keep going until there’s no one left”. This is a personal crime because Whitcomb is the mastermind and true leader of the conspiracy and also responsible for the deaths of Reel’s friends.

In total, there were 14 data of personal crime found in *The Hit* novel. 8 of them are murders, 2 for attempted murder, 1 data of torture, and 3 for threats.

- b. Property crime is a crime that target materialistic property. These crimes include robbery, arson, and theft (Bonger, 1936:255).

The property crime data could be seen in the table below:

Table 2: Property Crime Data		
No.	Data	Page

15.	The little cottage disintegrated in the fire, the dry wood providing a perfect fuel for the inferno. Robie leapt from the back porch, rolled, and came up running.	91
16.	Keeping low, he slid over to the driver's seat, started the engine, and put the car in gear. Then what he thought might happen did. A round slammed through the driver's side window, sending shards of glass over him.	206
17.	Flames shot out from the front door of the building and all four front windows. The same thing happened at the rear entrance.	513

Data 15

The fifteenth data in table 2 showed that the cottage used as Reel's old hideout is on fire caused by Reel when she attempted to kill Will Robie as seen on the sentence "The little cottage disintegrated in the fire, the dry wood providing a perfect fuel for the inferno". This can be considered as property crime because she committed arson in the end.

Data 16

The sixteenth data in table 2 showed that the assassin sent by Samuel Kent tried to kill Will Robie by shooting him while he tried to start the car, breaking the window glass while doing so as seen in the sentence "A round slammed through the driver's side window, sending shards of glass over him". This can also be considered as property crime because while the assassins intend to kill Robie, they also committed vandalism by shooting at Robie's car in the process.

Data 17

The seventeenth and the last data in table 2 showed that the assassins burned the embassy building that the meetings between Middle Eastern leaders were supposed to take place as a distraction so they can sneak into the embassy and kill all the leaders as seen in the sentence “Flames shot out from the front door of the building and all four front windows”. This was a property crime since they committed arson in order to do their plan.

In total, there were 3 data of property crime found in *The Hit* novel. 2 of them are arson, and one data for vandalism.

- c. Organized crime is a crime that committed by more than one individual or an organization in an organized manner. (Bonger, 1936:255)

The organized crime data could be seen in the table below:

No.	Data	Page
18.	There were two cars. One SUV, one sedan. Both were black. Both had tinted windows all around. Reel figured they were full of men with weapons. They were no doubt in communication with one another.	153
19.	He thumbed a number on his phone but the call didn't go through. He looked at the bars. He had four. But the call wouldn't get through. Because they were jamming the signal. Which meant there was more out there to confront than a single sniper.	202
20.	“It's obvious,” said Kent. “I trusted Joe Stockwell	309

	<p>when I shouldn't have. I thought he was one of us. He wasn't. He fooled me and it cost us.”</p> <p>“So he told Reel?”</p> <p>Kent nodded, looking thoughtful. “That seems to be the case. Too bad we didn't kill him sooner.”</p>	
21.	<p>People were coming.</p> <p>Not deer. Not squirrels. Not bears.</p> <p>People. For it was only people who moved with stealth like that. And both Reel and Robie recognized the movements.</p>	387
22.	<p>A few seconds later armed men came racing in from both directions. It was a designed pincer move, to trap Reel and Robie between two flanks and catch them in a crossfire they could not withstand.</p>	399
23.	<p>Robie carried Meenan over his shoulder and down the steps into the bomb shelter. They were under the barn at his hideaway. It was easily strong enough to hold someone like Meenan.</p>	416
24.	<p>She fired and the suppressed round slammed into Decker's face. He dropped where he stood, dead before he hit the dirt.</p>	444
25.	<p>He spoke into his mic. “Two bogie teams headed your way. East, west. Pair of deuces. Armed and commed so they can communicate.”</p>	458
26.	<p>Robie braced himself as he heard it coming. Fire trucks and ambulances raced down the street, sirens blaring. Security let them through and the emergency vehicles screeched to a stop in front of the building. Men poured off the trucks and out of the ambulances.</p>	513
27.	<p>Robie looked over at the line of men on their knees in the street. He glanced down the faces one by one.</p> <p>Dick Johnson wasn't there.</p> <p>Robie started to move, but he knew he was already too late.</p> <p>The shot hit Kent full in the face and blew out the back of his head, taking a large chunk of his brain with it.</p>	516

The eighteenth data in table 3 showed that while Reel was stalking Samuel Kent, a supreme judge and a target on her list. However, she was discovered by Kent's henchmen who were started to go after her with their vehicles as seen in the sentence "Reel figured they were full of men with weapons". This was an organized crime because there were more than one henchman who pursue Reel.

Data 19

The nineteenth data in table 3 showed that Will Robie was ambushed by Kent's assassins while he went to visit Reel's former mentor Janet DiCarlo. Robie tried to call for help but the assassins jammed the signal, making him unable to do so as seen in the sentence "He looked at the bars. He had four. But the call wouldn't get through". This was an organized crime since there were assassins that worked together as attacker and support team who prevent Robie to calling reinforcements.

Data 20

The twentieth data in table 3 showed a conversation between Samuel Kent and Howard Decker about their opinion on Joe Stockwell's death as seen in the sentence "That seems to be the case. Too bad we didn't kill him sooner". This was an organized crime since Stockwell was about to expose their conspiracy plan and they were forced to killed him in the past.

Data 21

The twenty first data in table 3 showed on Robie and Reel heard the assassins sent by Kent are coming to the cabin Reel was in as seen in the sentence “For it was only people who moved with stealth like that”. This was an organized crime because the assassins were sent to kill Reel and Robie in case the latter working together with the former.

Data 22

The twenty second data in table 3 showed that the assassins surrounded Robie and Reel on the both sides of the train in order to kill them without giving them room to escape as seen in the sentence “A few seconds later armed men came racing in from both directions”. This was an organized crime since the assassins’ plans are coordinated and was done by more than one assassin.

Data 23

The twenty third data in table 3 showed that Will Robie and Jessica Reel kidnapped Karin Meenan, the agency physician who was revealed to be a spy working for the conspirators as seen in the sentence “Robie carried Meenan over his shoulder and down the steps into the bomb shelter”. This was an organized crime because Robie and Reel worked together to kidnap Meenan.

Data 24

The twenty fourth data in table 3 showed that Howard Decker was killed by Stacy, the assassin sent by the conspirators by shooting him in the head as seen in the

sentence “She fired and the suppressed round slammed into Decker’s face”. This was an organized crime since Decker was killed because he was deemed as liability to the conspirators.

Data 25

The twenty fifth data in table 3 explained the assassins enter the mall where Michael Gioffre, one of Reel’s friend worked at as seen on the sentence “Two bogie teams headed your way. East, west. Pair of deuces. Armed and commed so they can communicate”. This was an organized crime because the assassins planned to kill him in order to lure both Robie and Reel to go out and save him.

Data 26

The twenty sixth data in table 3 showed that the assassins disguised as firefighters and first responders tried to enter the embassy building which was on fire in order to sneak inside and kill the Middle Eastern leaders as seen in the sentence “Security let them through and the emergency vehicles screeched to a stop in front of the building. Men poured off the trucks and out of the ambulances”. This was an organized crime since they were planning to disguise as firefighters and first responders to enter the building unnoticed.

Data 27

The twenty seventh and the last data in table 3 showed that Samuel Kent was killed by Dick Johnson, one of his assassins as seen in the sentence “The shot hit

Kent full in the face and blew out the back of his head, taking a large chunk of his brain with it". This was an organized crime since Kent was killed as a fail-safe plan in case he failed to assassinate the Middle Eastern leaders and was caught by the authorities to protect his partners.

In total, there were 10 data of organized crime found in *The Hit* novel. 3 of them are murders, 6 for attempted murder, and one data of kidnapping.

- d. White-collar crime is a crime that committed by people with high social status and their actions are usually covered by the government. (Bonger, 1936:255).

The white-collar crime data could be seen in the table below:

No.	Data	Page
28.	<p>“All on schedule. Target will be arriving in five minutes. He’ll exit the limo on the curbside. He’s scheduled to take a minute of questions on the curb and then it’s a ten-second walk into a building.”</p> <p>“Ten-second walk into the building confirmed?”</p> <p>“Confirmed,” said Jacobs. “But the minute of interview may go longer. You play it as it goes.”</p> <p>“Copy that.”</p>	3
29.	<p>The suppressed round was still loud enough to catapult a flock of pigeons from the ground to about a foot in the air, their wings flapping and their beaked mouths cooing in protest at this early morning disturbances. The man in the center of the joggers pitched forward. Where his face had once been was a gaping hole.</p>	16
30.	<p>“If I were Will Robie, I would think about going off the grid.”</p>	321

	<p>“And do what?” “Find Jessica Reel. And if you do, you might just find all the answer.”</p>	
31.	<p>His legs shaky, Whitcomb sat back down on the bench. “You said you don’t see this going to trial?” “Too much of an embarrassment for the country. We don’t need that. There are lots of terrorists out there. That would hurt our ability to go after them. You don’t want that, right?”</p>	536
32.	<p>Robie held up the piece of paper that Blue Man had slipped him while shaking his hand. Reel looked at the two letters Blue Man had written on it. They were both lowercase t’s. She gazed up at Robie. They both knew exactly what it meant. “Double cross,” said Reel. “Double cross,” repeated Robie.</p>	550
33.	<p>Tucker turned to the others, his face white. “Ahmadi was just shot outside the government building, while he was getting into his car. He’s dead. It’s been through reliable sources.</p>	555

Data 28

The twenty eighth data in table 4 showed that Jacobs was discussing the plan of Ferat Ahmadi’s assassination with the fellow agents who oversaw the plan, before it resulted in failure because of the supposed assassin, Jessica Reel was not in the scene and later killed Jacobs instead as seen in the sentence “All on schedule. Target will be arriving in five minutes. He’ll exit the limo on the curbside. He’s scheduled to take a minute of questions on the curb and then it’s a ten-second walk into a building”. This can be considered as white-collar crime because the assassination was approved by the government although it failed in the end.

Data 29

The twenty ninth data in table 4 showed that Will Robie killed an unnamed man in the park by a sniper rifle as seen in the sentence “The suppressed round was still loud enough to catapult a flock of pigeons from the ground to about a foot in the air, their wings flapping and their beaked mouths cooing in protest at this early morning disturbances”. This was a white-collar crime because he was tasked by the agency to murder the man due to him being a political enemy to the government.

Data 30

The thirtieth data in table 4 showed that Blue Man giving an advice to Will Robie about going “off the grid” in order to find Jessica Reel without being interrupted by CIA as seen in the sentence “If I were Will Robie, I would think about going off the grid”. “Off the grid” means that Robie leave his post to conducted his own investigation without CIA’s knowledge and permission. This was white-collar crime because Robie break the agency rules and his action was covered by Blue Man.

Data 31

The thirty first data in table 4 showed that Will Robie told Gus Whitcomb he will not going to trial for his crimes and instead will be executed in secret as seen in the sentence “Too much of an embarrassment for the country. We don’t need that. There are lots of terrorists out there. That would hurt our ability to go after them. You don’t want that, right?”. This was a white-collar crime because the government were going

to execute Whitcomb without following the procedure such as commencing a trial to cover up their mistakes and to maintain their reputation.

Data 32

The thirty second data in table 4 showed that Blue Man secretly informed Will Robie and Jessica Reel about the agency betrayed them by sending them on a suicide mission as seen in the sentence “Reel looked at the two letters Blue Man had written on it. They were both lowercase t’s. She gazed up at Robie. They both knew exactly what it meant. “Double cross,” said Reel”. This was a white-collar crime because it was orchestrated by CIA director, Evan Tucker as punishment for Reel for killing their agents and Robie for disobey their orders on capture or kill Reel and covering Reel’s track.

Data 33

The thirty third and the last data in table 4 showed that Evan Tucker reported the success of Will Robie and Jessica Reel’s assassination of Ferat Ahmadi as seen in the sentence “Ahmadi was just shot outside the government building, while he was getting into his car. He’s dead”. The mission was supposed to be a suicide since Ahmadi was already aware of the attempt of his life and so of his bodyguards, but Robie and Reel managed to kill him and escape the city unharmed. This was also a white-collar crime since the assassination plan was approved by the government and this time it was successful.

In total, there were 6 data of white-collar crime found in *The Hit* novel. 4 of them are committed by government and 2 data committed by people with high social status.

2. Causes of Crime in *The Hit* Novel

- a. Social cause; Crimes that are committed by certain individual can be caused by their status in society. If the culprit grew up in broken family and uneducated environment, they are more likely tend to commit crimes due to no one to teach them of right and wrong decision (Bonger, 1936:260)

The social cause data could be seen in the table below:

No.	Data	Page
1.	“I’m sure she didn’t. Jessica Reel was born in Alabama. Her father was a white supremacist who led an antigovernment group for years. He was also a drugs and explosives trafficker. He was arrested in a shootout with the DEA and ATF and is now serving a life sentence in a federal penitentiary.”	162
2.	Kent had been on many flights, from patched-together choppers in the jungles of Vietnam where every tree seemingly provided cover for Viet Cong trying to take the aircraft down, to 747s that had whisked him across the globe in luxury. But in each instance when he’d gotten on the ground he had been prepared to kill. And quite often he did.	480

Data 1

The first data in table 5 explained on Jessica Reel's childhood told by Janet DiCarlo to Will Robie. It said that Reel was born in broken family and her father was a white supremacist and wanted criminal as seen in the sentence "Jessica Reel was born in Alabama. Her father was a white supremacist who led an antigovernment group for years". This condition was what drove Reel to become an agent to CIA to punish every criminal she found.

Data 2

The second and last data in table 5 explained on Kent's past as a Vietnam war veteran when he used to ride a helicopter to luxury airplane he rides now and his status as a high-ranked government official allowed him to partake in the assassination plan of Middle Eastern leaders as seen in the sentence "Kent had been on many flights, from patched-together choppers in the jungles of Vietnam where every tree seemingly provided cover for Viet Cong trying to take the aircraft down, to 747s that had whisked him across the globe in luxury".

In total, there were 2 data of social cause found in *The Hit* novel. One of them is because Reel was born in broken family while the other one is because Kent was an ex-Vietnam War veteran and then partake in the assassination plan.

- b. Psychological cause; The psychological causes of crime are also important to look at as they are the main catalyst of some individual who committed

the crime. The psychological causes are including mental disability, poor intelligence, and depression (Bonger, 1936:260).

The psychological cause data could be seen in the table below:

No.	Data	Page
3.	But here he was on a plane that would be flying to yet another destination where he would risk his life and limb for a greater good.	480
4.	Kent had known nothing of the hit but he agreed with its execution. Loose ends tied up. The weak separated from the rest of the herd.	481
5.	“You look at it in different ways. You think you see an opportunity for improvement. Vast improvement. And sometimes you take it. That’s what we did here. We were tired of the killing, the chaos, and always being at the edge of the precipice. We just wanted a more stable, peaceful world by having people we could actually deal with in power over there. A few lives to save millions? What could possibly gone wrong?”	538

Data 3

The third data in table 6 showed that Kent was delusional for willing to sacrificed himself to the cause because he believed that what he doing was for the greater good by killing the Middle Eastern leaders as seen in the sentence “But here he was on a plane that would be flying to yet another destination where he would risk his life and limb for a greater good”. Delusion is a condition when someone is believed in false information or ideology due to being unable to distinguish between right and wrong and it is usually a result from mental disorder or poor intelligence.

Data 4

The fourth data in table 6 showed that Kent agreed that Decker was better off dead since he was considered weak and become a liability to the conspirators as seen in the sentence “Kent had known nothing of the hit but he agreed with its execution”. This shows that the conspirators are ruthless and will not hesitate to kill one of their members if they become a threat or no longer useful to them. This was also can be considered a delusion since they believed they can control people’s lives.

Data 5

The fifth and the last data in table 6 showed that Gus Whitcomb justify his reason to kill all of Middle Eastern leaders and Reel’s friends was to achieve global peace and make America as super country by letting their people govern over the Middle East countries as seen in the sentence “A few lives to save millions? What could possibly gone wrong?”. This shows that Whitcomb was delusional because he believed that sacrificing innocent lives was necessary to save others.

In total, there were 3 data of psychological cause found in *The Hit* novel.

3. Effects of Crime in *The Hit* Novel

- a. Material losses; Material loss can happen if criminal action is still at a considerable stage. Such as pickpocketing, fraud, arson, and theft (Bonger, 1936:260).

The material losses data could be seen in the table below:

Table 7: Material losses Data		
No.	Data	Page
1.	The little cottage disintegrated in the fire, the dry wood providing a perfect fuel for the inferno.	91
2.	“The outbuilding is no longer there,” Blue Man said. “What do you mean it’s no longer there?” “About two minutes you left, it disintegrated into flames. Accelerant plus perhaps a phosphorus-based incendiary component. The temperature would have been so hot it would turn metal to liquid. I just watched the feed from one of our satellites. The police are there now, but finding nothing.”	107
3	The second man fired at Robie, shattering a large planter that at the moment earlier Robie had been standing in front of.	460
4	Thirty seconds later the front of the building was engulfed with fire, blocking the entrance. The rear was similarly cut off.	513

Data 1

The first data in table 7 showed that a little cottage used to be Jessica Reel’s old hideout was now destroyed by the flames caused by Reel herself when she tried to kill Will Robie while he was inside as seen in the sentence “The little cottage disintegrated in the fire.”

Data 2

The second data in table 7 showed the conversation between Blue Man and Will Robie about the outbuilding near the cottage that was burned down also burned as well caused by Reel in order to cover her tracks as she used the outbuilding to spy on

Robie when he got inside the cottage as seen in the sentence “About two minutes you left, it disintegrated into flames.”.

Data 3

The third data in table 7 showed that one of the assassins sent by Kent tried to shot Will Robie during a shootout in a mall, breaking a big vase Robie used to cover in the process as seen in the sentence “The second man fired at Robie, shattering a large planter that at the moment earlier Robie had been standing in front of”. This can also consider material loss since the vase was part of mall’s property.

Data 4

The fourth and the last data in table 7 showed that the embassy building that the Middle Eastern leaders wanted to use as a place of meeting is burned down by Kent’s assassins as a distraction so they can sneak in and kill the leaders as seen in the sentence “Thirty seconds later the front of the building was engulfed with fire, blocking the entrance”.

In total, there were 4 data of material losses found in *The Hit* novel.

- b. Trauma; Trauma can occur in a person who is subjected to criminal activity such as physical abuse and threats (Bonger, 1936:260).

The trauma data could be seen in the table below:

Table 8: Trauma Data		
No.	Data	Page
5.	He limped back to the car. His right arm and left leg felt so hot they seem frozen.	93
6.	He started to jump up, but Reel placed a round an inch from his right ear, so close that bits of the hard dirt kicked up and struck his ear, which started bleeding.	275
7.	Reel had not escaped unscathed either. She had cuts on her face and hands, and there was a dull pain in her right leg from where West had fallen on her. But she still alive.	284
8.	He walked out of the room, leaving Decker trembling in his chair.	363
9.	Meenan stared up at him and then took a few hesitant steps back before plopping down on the cot and studying the floor.	420
10.	Robie crouched and turned to the side. He tasted acid in his mouth as bile was shoved up his throat. No matter how many times you did this, being shot at was not natural, and your body reacted in consistent ways.	460

Data 5

The fifth data in table 8 showed that Will Robie suffered burns from his right arm and left leg after he escaped from the burning cottage by jumping through a wall of fire caused by Jessica Reel as an attempt to kill him as seen in the sentence “His right arm and left leg felt so hot they seem frozen”.

Data 6

The sixth data in table 8 showed that Jessica Reel shot Roy West's right ear when he tried to attack her as seen in the sentence "He started to jump up, but Reel placed a round an inch from his right ear". This was enough to make him relent and give Reel the information she needed.

Data 7

The seventh data in table 8 showed that Jessica Reel suffered some scratches and bruises caused by the shrapnel and impact she got when she fell on the ground caused by the exploding hideout and from Roy West's dead body as seen on the phrase "She had cuts on her face and hands, and there was a dull pain in her right leg from where West had fallen on her".

Data 8

The eighth data in table 8 showed that Howard Decker was left traumatized caused by Samuel Kent who threatened to kill him if he tried to lecture him about his methods to kill Jessica Reel as seen on the sentence "He walked out of the room, leaving Decker trembling in his chair".

Data 9

The ninth data in table 8 showed that Karin Meenan forced to complied on Will Robie's threat as seen in the sentence "Meenan stared up at him and then took a few

hesitant steps back”. Robie threatened to kill Meenan should she try to escape and report to the conspirators about Robie and Reel.

Data 10

The tenth and the last data in table 8 showed that Will Robie suffered a gunshot wound on his arm as he was shot by one of the assassins sent by Kent to kill him, Jessica Reel, and Reel’s friend Michael Gioffre at the mall while trying to stop them as seen in the sentence “Robie crouched and turned to the side. He tasted acid in his mouth as bile was shoved up his throat”.

In total, there were 6 data of trauma found in *The Hit* novel.

- c. Loss of life; Loss of life occurs if the crimes committed by the perpetrator have entered a high degree like murder, mutilation, and torture (Bonger, 1936:260).

The loss of life data could be seen in the table below:

No.	Data	Page
11.	Reel felt the impact of some of the debris collide with	284

	West's thick body. Hundreds of dull thuds, actually. His face turned white, then gray, and then blood started to pour from his mouth and nose.	
12.	<p>"I also tried to recruit someone to deal with Reel and possibly Robie, but he didn't work out."</p> <p>"Will he be a problem?"</p> <p>"I doubt it." Kent picked up his glass of wine.</p> <p>"How can you be so sure?"</p> <p>"Because I shot him in the head."</p>	360
13.	Whitcomb continued, "If there are moles at the agency, then that needs to be resolved. We have four dead men who were all highly placed in various sector on this country. We have a near catastrophe averted in Canada thanks to the action of Mr. Robie and the FBI. What we have to do is connect the dots between the two."	527
14.	<p>Robie looked at the man. "Did you know Joe Stockwell?"</p> <p>Whitcomb slowly shook his head. "Not personally."</p> <p>"Retired U.S. marshal. Good guy. Got in with Kent, gained his trust. Found out what was going on. You had him killed. And a woman named Gwen. Nice old lady. And a former agency guy named Mike Gioffre. They all meant the world to a friend of mine."</p>	537
15.	<p>"So, what will happen to Whitcomb?"</p> <p>Robie shrugged. "Not our concern. I don't see him going to trial, do you?"</p> <p>"So...?"</p> <p>"So just because you didn't pull the trigger doesn't mean someone else won't. Or maybe they'll bury him in some cell at Gitmo."</p>	542

Data 11

The eleventh data in table 9 showed on how Roy West died as seen from the phrase "Hundreds of dull thuds, actually. His face turned white, then gray, and then blood started to pour from his mouth and nose". He was struck by the debris from the destroyed cottage he was using as a hideout caused by Jessica Reel who used a

grenade to destroy it and used him as a human shield to protect herself from the debris.

Data 12

The twelfth data in table 9 showed on the conversation between Samuel Kent and Howard Decker about Kent killed Anthony Zim as seen in the phrase “Because I shot him in the head”. Zim was a hitman hired by Kent to kill Jessica Reel and Will Robie but Kent later killed him because Kent was annoyed at Zim’s arrogance.

Data 13

The thirteenth data in table 9 showed that Whitcomb mentioned the deaths of the conspirators; Doug Jacobs, Jim Gelder, Howard Decker, and Samuel Kent and their failed assassination plan in Canada thanks to Will Robie, Jessica Reel, and the FBI as seen in the sentence “We have a near catastrophe averted in Canada thanks to the action of Mr. Robie and the FBI. What we have to do is connect the dots between the two”.

Data 14

The fourteenth data from table 9 showed that Will Robie mentioned the name of Jessica Reel’s friends who were died at the hands of the assassins sent by Samuel Kent to Gus Whitcomb as a warning to him that Reel will come to him and enact her revenge as seen in the sentence “Retired U.S. marshal. Good guy. Got in with Kent, gained his trust. Found out what was going on. You had him killed.”.

Data 15

The fifteenth and the last data from table 9 showed a discussion between Will Robie and Jessica Reel on what will happen to Gus Whitcomb as seen in the sentence “So just because you didn’t pull the trigger doesn’t mean someone else won’t. Or maybe they’ll bury him in some cell at Gitmo.”. Robie told her that Whitcomb will be executed in secret by the government as punishment for his crime.

In total, there were 5 data of loss of life found in *The Hit* novel.

B. Discussions

In this section, the writer would describe the results found at the findings stage on the crime in terms of types, causes, and effects. There were 4 types of crime, 2 causes of crime, and 3 effects of crime found in *The Hit* novel by David Baldacci.

1. Types of Crime

The data collected in this research was found with Bongor’s Sociological approach of crime along with Ollson’s forensic type approach. The types of crime found in *The Hit* novel are personal crime, property crime, organized crime, and white-collar crime. The forms of crimes committed in the novel are include murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, torture, desertion, vandalism, and arson.

Murder is the action of taking someone's life. In society, murder is usually looked down no matter the reason. But in some cases, murder can be justified especially by government if the victim was deemed as a threat to public. In the novel there were 14 data found. 8 in Table 1, 3 in Table 3, and 3 in Table 4.

Attempted murder is an act committed by person as a way to commit murder. The result can be success or failure depend on the results. There were 10 data found in the novel. 2 in Table 1, 1 in Table 2, 6 in Table 3, and 1 in Table 4.

Kidnapping is an act of crime by taking someone by force without their consent. There was only one data found in the novel and could be seen in Table 3.

Vandalism is an act of crime involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property. There were 2 data found in the novel and could be seen in Table 2 and 7.

Desertion is an act of crime by abandoning the duty or post without permission from the superior. There was only one data found in the novel and could be seen in Table 4.

Torture is an act of crime committed by harming the victim physically or mentally usually as method of gathering information or punishment. There were 2 data found in the novel, one is in Table I and the other one is in Table 8.

Arson is an act of crime by burning someone else's property on purpose. There were 3 data found in the novel. 2 in Table 2 and 1 in Table 3.

In total there are all 4 types of crimes based on Bonger's theory found in *The Hit* novel such as personal crime, property crime, organized crime, and white-collar crime in which the most dominant crime is personal crime with 14 data.

2. Causes of crime

Aside from the types of crime, the writer also found 2 causes of crime in *The Hit* novel. There were social cause and psychological causes.

The social cause is determined by the perpetrator's upbringing, their status in society, and the environment they grew up in. If they were from broken home and harsh environment, they are most likely to commit crime. There were 2 data found in the novel and could be seen in Table 5.

The psychological cause is also important since it can become the perpetrator's main drive to commit crimes. There were 3 data found in the novel and could be seen in Table 6.

Based on Bonger's theory, there are only 2 out of 3 causes of crime found in *The Hit* novel such as social cause with 2 data and psychological cause with 3 data.

3. Effects of crime

In addition to types and causes of crime, the writer also found 3 effects of crime in *The Hit* novel. The effects are material losses, trauma, and loss of life.

Material losses is when a victim received a negative effect of crime that made them loss their property. From the novel there were 4 data found and could be seen in Table 7.

Trauma is a physical or psychological condition that develops as a result of traumatic incident such as accident, torture, attempted murder, or threats. There were 6 data found in the novel and can be seen in Table 8.

Loss of life is the results of the unfortunate events such as accident and crime. This can have a negative impact for both the victim's family and friends. There were 5 data found in the novel and can be seen in Table 9.

Based on Bongger's theory there are all 3 effects of crime found in *The Hit* novel such as trauma, material losses, and loss of life. And the most dominant effect of crime is trauma with 6 data.

In total there were 4 kinds of crime, 2 causes of crime, and 3 effects of crime found in The Hit novel. The kinds of crime were personal crime, property crime, organized crime, and white-collar crime while the causes of crime were social cause and psychological cause and the effects of crime were material losses, trauma, and loss of life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of *The Hit* novel's research, the writer concluded that there were 4 kinds of crime found in *The Hit* novel, they were personal crime, property crime, organized crime, and white-collar crime. Personal crime is a crime that targeted a certain individual done by one person while property crime is targeting victim's material belongings. Organized crime is a crime committed by more than one person and white-collar crime is a crime committed by people with high status in society. There were 14 data of personal crime, 3 data of property crime, 10 data of organized crime, and 6 data of white-collar crime in which the most dominant form of crime is murder with 14 data in total with 8 in Table 1, 3 in Table 3, and 3 in table 4.

There were 2 causes of crime found in *The Hit* novel such as social cause and psychological cause. The social cause is usually depends on the culprit's status in society while the psychological cause is determined by the culprit's mental health problem. There were 2 data found in social cause on table 5 and 3 data in psychological cause on table 6.

The effects of crime found in *The Hit* novel are trauma, material losses, and loss of life. The most dominant effect of crime in the novel is trauma with 6 data

in table 8 while material losses and loss and life only had 4 data and 5 data respectively in table 7 and 9.

Crimes can be committed by anyone in real life, no matter what their status are. And crimes are often committed by someone people can trust like government officials. While some crimes can be justified, it is still forbidden to commit crime since it can bring negative results such as physical injuries and trauma, material losses, and loss of life.

B. Suggestions

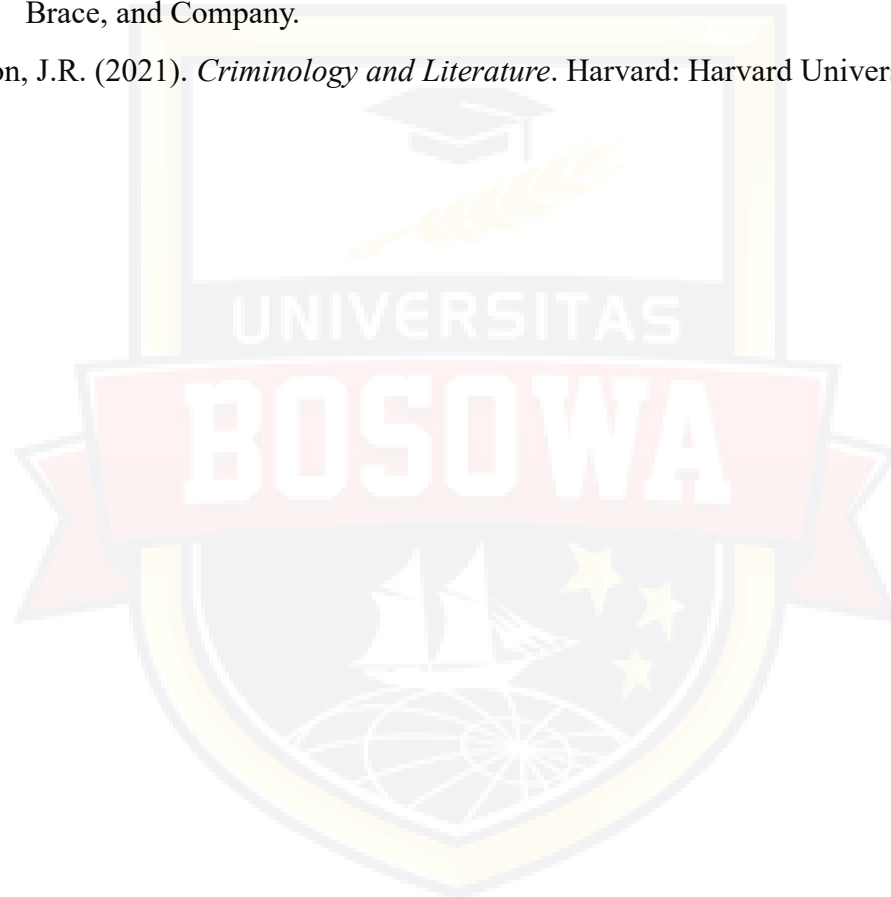
Based on the conclusion above, the writer expected that this research will be used in the future as guidance to the readers and students who studied both sociology and criminology. In addition, the writer also hope that this research will be studied by every law enforcement to prevent the similar crimes in the novel happened in real life such as in social and criminal study.

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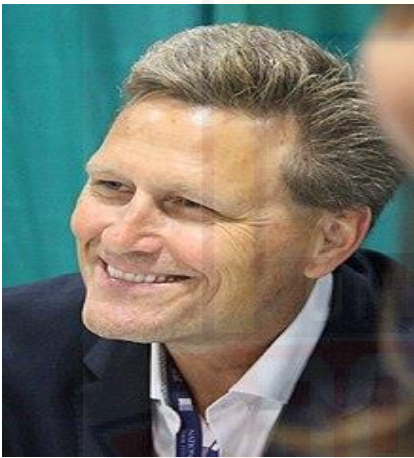
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR



Early life and education

David Baldacci was born and raised in Richmond, Virginia. He is a graduate of Henrico High School and received a Bachelor's Degree in political science from Virginia Commonwealth University and a Juris Doctor from the University of Virginia School of Law, after which he practiced law in Washington, D.C. for nine years. He is of Italian origin from Barga in Tuscany.

Career

Baldacci began writing stories during his childhood. He wrote for more than two decades, writing short stories and later films without much success.

While practicing law, he turned to writing novels and it took him around three years to write his first work *Absolute Power*. It was released in 1996 and sold internationally. As of now, Baldacci has published 46 novels for adults and seven novels for younger readers.

Personal life

Baldacci currently lives with his family in Fairfax County, Virginia. Baldacci and his wife Michelle are the founders of the "Wish You Well" Foundation. The foundation works to combat illiteracy in the United States by funding adult illiteracy and education programs. Baldacci joined the National Multiple Sclerosis Society after her sister, author Sharon Baldacci, was diagnosed with Sclerosis. Baldacci served on the Board of Directors of the Mark Twain House and Museum in Hartford, Connecticut for 10 years. In 2019, he donated a million dollars to the museum.

Works

Baldacci's first novel, *Absolute Power*, tells the story of a fictional American president and his Secret Service agents, who want to commit murder to cover up the accidental death of a woman with whom the president had an affair. It was adapted into the film in 1997 under the same title starring Clint Eastwood and Gene Hackman.

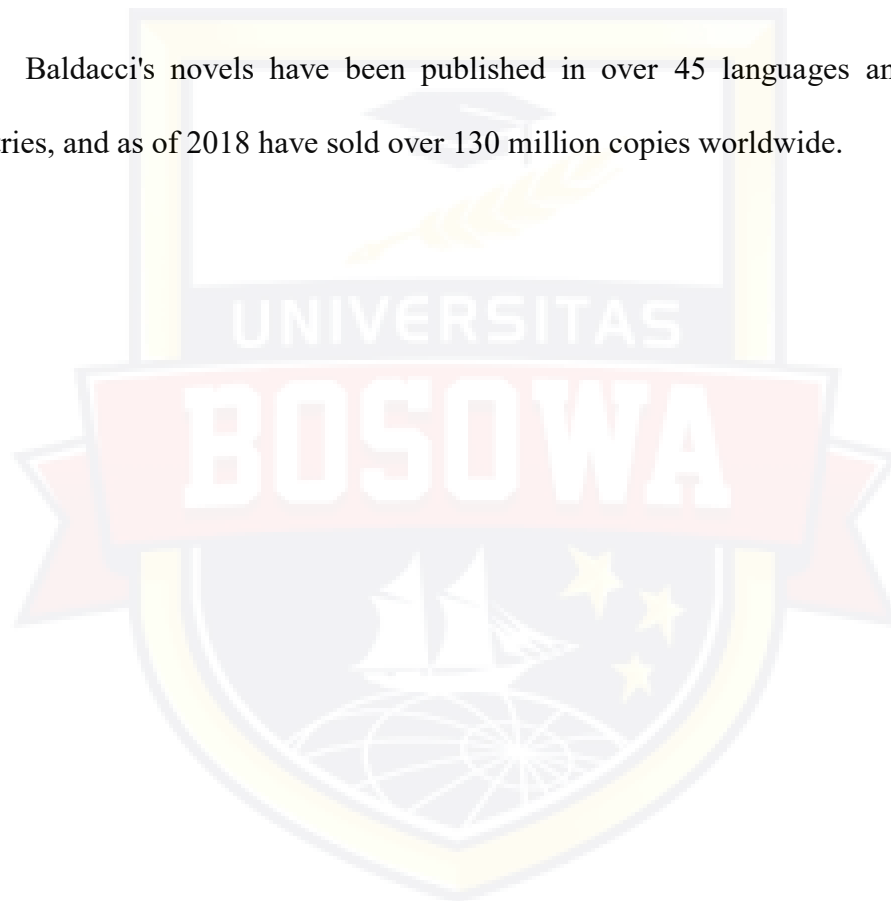
Baldacci wrote the screenplay for the film adaptation of his novel *Wish You Well*; the film was shot in Southwest Virginia and stars Oscar winner Ellen Burstyn, Josh Lucas and Mackenzie Foy.

Baldacci was a consulting producer on the TNT television series *King & Maxwell*, based on his characters Sean King and Michelle Maxwell. Starring Jon Tenney and Rebecca Romijn. The Christmas Train, Baldacci's eighth novel, was

adapted by the Hallmark Channel in 2017 as a Hallmark Hall of Fame presentation. The TV movie starred Dermot Mulroney, Kimberly Williams-Paisley, Danny Glover and Joan Cusack and was directed by Ron Oliver.

Baldacci's novel *One Summer* was adapted into Hallmark Movies and Mysteries in 2021, starring Sam Page, Sarah Drew and Amanda Schull.

Baldacci's novels have been published in over 45 languages and over 80 countries, and as of 2018 have sold over 130 million copies worldwide.



APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF WRITER



Stevan Prima Tambolang, or usually called Evan, was born in Makassar on 26th August 2000. He is the first child of three siblings and only son of Andarias Tambolang and Marina Padang. His hobby is reading, writing story, and playing video games.

He first studied at SDN 84 Salolo in Palopo for four years (2005-2009) before moving back to Makassar to finish the elementary school study in SD Kristen Elim Makassar in 2011-2012. He later studied in SMP Kalam Kudus Makassar in 2013-2015, and SMA Gamaliel Makassar in 2016-2018.

In 2019 he continued his education at the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University. During the college he was a member of the Student Executive Board of the Faculty of Letters in 2020-2021 period and participate in a drama theatre during Bosowa University's Community Service Program in 2023.