



**THE DEVIATION OF HEROISM AS REFLECTED IN
BLEACHERS BY JOHN GRISHAM**

A final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

of Sarjana Sastra in English

UNNES
by
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

Rendhi Mantep Adi Saputro

2211411055

THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

SEMARANG STATES UNIVERSITY

2016

PAGE OF APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of Examiners of the English Department of the Languages and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University on May 2016.

1. Chairman

Drs. Syahrul Sinaga, M.Sn.

NIP. 196408041991021001



2. Secretary

Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIP. 198306102010121002



3. First Examiner

Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S., M.hum.

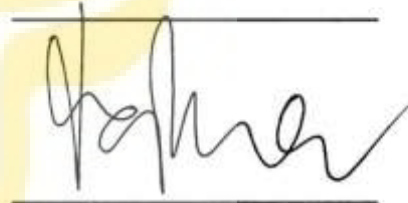
NIP. 197406252000032001



4. Second Examiner

Fatma Hetami, S.S., M.Pd

NIP. 197708272008122002



5. Advisor as Third Examiner

Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 197807282008121001



UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

Approved by

The Dean of Languages and Arts Faculty



Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M. Hum.

NIP. 196008031989011001

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama : Rendhi Mantep Adi Saputro

NIM : 2211411055

Prodi/Jurusan : Sastra Inggris / Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi / tugas akhir / final project yang berjudul:

**THE DEVIATION OF HEROISM AS REFLECTED IN BLEACHERS BY
JOHN GRISHAM**

merupakan karya saya sendiri yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi persyaratan untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana sastra. Karya ini saya hasilkan melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan atau ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, wawancara langsung, maupun sumber lainnya telah disertai keterangan mengenai sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana lazimnya dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing telah menandatangani tugas akhir ini sebagai suatu keabsahan, namun isi karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri.

Demikian, harap pernyataan saya ini dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Semarang, June 17 2016

Penulis



Rendhi Mantep Adi Saputro

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Never give up, have the passion. Don't be afraid.”

(Barbara Broccoli)



UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

This final project is dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother (Sunardi and Umi Lestari)

My beloved brother and sister (Qoirul Yoppy Ardianto and Aprilia Ayu Lestari)

My beloved girlfriend (Jihan Safitri)

My dearest friends

All members of English Literature 2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I am grateful to Allah SWT for the good health, miracle and being the guidance to finish this final project. My special gratitude then goes to my advisor; Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M. Hum. for valuable advice and continuous encouragements during the writing of this final project.

Second, my gratitude is also addressed to all lecturers and staffs at English Department of Semarang State University for the knowledge, guidance, and experience I got during my study.

Third, I also wish to express my sincere thank to my awesome friends Sanah, Wina, Asti, Lucky, Wahyu, Emen, Pramu support. My special thanks to my beloved girlfriend, Jihan Safitri. Without them, this work would head nowhere. I also want to thank to all my friends in the English Department for the support.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my family for unceasing encouragement, affection and motivation. My mom, Umi Lestari, my dad, Sunardi, my brother, Qouriul Yoppy Ardianto and my sister, Aprilia Ayu Lestari, they are the world that give this work a meaning. I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly and indirectly, have lent their hand in the writing final project.

Rendhi Mantep Adi Saputra

ABSTRACT

Saputro, Rendhi Mantep Adi. 2016 *The Deviation of Heroism as Reflected In Bleachers by John Grisham*. Semarang: English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. Advisor: Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M.Hum

Keywords: Deviation, Heroism, Psychoanalysis, Tripartite Model

Heroism is doing something brave or good for the other people without expect any gain. In this final project, the writer investigates about the deviation of heroism of one of the characters named Eddie Rake. His heroism is different from any other heroism act. He became a hero by using violence because of his act he became the man who was hated by the Spartan players and the people of Messina. This study used a novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham as the material object in doing the research. The purpose of this study is to give explanation about how the heroism is portrayed in the novel, the deviation of heroism is reflected in the novel, and what is the impact of Eddie Rake's heroism and the deviation of heroism for Eddie Rake life and the others characters.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research and applies psychology theory, especially psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud to find out the problems dealing with the deviation of heroism. The sources of the data in this study were divided into two categories, the primary sources and the secondary sources. The primary data were in form of words, sentences, and phrases that were taken from the *Bleachers* novel. The secondary data were taken from books, journals, articles and websites in order to support the primary data.

From the data analysis the writer gets the result of this study; (1) heroism portrayed in the novel through Eddie Rake by helping the team win the game, helping abandoned or abused kides, and helping black people's life from the skin color differences. (2)The deviation of heroism is explained by psychoanalytical theory by Sigmund Freud called tripartite model which consists of id, ego, and superego (3) The heroism and the deviation of heroism not only affect on themselves, but also impact on the other characters.

The deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism is connected to his id or his ambition. He was an American football coach who tried to bring his team to its glory. In fact, he succeeded in bringing his team to be a winner, but the way he did it was hated by his own players. His action made him as the legend of Messina hated by the Spartan players and the people of Messina.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page of Approval.....	ii
Pernyataan	iii
Motto and Dedication.....	iv
Acknowledgement.....	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of The Study	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing The Topic	2
1.3 Research Questions	3
1.4 Objectives of The Study.....	3
1.5 Significance of The Study.....	3
1.6 Outline of the Research Report	4
II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Review of the Previous Study	6
2.2 Theoretical Review	9
2.2.1 Deviation	9
2.2.2 Heroism	10
2.2.3 Psychoanalysis	11
2.2.4 Tripartite.....	12

2.2.4.1 Id	13
2.2.4.2 Ego	13
2.2.4.3 Superego.....	14
2.3 Theoretical Frameworks.....	15
III METHOD OF INVESTIGATION	
3.1 Research Design.....	18
3.2 Object of the Study.....	18
3.3 Role of the Researcher	19
3.4 Type of Data.....	19
3.5 Unit of Analysis	19
3.6 Procedure of Data Collection	20
3.7 Procedure of Data Analysis.....	20
3.7.1 Identifying the data	20
3.7.2 Classifying the data	21
3.7.3 Selecting the data	21
3.7.4 Interpreting the data	21
IV THE ANALYSIS	
4.1 Heroism Portrayed in the Novel.....	22
4.2 The Deviation of Eddie Rake's Heroism	25
4.2.1 The Concept of Psyche of Eddie Rake.....	25
4.2.1.1 The Id of Eddie Rake	26
4.2.1.2 The Ego of Eddie Rake	30
4.2.1.3 The Superego of Eddie Rake in the Novel.....	33

4.2.2 The Deviation of Heroism.....	37
4.3 The Impact of Eddie Rake’s Heroism and the Deviation of Heroism	42
4.3.1 The Impact of Eddie Rake’s Heroism.....	42
4.3.1.1 Eddie Rake Himself	42
4.3.1.2 The Players.....	43
4.3.1.3 Messina People	45
4.3.2 The Impact of the Deviation of Eddie Rake’s Heroism.....	45
4.3.2.1 Eddie Rake Himself	46
4.3.2.2 The Players.....	48
4.3.2.3 Messina People	50
V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
5.1 Conclusions.....	52
5.2 Suggestions	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY	54
APPENDICES	56

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the research report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction (Lombardi 2015). Literature gives a general insight on the subject of human, social, and intellectual, with a unique way. There are a lot number of aspects covered in literature, for instance style, feminism/gender, Marxism, capitalism, hegemony, heroism, deconstructionism, post-colonialism, post-modernism, etc.

Through this research, the writer wants to analyze about the deviation of heroism in this literary work. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* “deviation” is the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable; a difference from what is expected or acceptable. (Hornby 2010:416). Raymond Chapman (1973: 114) defines deviation as linguistic usage considered to depart from normal expectations of users of the language.

Heroism is defined as Heroes are people who transform compassion (a personal virtue) into heroic action (a civic virtue). In doing so, they put their best selves forward in service to humanity. Philip Zimbardo (2015) defines a hero as an individual or a network of people that take action on behalf of others in need, or in defense of integrity or a moral cause. Furthermore, Zimbardo said that heroic action is engaged in voluntarily, Conducted in service to one or more people or the community as a whole, involving a risk to physical comfort, social stature, or quality of life, and Initiated without the expectation of material gain (Zimbardo, 2015). The key to heroism is a concern for other people in need a concern to defend a moral cause, knowing there is a personal risk, done without expectation of reward" (Zimbardo, 2011). Based on the explanation above, the writer wants to analyze the deviation of heroism in novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. This situation related to Sigmund Freud's called as tripartite model which consists of three elements of the personality known as the id, ego and superego.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The writer's reasons for choosing the topic are:

1. Novel is one of literary works which has characteristic and complexity that needed to be examined. Every novel has its own problem to be solved and question to be answered. It is about heroic action that not appreciated, it make the writer interested in analyzing this novel.
2. The novel told about the flaw of heroism. The problem in this novel is need to be solved, because most of people would gives positive response

to heroic action, but in the novel there are some characters who gave bad response to heroic action. This is interesting case that need to be analyzed.

1.3 Research Questions

In this research, the problem to be discussed is

1. How is the heroism portrayed in the novel?
2. How is the deviation of heroism reflected in the novel?
3. What is the impact of Eddie Rake's heroism and the deviation of Heroism on his own life and the others characters?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

To make this analysis is not going to be wider, therefore, the writer restricts the objectives of the study based on the research question. This study is aimed at finding out:

1. To explain how heroism is portrayed in the novel.
2. To explain how deviation of heroism is reflected in the novel.
3. To explain what is impact of Eddie Rake's heroism and the deviation of Heroism on his own life and the others characters.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study were expected to give benefits for the readers, especially the English Literature Students:

1. To the English Literature students

Through this study, the writer expects that the English Literature students get more information about heroism and how they respond heroism in any condition.

2. To reasercher

To give examples of analyzing literary work using psychological approach and give more information about heroism.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This research report is organized into five chapters and subchapters.

Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, outline of the research report.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of reviews of the previous studies, theoretical review that discusses heroism and deviation, and theoretical frameworks that describes how the theories are applied in analyzing and answering the research problems.

Chapter three is research methodology. This chapter is organized into seven subchapters. The first gives the information about the research design. The second gives the information about object of the study. The third gives information about the role of researcher. The next is type of data, instrument for collecting data, procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analyzing data.

Chapter four is the analysis. The procedure in conducting the data will be represent in descriptive. It consists of the analysis to answer the research problems

with some facts or prove found in the novel and to apply the theories supporting the analysis.

Chapter five, the researcher presents conclusions and some suggestions dealing with the subject matter of the final project.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter II presents review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. First, reviews of the previous studies to support the analysis of the subject matter. Second, it consists of theoretical review to analyze the object of the study. Third, it consists of theoretical frameworks, that describes how the theories are applied in analyzing and answering the research problems.

2.1 Review of the Previous Study

The study of heroism has ever been done by Kartika Dwi Hapsari from English Literature student of Semarang State University. Her research in 2009 entitled *The Aspect of Heroism Reflected in Song Lyrics Go The Distance Sung by Michael Bolton and Hero by Mariah Carey* which explains that the aspects of heroism involve emotion, human character, and moral concept. She uses heroism and morality concepts to analyze the aspect of heroism in those song in conducting the study.

She concludes that “heroic action that begins from dream, hope to be a hero that he will get an honor from his surroundings. In another chance dream is something that could be believed in by someone who has that dream. It is something that he or she wants to reach someday and they are trying to make it real. He would be done anything to reach that place to be a hero for someone else to believe in his own ability. He believes that his journey with the spirit to keep up

the struggle of what is right, his suffering, his struggle for life, his sacrifice for humility will not be useless”. This research has similarity with my research which discusses about heroism, but my research focuses on deviation of heroism.

Another study that the writer used as reference was conducted by Yoshiya Nishi in 2003 entitled *A Study of Anti-heroism: A Character Analysis of Holly Martins from the film The Third Man (1949)*. He used one of the ways to compare two cultures on focusing in the idea of heroism. Every culture has heroic figures or heroic character types that represent their cultural values. His research is to analysis *Holly Martins* character in the film *The Third Man*.

Anti-heroism is often defined as the opposite of a heroism. According Yoshiya Nishi Anti - heroism is a type of heroism that the protagonist (anti - hero) of the story shows heroic qualities and heroic actions to save people and society from the evil, and to keep social orders as the conventional hero (e.g. A virtuous hero fights a monster and saves a princess), but unlike the conventional hero, the protagonist of the story does not have heroic and virtuous qualities. Not all the protagonists who are considered to be as anti-heroes are totally opposite of heroes. Yoshiya Nishi said that there are four main conditions that a protagonist of the story is recognized as an anti- hero, and he or she must meet one or more conditions listed below

1. There is a lack of heroic quality and virtue in protagonist's everyday life and his or her attitude.
2. The protagonist is an outsider of the society that the heroic event occurs.

3. The protagonist fights against the evil bravely to save the people and the society, and to keep the social order; however, he or she pursues the victory over the evil by using every conceivable means, even if the means are not considered as heroic and virtuous.
4. After the protagonist defeats the evil and solves the problem, he or she must be remained as an outsider in the society, or must leave the society.

There are many different types of anti-heroes in films, and each of them has different character, attitude, situation and problem. They have similarities and differences. Yoshiya Nishi concludes that the protagonist of the film *The Third Man*, Holly Martins fulfilled the four main conditions of anti-heroic character type; and therefore, he classify Holly Martins character as an anti-hero.

The other research which the writer used as the review of the previous study was conducted by John Romaniello in 2012 entitled *Understanding Heroism: A Look at Modern Mythology and the (Super) Appeal of Super Heroes*. On this research he was trying to analyze what truly means to be a hero, with or without super powers. He said that super heroes are part of a uniquely American mythology, comic books are the American mythology. There are similarity between Zeus, Poseidon, Perseus come down to from the Greeks and Superman, Batman, the X-Men represent, in some way, the culture that birthed them. These are Gods and Heroes. The stories are the way of commentary on society. These stories help us realize that striving for positive personal change places us in the best position to change the world for the better. He concludes that Superheroes (and superhero movies) are universally appealing and important to us because, very

simply, they inspire us to greater heights. And being inspired is what it's all about, superhero movies teach you to develop yourself so that you can help others, it encourages you to be a hero so that you can be heroic, for others. In the context of training, it encourages you to get better so that you can be better for others.

The writer would analyze the deviation of heroism that is reflected on the novel. The similarity of the writer's research with those three previous studies is about heroism. The differences of the writer's research with those three previous studies are the writer would like to analyze the deviation of heroism, and the object of the study.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present approach and underlying the topic of the study. The writer uses some journals and articles to support the analysis. This subchapter consists of the definition of deviation, heroism, psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic theories / tripartite model.

2.2.1 Deviation

Through this research, the writer wants to analyze about the deviation of heroism in this literary work. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary "deviation" is the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable; a difference from what is expected or acceptable (Hornby 2010:416). Raymond Chapman (1973: 114) defines deviation as linguistic usage considered to depart from normal expectations of users of the language. Mbatiah (2012) said that

deviation or deviance is negative since it constitutes a breach of the rules of grammar. On the other hand, deviation in literature is a positive stylistic feature of literary works. From the explanation above the writer assumes that deviation is the meaning incompatible with the real meaning.

2.2.2 Heroism

Hero is a person, especially a man, who is admired by many people for doing something brave or good, Heroism means very great courage. Hero is not just someone like Superman, Batman or the other prominent action figures. In real life it can be anybody. It could be people around us like your mother who take care of you and raise you since you were born or your father who works all day to earn some money for his family, or it could be anybody else.

According to Bernstein in *The Philosophical Foundations of Heroism* (2002), the concept of "heroism," like so many others, is a high-level abstraction it is primarily a moral concept and requires a rational philosophical system. A hero is an individual of elevated moral stature and superior ability who pursues his goals indefatigably in the face of powerful antagonist(s). Because of his unbreached devotion to the good, no matter the opposition, a hero attains spiritual grandeur, even in he fails to achieve practical victory. Bernstein added there are four components of heroism they are :

1. Moral greatness
2. Ability or prowess
3. Action in the face of opposition

4. Triumph in at least a spiritual, if not a physical, form.

Heroes are people who transform compassion (a personal virtue) into heroic action (a civic virtue). In doing so, they put their best selves forward in service to humanity. *The Heroic Imagination Project* defines a hero as an individual or a network of people that take action on behalf of others in need, or in defense of integrity or a moral cause (Zimbardo 2015). A hero should be someone who has loyalty, tolerance, wisdom, trustworthy, responsibility and great courage to sacrifice himself for the others.

2.2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a method of studying the mind and treating mental and emotional disorders based on revealing and investigating the role of the unconscious mind. The method of psychological therapy originated by Sigmund Freud in which free association, dream interpretation, and analysis of resistance and transference are used to explore repressed or unconscious impulses, anxieties, and internal conflicts, in order to free psychic energy for mature love and work

Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychoanalysis and the psychodynamic approach to psychology. This school of thought emphasized the influence of the unconscious mind on behaviour. Many of Freud's work and theories were developed through individual case studies. In a case study, nearly every aspect of the subject's life and history is analysed to seek patterns and causes for behaviour (Cherry, 2015).

According Endraswara (2008:12) there are three advantages to apply literary psychoanalysis in analyzing literary work.

- (1) It is very appropriate to examine characterization aspects in deep understanding.
- (2) By using psychoanalysis approach, it will give feedback about problems faced by the characters.
- (3) It is really helpful to analyze an absurd and abstract literary work, and finally it will help the readers to comprehend those literary works.

2.2.4 Tripartite

According to psychoanalytic theories of Sigmund Freud, personality consists of three elements. The three elements of the personality known as the id, ego and superego are working together to create a complex human behavior (Haryanto 2010).

All three systems have a various function, principles, and mechanisms, but all three interacting interconnected so that the effects caused by subtle. A behavior is arise from the interaction of three systems. In general, the id can be regarded as a biological component of the personality, the ego as the psychological component, whereas the superego as a social component, as explained in the following discussion

2.2.4.1 Id

The Id is an instinctive impulse that had emerged since human birth. Id works in accordance with the pleasure principle. According to Freud it called a true psychic reality. Id goal is to relieve and reduce tension. Id has two processes, namely the reflex action and the primary process. Reflex action is an automatic reaction that serve to lower the tension, such as sneezing and winking, while the primary process involves more complex psychological processes, these processes reduce tension by creating the illusion of an object that can eliminate the tension (Khadra 2012).

According to Haryanto, Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks to satisfaction of all desires and needs. If this requirement is not satisfied immediately, the result is anxiety or tension(Haryanto 2010). The id is the most basic part of the personality, and it wants instant gratification for our wants and needs. The id is the wildest thought of humans that forces to get what they want

2.2.4.2 Ego

The ego deals with reality, trying to satisfy the desires of the id in a way that is socially acceptable in the world. It means delaying gratification, and helping to get rid of the tension the id feels if a desire is not met right away. The ego recognizes that other people have needs and wants too, and that being selfish is not always good for us. Ego works on the principle of reality, which is trying to satisfy the desires of the id in ways that are realistic and socially appropriate (Haryanto 2010).

Khadra said in *Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud* (2012) that the ego is a mediator between the id and the superego. Ego works according to the principle of reality that he intended to suspend the circulation of energy to real objects that will satisfy the needs of the individual has been found or until conditions allow to channel that desire. This process is realistic thinking that means ego devise a plan to satisfy their needs. For example, people who are hungry will think where he can find food and look at the place.

The ego should control the functions of cognitive and intellectual, mental processes such a high level is part of the secondary processes. Ego is also known as the executor of the personality because the ego is the gateways of an action, ego control what actions are to be performed, choose the circumstances in which he must respond, as well as determine what encouragement will be satisfied and in what way (Khadra 2012). In other words, we can say that the ego helps us to control ourselves in order to get what the id wants.

2.2.4.3 Superego

The superego is an aspect of personality that holds all of the internalization of moral standards and ideals that we get from both parents and the community. it's about a sense of right and wrong. Superego provides guidelines for making judgments (Haryanto 2010). Superego acts to refine and civilize our behavior. It works to suppress all unacceptable urges of the id and ego struggles to make action on a more idealistic standard for the principles of realistic.

Khadra said in Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud (2012) that the superego is a branch of justice or morality or conscience of personality. Superego represents ideal nature than real nature or more towards perfection. Superego consists of two subsystems, namely conscience or conscience and ego ideal. Conscience is formed from the punishment of parents about the moral values of good and bad. Conscience punishes someone by making you feel guilty, whereas the ego ideal is formed from the child's sense of something that is considered both by parents, who socialized with reward, ideal ego makes a person feel proud.

The main function of the superego is to inhibit impulses of the Id, especially sexual drive and aggressive; and strive to achieve something ideal or perfection. The merger of the two subsystems mechanism known as introjection. In contrast to the ego gratification delaying instinctual impulse, superego had attempted to block her permanently (Khadra 2012).

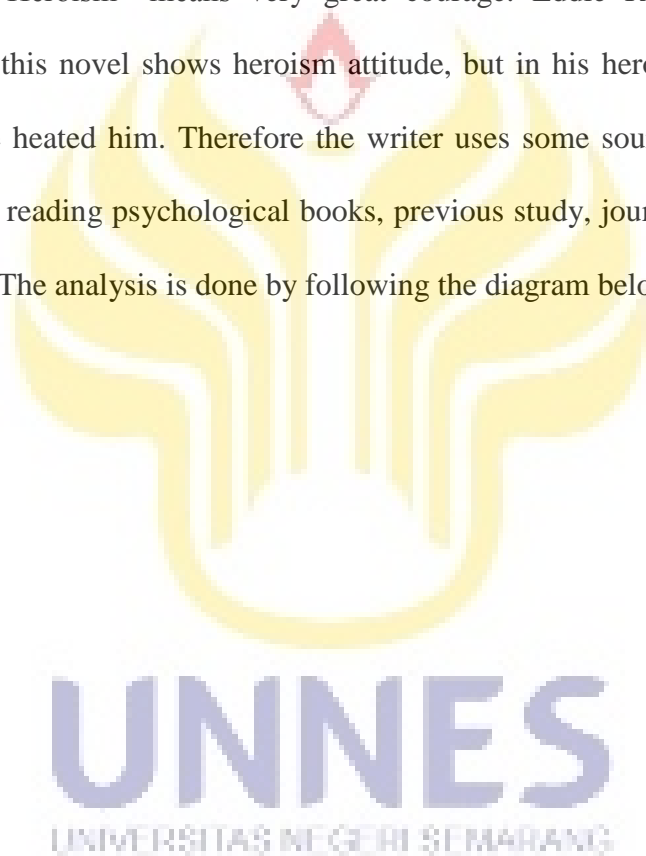
The superego is based on morals and judgments about right and wrong. Even though the superego and the ego can reach the same decision about something, the superego is reason for that decision is more based on moral values, while the ego's decision is based more on what others will think or what the consequences of an action could be.

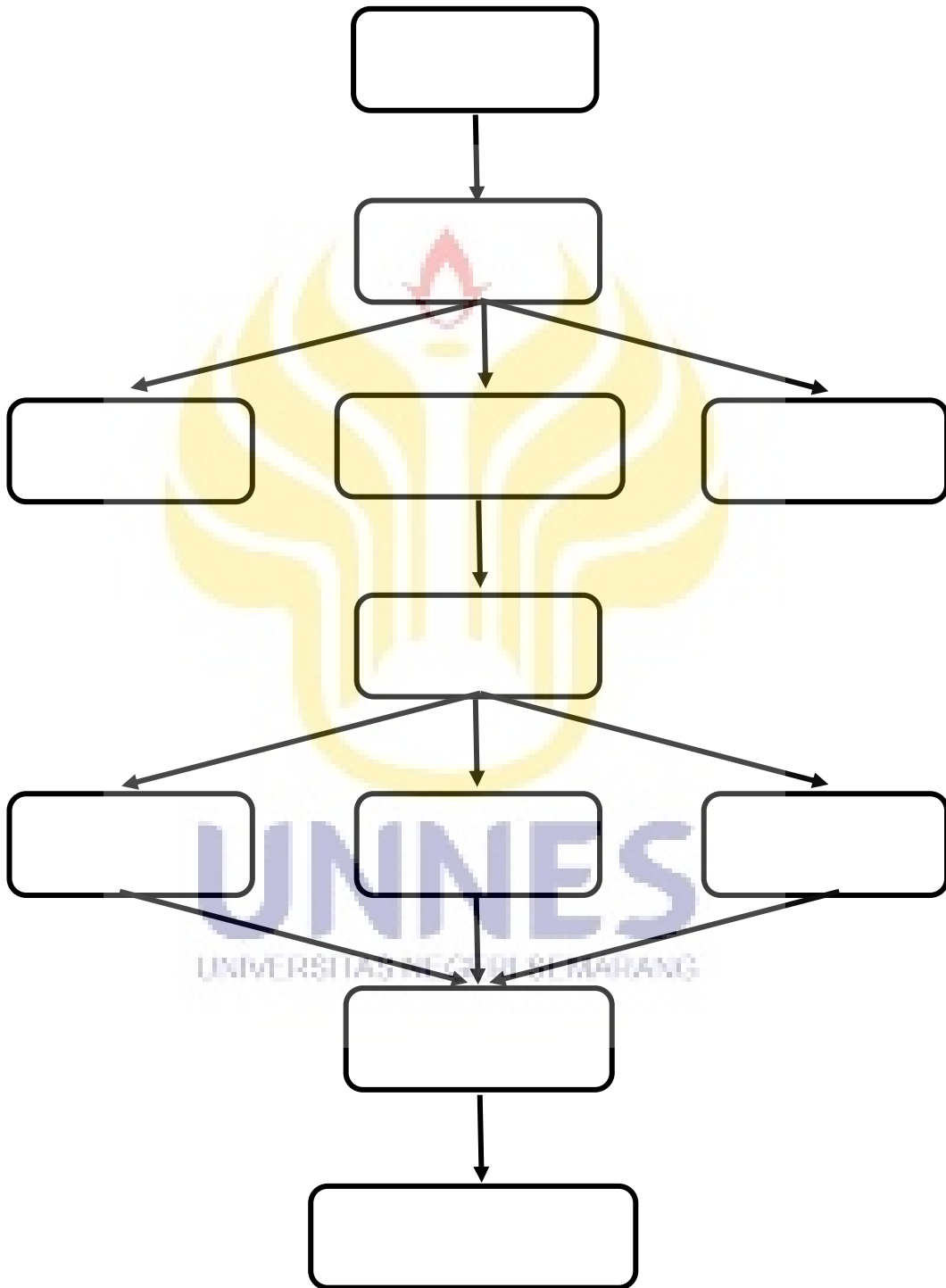
2.3 Theoretical Frameworks

The framework of analysis of the study is based on reading novel and sources that related with the topic. Based on theoretical review, the writer wanted to analyze based on tripartite by Sigmund Freud. Through this theory the writer wanted to

analyze the deviation of heroism. The writer gave the quotation in every sub chapters in order to analyze the problems.

The writer used novel that written by John Grisham entitled *Bleachers* as the object of the data. The novel told a story about heroism that was done by one of the charaters named Eddie Rake. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* "Heroism" means very great courage. Eddie Rake is one of the character in this novel shows heroism attitude, but in his heroism act was make some people heated him. Therefore the writer uses some sources to analyze the problems by reading psychological books, previous study, journals and data from the internet. The analysis is done by following the diagram below.





UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

Diagram 2.1 Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Chapter III presents the method of investigation, which consists of seven subchapters. They are research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, unit of analysis, procedure of data collection, procedure of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research and it talks about deviation of heroism. This research gave some arguments about it that make it easy for the readers to understand the novel. The researcher needs some theories and approaches to support the arguments.

Qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Patton and Cochran, 2002).

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of this research is novel entitled *Bleacher* by John Grisham. The novel present four chapters and one hundred eighty three pages. The deviation of heroism would be the main problem in this study. The writer focused on the secondary character that showed the deviation of herosim in his psyche.

3.3 Role of the Researcher

The roles of the researcher was as an observer and the writer of this study. The researcher observed the data that are collected to support the arguments provided in this study. The researcher looked for addition information to support the analysis of the data by reading some books, journals, articles to gain information that related to the data and also looked for information from the internet.

3.4 Type of Data

The data were taken from novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. The primary data are in form of words, sentences, and phrase that taken from the novel. The secondary data were taken from books, journals, articles and internet in order to support the primary data.

The writer divided the types of data into two data, they are primary data and secondary data. The primary data of this project were the novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. The writer read the novel for several times and write the quotation that related to the research problems. Secondary data consists of books, journals, articles and internet that related with the research.

3.5 Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis in this research is in a form of phrases, sentences, and paragraphs that were taken from novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. The writer presented the quotation from the novel that related to the deviation of heroism. The data were analyzed in order to achieve the objective of the study.

3.6 Procedure of Data Collection

To obtain the necessary data the first step that the writer took was reading the whole of the novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham carefully and repeatedly. The second step was the writer marked the quotation that related to deviation of heroism. The third step was reading some journals, articles, books, data in the internet and the previous study that related to the deviation of heroism. The fourth was folding the important pages which consist of the problem that would be analyzed in study. Then last was underlining and making a note for the main data that related to the problem which analyzed by using some theories and approaches. These techniques were used to help the writer easier in analyzing later. The last was writing the report.

3.7 Procedure of Data Analysis

After the writer collected the data, the writer analyzed the data by follows the steps as follow:

3.7.1 *Identifying the data*

In this study the writer identified the data by reading the novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. After that, the writer read the data that related to heroism, the next is the writer finds the theory that related to the deviation of heroism. The writer used Sigmund Freud's theory that is psychoanalysis theory or called tripartite which consists of id, ego, and superego.

3.7.2 Classifying the data

The writer clasified the qoutations that relevant with the research question. The writer grouped the identified quotation, sentences or paragraphs that support the research question.

3.7.2 Selecting the data

In selecting the data, the only relevant data were selected to answer the reseach question. After finding the data that related to the deviation of heroism the writer selected the data and analyzed with the psychoanalysis theory or tripartite by Sigmund Freud.

3.7.4 Interpreting the data

The interpretation of data were conducted by referring the quotations to the tripartite by Sigmund Freud and psychological approach.

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS

Chapter IV is the main part of the study. This chapter would like to present the result of research about deviation of heroism in novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. The analysis will be divided in three sub-chapters. It will be concerned on how the heroism is portrayed, how the deviation of heroism is reflected, and the impact of the deviation of heroism to Eddie Rake's life and the other characters.

4.1 Heroism Portrayed in the Novel

Hero is person who takes action on purpose to help the others without expectation of material gain. The heroic action or heroism is focused on character named Eddie Rake who help his team to be the best team. Eddie Rake's life is not a perfect life, but there are some people who call him a legend of Messina. People of Messina appreciate what he has achieved for the town and for the football team known as Spartan. Eddie Rake's heroism is showed when he trains his team as the following quotation. *...practice three times a day in August. But when they kicked off in '77 it was a different team. Almost won state* (Grisham 2004:46). Eddie Rake goal is helping the Spartan team to win every single game. He does not care about how discipline he trains the team. He gave his team strict schedule to practice. The purpose of the training was to make the team better than any other teams. After the strict schedule, it helped brought his team almost won all the

competition. He always had good intention to Spartan team, the way he trained his team was effective. In the other hand, his discipline in training his team has brought himself as a hero for some people of Messina and some players.

Another prove that showed Eddie Rake's heroism is showed on the following quotation.

thirty-four years as Coach of the Spartans, 418 wins, 62 losses, 13 state titles, and from 1964 to 1970 an undefeated streak that ended at 84 (Grisham 2004:11).

The Spartan team was trained by Eddie Rake. Spartan team was succeed gain its glory because of the way Edde Rake trained them. He has became coach for thirty four years, and his team experienced many victories than defeats. It made the Spartan players and the people of Messina really appreciate what Eddie Rake has done for the team. By discipline he changed the ordinary team became the best team that Messina ever had. After what Eddie rake did fo his team, his team admited as a hero for the Spartan team.

Eddie Rake's heroism is also depicted in the novel when he trains Spartan team equally as the following quotation.

Once I realized that he truly did not care about the color of my skin, then I knew I would follow him anywhere. He hated injustice (Grisham 2004:170).

Reverend Collis is a black man that played for Eddie Rake in 70s; he is a part of the Spartan team. At that time, life is hard for the black people. Skin color difference is a big problem, but it is not a big problem for Eddie Rake. From the quotation above, it showed that skin color did not matter for him. As long as he

could play American football, Rake would play the best player and ignored about the difference of the skin color. The most important things for Eddie Rake was about how he would brought his team to be a winner. In the eyes of Eddie Rake, all of the members of Spartan team were equal. He was an American football coach who hated injustice.

The heroism of Eddie Rake is not only for his Spartan team. His heroism is depicted in the situation after Reverend Collis graduates from Messina high school and works as minister.

Coach Rake would come to our church and work in our outreach programs. He opened his home to abandoned and abused children. He never made much money as a Coach, but he was generous when someone needed food or clothing or even tuition (Grisham 2004:170).

Eddie Rake that is known as ruthless and crude coach also has a good side inside him. From the quotation above, it showed that he was generous man. Not only helped his team win in any competition, but he also helped someone that need his help such as; abused and abandoned children, someone who needed food. Even he was not a rich man, but it wouldn't be the reason not to help each other; if he was able to help, he would be glad to help each other. He thought that helping each other was a good thing. He was never expected any reward after he help the others. For some Messina people Eddie Rake was their own hero that would always help them.

Another prove of Eddie Rake's Heroism is showed on the following quotation. *He organized fishing rodeos for kids with no fathers. Typically, he never sought*

recognition for any of this (Grisham 2004:171). He helped children who had no father to practice sport to made them happy. Eddie Rake thought that helping those kids was a good thing to do. Eddie Rake was became a hero in the eye of those kids. He helped them without expect any reward, it showed that Eddie Rake was a real hero. By helping people and never expected any rewar was one hero traits.

4.2 The Deviation of Eddie Rake's Heroism

Here, the American football coach named Eddie Rake has a spirit of heroism. He does not want to be a looser in the eyes of his players or public. Therefore, he will do anything to be the winner instead of being a looser. The writer analyze his heroism by using tripartite model which consist of id, ego, and superego. The novel depicted Eddie Rake's Heroism that is brought some problems to his life. His heroism that has to bring goodness into his life has turned into complicated problems to himself. In this sub chapter the writer will analyze the deviation of heroism that occurs in the novel.

4.2.1 The Concept of Psyche of Eddie Rake

The deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism happens based on his own psyche. Concept of psyche consists of id, Ego, and Superego. His psyche has brought problem for his own life and the others characters life in the story.

4.2.1.1 *The Id of Eddie Rake*

This world is full of people and those people have different ways of thinking. There are bad people, good people and etc. Each people have their own way to gain something that important to their life. One of the examples in the novel is Eddie Rake as an American football coach. His ambition is teaching his team as the best team no matter what. To make his team to be a great team sometimes the practices are around brutal. The situation happened in 1960 when his team won a game in 1958's. At that time his team tried to celebrate in the locker room. Eddie Rake walked in and told his team to shut up.

Evidently our execution had not been perfect. He told us to keep our gear on, and after the crowd left we came back to this field and practiced until midnight. We ran two plays until all eleven guys got everything perfect. Our girlfriends were waiting. Our parents were waiting. It was nice to win the game, but folks were beginning to think Coach Rake was crazy (Grisham 2004:164).

Eddie Rake is an ambitious man as an American football coach; he loves American football more than anything. He is still young when he is hired as the American football coach. His id insists him to win against another team in the competition. He hopes that he can be the best coach that would bring his team to its glory. Being a loser can be accepted for some people, but it will be impossible for him. He has lacked of experience in training an American football team. Therefore, he cannot train his team in a good way. This situation makes him insist his players to work harder to gain victory in every competition by training them brutally. Eddie thinks that his method is the perfect method to train his team.

From the quotation above, it showed that Eddie Rake trained his team harder although many people watched his club, Spartan training after they won a match. The way he treated his team brutally lead him become ruthless and discipline coach.

In order to help his team win the game, Eddie Rake started a training session hard enough for his team.

The format was simple—you ran until you dropped. Twelve laps were the minimum. Any player unable to complete twelve laps would get the chance to repeat the marathon the next day, and if he failed twice then he was unfit to become a Messina Spartan (Grisham 2004:30).

Eddie Rake thinks that winning a game is everything. He just follows his passion to win another game by training his team with his brutal method. One of his formats in training session is just running more than 12 laps of football field. According to Spartan players, it is called suicide but Eddie Rake thinks that this is the only way to make his players stronger than any other player in the competition. In fact, what his team needs is a good training method to win the game. The brutal method is not the only one to win the game, but it also needs some techniques to win the game. When he starts training his team brutally, it shows Eddie Rake's id that what he wants is to fulfill his passion to win every single game to make him happy. He is blinded by the sweetness of victory that makes him to continue his brutal training method to train his team, Spartan. The situation happened when halftime in a match of 1987 showed another proof of Eddie Rake's id.

He walked straight up to me, pure hatred in his eyes. I had no idea what to expect. He said, "you miserable excuse for a football player." I said, "Thanks, Coach." As soon as I got the words out, he took his left hand and backhanded me across the face (Grisham 2004:124).

Word “He” from the quotation above refers to Eddie Rake, and word “I” refers to Neely Crenshaw, he is the player in the Spartan team. As Spartan coach, Eddie Rake is a man who does not like to lose in a game. He has his own way to motivate his team to win a game. Even though, sometimes his way to motivate his team is crude or rough. As a beginner in American football coaching, he feels like he has to motivate his team to avoid the defeat. He wants his team not to give up until the end of the game no matter what happens. At that time he punched one of his players to motivate the whole team. In the other hand, he realizes that punching one of his players is a terrible thing, but his id insists him to do it to fulfill his passion which is he wants his team to win the game. Therefore, the id of Eddie Rake is the pleasure principle for him. He will do anything to satisfy himself, no matter if people will agree or not.

Eddie Rake keeps his training session continued with his brutal method to train Spartan team as the following quotation.

During the third round of bleachers, he collapsed between the third and fourth rows on the home side, and never regained consciousness. ...Rake held Scotty's head in his lap while they waited for an eternity to hear a siren. But he was dead in the bleachers, and he was certainly dead when he finally arrived at the hospital (Grisham 2004:62).

The word “he” in the quotation above refers to Scotty Reardon, one of Spartan players. Eddie Rake’s training session is like tortures. His training method causes

someone death. Scotty Reardon is one of the players in Spartan team who dies in the middle of training session. He realizes that his format to train his team is wrong. Scotty's death warns Eddie Rake that his training method is not good enough to train his team. He thinks that after Scotty's death he will never taste to be the winner again. However, after what he has achieved during he serve as coach, he insists to keep training his team with his method. As the Spartan coach, he is the one who has the responsibility to his team. After what happens in the training session, he realizes that his position as coach will be lost. He follows his passion that victory is everything. Therefore, he keeps retaining his position as a coach in order to fulfill his passion and to make him happy.

Eddie Rake's id insists him to take the advantage of a chance for him to be the coach again.

Unfortunately, '93 was reelection year for Reardon, so the whole mess turned into one huge political brawl. There was a strong rumor that Rake himself would run against Reardon. If he got elected, he would anoint himself Coach again and tell the whole world to go to hell (Grisham 2004:67).

Eddie Rake is obsessed with what he has been obtained as long as he worked as coach; he has tasted the glory as the winner. He does not want to be a loser in the eyes of his players or public. He will never let his key to glory go away. Therefore, he takes a chance that can make him the coach again, by participate in Superintendent of Education reelection against Scotty's uncle, John Reardon. He has been followed his id too much, his id insists him to participate the reelection that can satisfy his passion again. Even though, his way to fulfill his passion is not

good for him and someone else. However, Eddie Rake is just a man who wants to help his team to be a winner. The problem is the way he does it is unfit.

Along with time, Eddie Rake's name becomes a legend for the people of Messina. Even though, this is not something that he wants to be. His id brought Scotty's death and also makes him a legend in Messina, even not all people in Messina like him, but some of them admit him as a legend and hero for the Messina. In fact, hero is not the one thing that he looks for. He wants his team to be the best team and to satisfy himself. However, some people of Messina appreciate what he has achieved. Eddie Rake is such a selfish person that always wants to satisfy himself, but every person has his own reason behind their action. Always follows passion is not good for him and the other. In the other hand, his action makes some players in his team and people of Messina thought that he is a hero for the team and for the Messina town.

4.2.1.2 The Ego of Eddie Rake

Ego is a component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. Every people in this world need self-control; the ego evolves from the id and ensures that the impulse of the id can be expressed in a way that is acceptable in the real world. Eddie Rake's ego gives balance to his ambition and role as the mediator between his ambitions with the reality as his consideration to make decision.

The ego of Eddie Rake shows when he starts the first brutal training season at an old church camp.

Forty-one of us signed up for football that year. Coach Rake took us off to an old church camp over in Page County for August drills, and after four days the squad was down to thirty. After a week we were down to twenty-five and some of us were beginning to wonder if we'd survive long enough to field a team. The practices were beyond brutal. (Grisham 2004:163).

Eddie Rake is a man that known as a hero in Messina town, he is the man who helps the Spartan team to its glory. The Spartan team gains its victory because of his training method. From the quotation above, it showed that the Spartan players were not being able to survive in the first brutal training method. Eddie Rake did it because his ambition is to made the the bes team, the ego push him to fulfil what the id wanted. The member Spartan team was decreased after each training season. The players was hated the way Eddie Rake trained them. Most of them have opted out of the team because of the training method. The quotation above also showed that what Eddie Rake did was not one of the traits of a hero.

The way Eddie Rake trained his Spartan team brutally was push by his own ego showed on the following quotation.

Neely was lying on the floor, ice on his nose, ice on his hand, blood running down his ears. We hated Rake like no man has ever been hated. We wanted to kill somebody, and those poor boys from East Pike were the nearest targets (Grisham 2004:125).

Eddie Rake uses the violence way to motivate his team; he attacks one of the Spartan players by hitting Neely Crenshaw to motivate the whole team. The quotation described that what Eddie Rake's ego didn't want to his team defeat in a competition, but the way Eddie Rake to motivate his team has bad influence to the players. Slowly he taught his team that violence was needed to be done to gain

victory. The players who hated him playing football with full of anger because of his violence that he did. He had grown hatred of his players to himself. The way he treated his players was not describing the heroism act. Eddie Rake's ego push him to act violence to fulfil the id.

Eddie Rake never cares about what people said about him, as long as it does not interrupt the training session.

They ran the same plays, heard the same pep talks, got the same lectures, endured the same brutal drills in August. And every one of us at some time became convinced that we truly hated Eddie Rake (Grisham 2004:165).

He follows his id to much that causes all of the problems. From the quotation above, it showed that the ego pushed him to keep continue brutal method. He continued the same drill; it was a violent way to train his team. On the other hand, the Spartan players still hated him because of the way he train team. His ambition not only made him as a hero, but also made him a man who was hated by the people of Messina and his own players. His action that he took had purpose to bring his team win the competition of American football, but the way he did it was unfit because he used the violent way to bring it into reality.

The brutal method kept continues, but the result of the training method was started to show good result.

He put the team on a brutal conditionin' program, ran 'em like dogs all summer, made 'em practice three times a day in August (Grisham 2004:46).

Eddie Rake always thirsts for the taste of victory. He has dream to bring the Spartan team to be the best team in Messina. The description of the quotation showed that the Spartan players felt that they were forced by Eddie to train hard every week. Eddie Rake became hero by help his team gain victory. Even though, the way he trained his players was hard enough or could be called as a torture, but the result of his training method changed the Spartan team into a great team at that time. The effect of the brutal method of Eddie Rake gave positive result. Because of his action he not only became the enemy of the Spartan team, but he also became the hero for the Spartan team.

4.2.1.3 *The Superego of Eddie Rake in the Novel*

Superego is the aspect of personality that holds all the moral standards and ideals that someone gets from their parents and the society. It is about sense of right and wrong. The superego of Eddie Rake represent by the people of Messina. As Messina people said. *For the first time in the history of this town people were asking, 'Why, exactly, do you run kids in a sauna until they puke? (Grisham 2004:63)*. The event in 1992 makes Eddie Rake feels guilty for the rest of his life. The quotation above showed that Messina people blame Eddie Rake for Scotty's death especially Scotty's uncle named John Reardon. The Messina people thought that the way he train his team was unfit. He had a great dream, but he did not know how to bring his dream into reality. No one had known what he felt when his own player died because of him. His superego told him that what he did to train his team was wrong. He regret his mistake that he did to Scotty. Without his

superego he could keep trying to be an American football coach and keep continuing his method to train. His superego helped him to control himself not to do his mistake again.

Before Eddie Rake dead, he writes a short note that he ask to his daughter to read it in his funeral.

The first is Scotty Reardon. I never dreamed I would be responsible for the death of one of my players, but I accept the blame for his death. Holding him in my arms as he passed away is something I have wept over every day since. I have expressed these feelings to his parents, and, with time, I think they have forgiven me (Grisham 2004:161).

The event that happens on the third round of the bleachers is unexpected for Eddie Rake and his team. This situation made him felt responsible, because Scotty dies in the middle of his training method. Inexperience in training an American football team makes him feel guilty. The superego told him that he is the one who has the responsibility for the accident on the bleachers. His superego insists him to apologize to the Scotty's family and write a short letter before he died. Without his superego Eddie Rake cannot apologize for his mistake. The superego of Eddie Rake helps him to think positively and finishes his problem that he has done in the past.

After Eddie Rake is fired, he suffers for his own mistake. *Eddie Rake's not a sweet man, but he is human. He suffered greatly after Scotty's death, and he had no one to turn to (Grisham 2004:75).* Eddie Rake blames himself for what he has done. His superego helps him to control his action, but it is too late. One of Spartan players has become the victim of his own brutal method. Although, he has already

apologized to Scotty's family, he still regrets what he has done to Scotty and all of his team. The great dream that he wants turn in to a nightmare. Eddie Rake's regret it so much that makes him suffer for the rest of his life. From the quotation showed that Eddie Rake could not forgive himself. He sank in the sadness.

The situation where Eddie Rake wants to apologize to one of his team players named Neely Crenshaw. *Rake slipped in one night, long after visiting hours were over. "He tried to cheer me up,"* (Grisham 2004:40). Eddie Rake realizes that punching one of his players is a terrible thing. However, as a crude coach he also has goodness inside him. He feels guilty for what he has done. Beside crude coach, he is a person who lacks of ability to apologize, but he is also not a type of person that likes to show off. One night Eddie Rake slipped in Neely's room to apologize, he didn't want anyone to know how he apologized to Nelly. His superego pushes him to fix his mistake in the past. As ruthless coach he still has a responsibility to his team. He feels responsible about what he has done to all his players in the past.

Eddie Rake also apologizes for what he has done to 1987's team which happened in the locker room when halftime of a game.

"The second involves the state title game in 1987. At halftime, in a fit of rage, I physically assaulted a player, our quarterback. It was a criminal act; one that should have had me banned me from the game forever. I am sorry for my actions. As I watched that team rally against enormous odds, I have never felt such pride, and such pain. That victory was my finest hour. Please forgive me, boys" (Grisham 2004:161).

As a coach Eddie Rake will do anything to make his team gain victory in a game.

He will help his team avoid the defeat. At that time, he has good intention that he

wants to motivate his team, but he does it in the wrong way. What he does is just following his id that insists him to do anything to make him happy. The superego makes him feel guilty after what he did to all of his players. He apologizes for his criminal act that he ever done to one of his players to motivate the whole team. His ego gives balance to his id that makes him realize that he has mistake to all of his players. The superego insists him to apologize to all Spartan players that he ever trained. His superego makes him realize that he has to write a letter to fix his mistake.

There are two things that make him sad for the rest of his life. It is because of Scotty Reardon's Death and when he punched Neely Crenshaw.

I want my players to know that I cherished every one of them. Why would any sane person coach high school football for thirty-four years? For me it was easy. I loved my players. I wish I had been able to say so, but it was simply not my nature (Grisham 2004:161).

Actually Eddie Rake loves the whole players he ever trained, but he never has any intention to express what he feels. On the other hand, it is not his nature to say that he loves all of his players. He shows what he feels by helping his team to gain victory. He trains his team to work harder to gain victory. Besides following his id, he also does it because he loves his team. Not only does to satisfy himself, but he also does not want his team to be looser. His superego warns him that he has to apologize to all his players. In the rest of his life, his superego forces him write the short letter in order to apologize for what he has done when he is alive.

4.2.2 *The Deviation of Heroism*

Raymond Chapman (1973: 114) defines deviation as linguistic usage considered to depart from normal expectations of users of the language. Based on the Chapman explanation above, the writer assume that deviation is with the real meaning.

A hero is someone who has a good influence on the interests of the people. In fact, Eddie Rake never wants to be a hero. All he wants to do is helping Spartan team to win the competition of American football. The deviation of heroism shows when he starts the first brutal training season at an old church camp.

Two weeks later we started two-a-day practices in August, and I have never hurt so much in my life. Rake was right. Skin color didn't matter. He treated us all like dogs, equally (Grisham 2004:168).

The word "I" from the quotation above refers to Reverend Collis. Rake trained his team equally, he didn't care about the skin color. He treated all of the team memberlike a dog in the middle training season. Collis never has an experience that very hurt like the training method. He felt that it was the most terrible experienced that he ever had. A hero would not do such bad things, but what he did was the opposite of nature of a hero. Brutality was not one of the traits of a hero. Because of brutality he made some of the Spartan players quit from American football.

Eddie Rake training sessions are like a torture for the Spartan players, they are forced to train harder than the other teams.

Once a player quit or passed out or was otherwise disqualified, he was forced to sit at midfield and bake under the sun until there was no one left standing (Grisham 2004:30).

Eddie Rake is motivated by his own id that wants to make his team win in all matches. The people of Messina are regarding Eddie Rake as a hero because of he participates in helping his team to gain victory. As hero, he has to train his team properly, but from the quotation above, it showed that how brutal the training method was, anyone who was not strong enough in practice would get a very severe punishment from the coach until the training session over. This situation could be the reason for the players to give up on American football practice. From this situation it could also be the reason for the Spartan players hated him. In the eyes of the people a hero always is praised and loved by many people, but what happened from the quotation was the opposite of hero. As a hero, he was hated by his own players and the people of Messina.

The other proves that shows the opposite of the traits of hero was in the situation when the training method is held.

Number two on the list of dreaded tortures, just behind the Spartan Marathon, was the assault on the bleachers. Every player knew what it meant, and when Rake yelled, "Bleachers," half the team wanted to quit (Grisham 2004:61).

Hero will never torture to help people. The quotation showed that Eddie Rake torture the Spartan players with his brutal training method. His purpose to make his players to be more qualified than any other player. For the player it was horrible torture that made them want to quit from playing American football. He should train his team with the proper training method. Because to be a winner not

only requires hard training method, but it also requires a good playing technique. To be a winner in American football team was great, but what matter is the way to get the victory is need to be done precisely

Another proves that shows the deviation of Eddie Rake heroism was when he likes to do violence.

Rake relished physical contact with his players, but not the slap on the back for a job well done. Rake liked to hit, and no practice session was complete until he angrily threw down his clipboard and grabbed someone by the shoulder pads (Grisham 2004:26).

Violence is not one of hero's traits. A hero not only will never do violence to help people, but also he will always do his action properly and his action will make people feel safe. The description of the quotation above showed that what Eddie Rake did is often to violence. He liked to hit his player in the middle training session, but somehow the people of Messina admitted him as a hero. Hero is supposed to help with a good attitude, but from what happened in the novel showed that the hero was help the people by using violence. The way he trained his player has made his own players hate their own coach.

The deviation of Eddie Rake heroism is also showed in the situation when he assaults his own players.

In thirty-four years as head Coach, Rake had struck only two players off the field. The first had been a famous fistfight in the late sixties between the Coach and a hothead who had quit the team and was looking for trouble, of which he found plenty with Rake. The second had been a cheap shot that landed in the face of Neely Crenshaw (Grisham 2004:27).

Being a hero has to have a wisdom that can resolve any problems without violence, but the situation from the quotation, it showed that Eddie Rake would do anything to get what he wants especially in a winning competition. His ambition to win has made him into a cruel coach. From the quotation above, it also showed that he committed a crime by fighting with one of his players and attacked one of his players named Neely Crenshaw. A hero that known by many people is someone that would never do any criminal act especially hurt someone else to get what he wants.

The other evidence that shows the deviation of Eddie Rake heroism in the novel is showed at the following quotation

"Rake had a problem with the stars," Paul said. "We all knew that. If you won too many awards, set too many records, Rake got jealous. Plain and simple. He worked us like dogs and wanted every one of us to be great, but when guys like Neely got all the attention then Rake got envious" (Grisham 2004:41).

Eddie Rake's envy is one of traits that opposite of the hero's attitude. Envy will cause problem for himself and others. The quotation above showed that he wanted his player to be the great player, but he did not want if his players' was greater than him. Inside his heart he did not want to be a loser among his own players. His jealousy became one of the evidences of the deviation of heroism that occurred in the novel. Even though, with his envious the Spartan players were still respected him as their coach. Somehow the players still admitted Eddie Rake as hero that would always help them.

The brutal method of Eddie Rake has caused one of his players die in the middle of training session.

A lot of people, including many of those who played for him, thought, 'Well, Rake's finally killed a boy.' But a lot of the diehards were saying, 'Hell, that kid wasn't tough enough to be a Spartan.' The town split. It got ugly (Grisham 2004:63).

Eddie Rake's ambition has made one of Spartan players to be the victim of his own training method. A hero will never do any action that put someone's life in danger, especially any action that causes death. The description of the quotation showed that it caused the people of Messina town splitted in to two groups, the one that blamed Eddie Rake for the Scotty's death and the other one that said that Scotty did not deserve to be Spartan player. The action of a hero should make people feel safe and peace, but what he did was the opposite of the heroism act. A hero would never make schism among the people.

The split of the society of the Messina town continue into every corner of the town.

Those of us who played for Rake were caught in the middle. Everyone asked, 'Which side are you on?' No fence straddling, bud, you had to declare if you were for Rake or against him (Grisham 2004:66).

A hero has to prevent disunity among communities. As a hero, he has to give a solution for the problem that he has made, but what Eddie Rake does is making the schism in the Messina town get worst. The quotation showed that the separation between the proponent of Eddie Rake and the other group that against him. The schism was making the separation among the People of Messina and it got worse when the players of Spartan had to choose in which side them were. It

was the one of the evidence that showed the deviation of heroism that happened in the novel.

4.3 The Impact of Eddie Rake's Heroism and the Deviation of Heroism

Eddie Rake's action in the past has gave two impact, the first is the impact of Eddie Rake's heroism, and the second is the impact of the deviation of Eddie Rake's Heroism. both of this impact that depicted in the novel has brought impact for himself and the other characters.

4.3.1 The Impact of Eddie Rake's Heroism

The impact of Eddie Rake's heroism that is depicted in the novel has brought impact for himself and the other characters.

4.3.1.1 The Impact toward Eddie Rake Himself

Eddie Rake's heroism has impact to his own life, the prove that show the impact on the following quotation.

It was Rake, an oversized Rake with wrinkles on the forehead and the familiar scowl around the eyes, yet just a hint of a smile. ...A bronze Eddie Rake, at fifty, not the old man of seventy. (Grisham 2004:10)

Eddia was a graet coach who brought his team in to it's glory. With his discipline training method Spartan team was unstopable, they won many matches. To appriciate his struggle Messina people build a statue of Eddie Rake in front of the football field. Messina people and Spartan player was tough that Eddie Rake was

a hero for Messina town. Without Eddie Rake, American football in Messina was never achieved many victories. Eddie Rake's dream was wanted to bring his team to be the best team ever. After through so many struggle, finally he did it, not only just brought to be the best team, but he also considered as a hero by messina people and the Spartan players.

4.3.1.2 *The Impact toward the Players*

The impact of Eddie Rake heroism was affected one of the players named Reverend Collis. *Once I realized that he truly did not care about the color of my skin*, (Grisham 2004:170). Eddie Rake helped him from the difference skin color. At 70's life was so hard for black people, but after Collis met with coach Rake. His life were getting better. He was treated equally by coach Rake.

The impact of Eddie Rake's heroism is showed in the situation when he encourages one of ex-Spartan member named Nat Sawyer. *He encouraged me to open this place, gave me standard pep talk – have no fear, work harder than the other guy* (Grisham 2004:73). From the quotation, it showed that Eddie Rake helped Nat Sawyer to open cafe and books shop. Although he was not a coach anymore, but he still helped one of ex-Spartan players to achieve his goal. He might not help him materially, but he helped him by giving some advices that encouraged him to gain his dream. This Situation made him thought that Eddie Rake was a hero that would always save him. From the quotation above, it showed that from the deviation of heroism that happened in the novel has give Nat

Sawyer the positive impact and succeed in his business, because of Eddie Rake's advices.

One of the members of the Spartan football team is Mal Brown. Mal Brown is one of the good players among the others; he is wearing Spartan's jersey number 31. Another Eddie Rake's heroism is showed when he saves him from danger. Mal Brown remember what Eddie Taught to him as the following quotation.

When I was hangin' on for my life, under that boat, I didn't think about my momma or my dad or my girlfriend, I thought about Rake. I could hear him barkin' at us at the end of practice when we were runnin' sprints...If you're winnin', never quit. If you're losin', never quit. If you're hurt, never quit, never quit, never quit. You win because you're tougher mentally than the other guy, and you're tougher mentally because your trainin' is superior. If you're winnin', never quit. If you're losin', never quit. If you're hurt, never quit (Grisham 2004:120).

Eddie Rake is a great coach. He teaches to his team is not only useful in football, but also in living a life. The description of the quotation above showed that what Eddie Rake taught to his team was always remembered. The format of the training was very discipline; in the other side, it has its own profit. What he taught to Mal Brown and all of the Spartan players was never give up in any condition. He helped Mal Brown survived from the danger in the middle of war. His lesson that he gave to all of his team was valuable thing. Eddie Rake that known as discipline coach, slowly has become a hero in the eyes of his players. The impact of Eddie Rake's heroism to Mal Brown is that he is saved by Eddie Rake in the middle of war. It also affects on Mal's way of thinking. From the quotation above, it showed when Mal was in danger he didn't think about his family, but he was thinking

about Eddie Rake. He remembered the drill of the training method that taught him to never give up. He thought that Eddie Rake was watching him and yelling at him to never give up in any condition.

4.3.1.3 The Impact toward Messina People

The impact of Eddie Rake's heroism made most of people of Messina loved him for his generosity.

He opened his home to abandoned and abused children. He never made much money as a Coach, but he was generous when someone needed food or clothing or even tuition. He coached youth teams in the summer...he organized fishing rodeos for kids with no fathers” (Grisham 2004:170).

Eddie Rake is known as discipline coach for the Spartan players, the people of Messina also admit him that he is a great coach that help the team to be a winner. He is only ordinary human that has good side inside him. The meaning of the quotation above showed the prove of the impact of the heroism, he was dicipline man when he was train an American football team, but when faced to situation that involve abandon and abuse children he would always help them. Deep inside his heart he was hate injustice. He thought that help each other was need to be done because it was a good thing.

4.3.2 The Impact of the Deviation of Eddie Rake's Heroism

The deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism that is depicted in the novel has brought impact for himself and the other characters.

4.3.2.1 *The Impact toward Eddie Rake Himself*

Eddie Rake's mistake that he did in the past has impact that makes some problems for him. One of the evidence that shows about the impact is Eddie Rake has been hiding from the people of Messina for years. He finds a new world to entertain himself by reading books, it showed on the following quotation. *"...he liked to sneak down here in the mornings for coffee. Guess he figured he was safe because there wasn't exactly a crowd."* (Grisham 2004:74). The deviation of heroism that he did in the past gives him the effect on his own life. It changes his whole life from a great American football coach becomes an ordinary person. Eddie Rake lives the rest of his life by reading books and never discusses about politics or football until the end of his life. The meaning of the quotation above showed that he was avoiding the crowds. He was realized that he had mistakes to the Messina people in the past. He felt embarrassed when he was in the crowd with people. Since he was fired he never wanted to be in the middle of the crowd. His own action had made him become a sad man that always hid from the crowd. He affraid of Messina people who blame him for Scotty's death. He chose to leave American football because of deep inside of his heart he did not want to hurt anyone; he realized that this was for the goodness of himself and someone else. He realized that he was not a good coach in Messina because his way to train his team was brutal and it was unfit to train the team, Spartan.

The other effect of the deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism affect to his own life is showed on the next quotation.

Rake would come in early. We'd sit in the corner over there and talk about books; never football or politics, never gossip. Just

books. He loved the detective stories. When we heard the bell ring on the front door, he would sneak out the back and go home (Grisham 2004:74).

He loves American football more than anything, but his mistake in the past forces him to face the problem that causes him never train American football again. His dream that he always wants has turned into a nightmare that ruin him. The description of the quotation above showed that his mistake in the past had changed him, he always avoided the crowd because he was embarrassed with he had done. On the other hand, it made him found a new world that had nothing to do with American football. Since he had a new hobby he never talked about American football or politics anymore. He was distracted by books that helped him got little bit composure in his life.

The impact of the deviation of heroism is showed on the following quotation.

Eddie Rake's not a sweet man, but he is human. He suffered greatly after Scotty's death, and he had no one to turn to. He prayed a lot, went to Mass every morning. I think fiction helped him; it was a new world. He got lost in books, hundreds of them, maybe thousands." A quick sip. "I miss him, sitting over there, talking about books and authors so he wouldn't have to talk about football (Grisham 2004:75).

Eddie Rake is an ordinary person, not only has a bad side, but he also has good side inside him. The explanation of quotation above showed one of the impacts that he suffers greatly after the death of one of his players named Scotty Reardon. In the past he always followed his id that leads him to some problem in his life. Deviation of heroism that he did in the past not only makes the people hate him,

but also causes one of his players dead. He is afraid to talk about American football because he is the one who causes all of the problems. The only one that can help him from his own nightmare is books, after he read some books he slowly begins to get peace in his life. Therefore, books are the only distraction that makes him forget about American football.

One of the impacts of the deviation of heroism also effects on Eddie Rake's life. *"After they fired Coach Rake, I spent some time with him. He was convinced that he had been treated unfairly. But as the years went by, I think Coach accepted his fate."*(Grisham 2004:171). The impact of the deviation of Eddie Rake's Heroism has big impact for his own life. From the quotation above, it showed that he thought that he should get good response from helping the team, but what he got was unfit for him. He helped the team win so many matches, but what he got was mockery and treated unfairly by the people of Messina. It also showed that he did not realize what he did to the team. In fact, for the players and the people of Messina what he did to the Spartan team was a torture, but he thought that it was helped the team gain the victory. On the other hand, his superego helped him realize that what he did to the Spartan team was wrong, he slowly understood that he should finish his problem by accepting his destiny and decided to avoid from the crowd of the people of Messina.

4.3.2.2 *The Impact toward the Players*

The impact of the deviation of heroism affected the Spartan player as reflected on the following quotation. *And every one of us at some time became convinced that*

we truly hated Eddie Rake (Grisham 2004:165). The word us in the quotation above refers to the players of Spartan. They hated Eddie Rake because the way he train them was very brutal. For Eddie Rake the brutal training methode was the only way to achieve victory, but for the player the training was like torture. It was caused by Eddie Rake's id that wanted to make Spartan team be the best team, but the way he brought his team into it's glory was wrong, and made him hated by his own players.

One of the impacts of the deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism affects on the players, he make most of the players confused.

There is a question I've asked myself a thousand times, and I know that every player has struggled with it too. The question is, 'Do I love Eddie Rake, or do I hate him?' The voice began to crack and fade. Neely closed his eyes, bit his tongue, and tried to summon the strength to finish. Then he wiped his face and said, slowly, "I've answered the question differently every day since the first time he blew his whistle and barked at me (John Grisham 2004:176).

One of Spartan players named Neely Crenshaw is affected by the deviation of Eddie Rake's heroism. Eddie Rake trains them with his brutal method to gain their victory. Because of the training method he is hated by his own players, but sometime the players also love him because he is the man that helps them to gain victory. From the quotation above, it showed that Neely was confused between he loved or hated Eddie Rake. Neely's answer always changed every day when he was asked whether he hated or loved Eddie Rake. He loved Eddie Rake because he was always helped by him to be a better player in American football, but he

hated the way Eddie Rake trained him. What Eddie Rake did in the past was made Neely and the other player confused whether they hate or love Eddie Rake.

4.3.2.3 *The Impact toward Messina People*

The situation that shows another prove of the deviation of heroism is at the end of Eddie Rake's life.

He'd always known that Rake would eventually die, and of course there would be a funeral with hundreds of former players packed around the casket, all wearing their Spartan green, all mourning the loss of a legend they loved (Grisham 2004:5).

The people of Messina and the players of the Spartan team feel sad because of the legend that carries the name of the town and his team is gone. Most people in Messina hate Eddie Rake during his life. They hate Eddie because of his brutality in training his team; it is the wrong way to train and it makes some troubles for Eddie Rake and the people around him. The description of the quotation above showed that the Spartan players and the people of Messina realized that Eddie Rake was their hero that carried the name of the Messina town to be a winner and known by many people. They realized it when Eddie was already buried in his grave. Eddie Rake's deviation has made him hated and loved by the people of Messina and the players.

The other prove that shows the impact of it is showed on the following quotation.

How ironic that the man who put us on the map, the man who did so much to bring so many together, was also the man that

Messina has been fighting over for ten years now. Let's all bury the hatchet, lay down our arms, and make peace over Eddie Rake. We are all one in Christ. And in this wonderful little town, we are one in Eddie Rake. God bless our Coach. God bless you (Grisham 2004:171).

Eddie Rake is a man that tries to bring his dream in to reality, but the way he does it is wrong. He is following his id to much that causes him and the people around him get some problems. He has a good intention to bring the name of Spartan team and Messina town to be a winner, the way he does it is wrong that used brutality to gain it. The description of the quotation above showed that Eddie Rake who brought the name of the Messina town and the name of the Spartan team into its glory was the man who was hated by the people of Messina and even the players of the Spartan itself. At the end of Eddie Rake's life most of the players and the people of Messina realized that Eddie was trying to do the best for his team and his town. Finally, they regretted that they had hated Eddie who had sacrificed so much for his beloved town.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter consists of conclusions to sum up the analysis that the writer has discussed in the previous chapter, while suggestions are meant to emphasize the findings in the analysis to the readers.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis in chapter four, the writer found that the deviation of heroism portrayed in the novel entitled *Bleachers* by John Grisham. It can be shown from the act of one of the characters named Eddie Rake and the responses from the others characters towards Eddie Rake's behavior

After analyzing *Bleachers* through a deep investigation The writer found that there are some conclusions related with this research. The firsts, Eddie Rake's heroism was helped the team almost win in all of the competition. He helped abandoned and abused children. He helped one his player named Reverend Collis from difference skin color.

Second, the writer found the deviation of heroism that Eddie Rake did in the story. He was an American football coach who tried to bring his team in to it's glory. In fact, he succeeded bring in his team to be a winner, but the way he did was hated by his own players. His action made him as the legend of Messina who loved and hated by the Spartan players and the people of Messina.

The deviation of heroism of Eddie Rake gives an impact on him and the other characters. He always hiding from the crowd. He feels guilty to his players and the people of Messina. He was hated by his own players. He does not only make his players train so hard, but he also causes one of his players die. Most of Messina people hated him. Eventough, there are also positive impact from Eddie rake's heroism.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, the writer expects to give contribution to the readers by conducting this study, especially for English Literature students. There are several suggestions that can be presented to investigate about heroism. First, reading and investigating literary works are recommended for the students, especially for the students of literature students, since it will sharpen their intuition about literature and it will improve their skill in studying literature. The writer also suggests in analyzing heroism by using another approach to investigate heroism from different point of view.

Second, the study is recommended for the next researcher. The writer hopes that this study can be used as a reference for those who would arrange a further discussion on the topic of heroism. The writer hopes that by reading this research, the next researcher will understand what heroism is. The writer also hopes that the readers could appreciate a literary works as a leasson to get some moral values to face problems in this world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bernstein, Andrew 2002. *The Philosophical Foundations of Heroism*, available at <https://www.mikementzer.com/heroism.html>

Chapman, Raymond. 1973. *Linguistics and Literature*, in Mbatiah, Mwenda. 2012 *Deviation As A Communicative Strategy In Gamba La Nyoka*. Eastern Africa

Cherry, Kendra. 2015. *The Psychology of Heroism* available at <http://psychology.about.com/od/socialpsychology/a/the-psychology-of-heroism.htm> [accessed 19/04/15]

Endraswara, Suwardi. 2008. *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.

Grisham, John. 2004. *Bleachers*. United Kingdom. Arrow Books.

Hapsari, Kartika Dwi. 2009. *The Aspect of Heroism Reflected in Song Lyrics Go The Distance Sung by Michael Bolton and Hero by Mariah Carey*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Haryanto. 2010. *Struktur Kepribadian Id, Ego dan Superego Sigmund Freud*, available at <http://belajarpsikologi.com/struktur-kepribadian-id-ego-dan-superego-sigmund-freud/> [accessed 20/04/15]

Hornby. A.S,2010. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Eighth Edition*, 328. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Khadra, Amany Hazimah. 2012. *Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud*, available at <http://khadranotes.blogspot.co.id/2012/08/psikoanalisis-sigmund-freud.html> [accessed 20/05/15]

Lombardi, Esther. 2015 *Literature*, available at http://classiclit.about.com/od/literaryterms/g/aa_whatisliter.htm [accessed 18/04/15]

Mbatiah, Mwenda. 2012 *Deviation As A Communicative Strategy In Gamba La Nyoka*. Eastern Africa

Nishi, Yoshiya. 2003. *A Study of Anti-heroism: A Character Analysis of Holly Martins from the film The Third Man (1949)*.

Patton, Michael Quinn & Cochran, Michael. 2002. *A Guide to Using Qualitative Research Methodology* available at https://www.google.co.id/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCAQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Ffieldresearch.msf.org%2Fmsf%2Fbitstream%2F10144%2F84230%2F1%2FQualitative%2520research%2520methodology.pdf&ei=S5tcVZ74CMXWoASop4HwAg&usg=AFQjCNHPAnlhMOxn9Oa_kcv0GINSsdS4og&sig2=qDOEHlrByZsa2mPjnfOTA&bvm=bv.93756505,d.aWw [accessed 20/05/15]

Romaniello, John. 2012. *Understanding Heroism: A Look at Modern Mythology and the (Super) Appeal of Super Heroes*, available at <http://romanfitnesssystems.com/articles/mythology-and-superheroes/> [accessed 19/04/15]

Wolfram, Sybil. 1989. *Philosophical Logic*, Routledge.

Zimbardo, Philip., 2011. *What Makes a Hero?*, available at http://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/what_makes_a_hero [accessed 19/04/15].

Zimbardo, Philip 2015. *Heroic Imagination project : Understanding Heroism*, available at https://www.google.co.id/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CBsQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fb3cdn.net%2Fraproject%2Fed834126c9c0786b1e_93m6i2aqj.pdf&ei=zZJcVenwB5SZoQT104DQCg&usg=AFQjCNHZ1HHSRkEk16xELQVf1dZ8pFPuPA&sig2=DveliZn5b-kBrO0V8XaRdA [accessed 19/04/15].

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SYNOPSIS OF BLEACHERS

Messina High School had thirty-four years of winning football teams under its legendary coach, Eddie Rake. There was one streak of four years in a row when they won every game. Now the coach is dying of cancer and many of his former players have come back to reminisce. They recall his domineering personality, the verbal tongue-lashing when a player missed a tackle, the cruel workouts in full uniform in August. The coach was a tyrant who would accept absolutely no excuses for failure. However, he produced winning teams year after year which made the players into local heroes and the townspeople into fanatical fans.

The former players gather in small groups in the bleachers of the stadium, talking about their current lives and their memories of past glory on the football field. The dialog is excellent, revealing the controversial character of the coach who is always off stage throughout the book. The town policeman describes a brutal experience in Vietnam which he survived only because he had learned from his coach never to give up. Another former player gives credit to the coach for giving him the courage to face the stigma of being openly gay. At the funeral, three players deliver eulogies. This is a particularly difficult assignment for a former star quarterback who has to work through his ambivalent feelings of love and hate for the coach.

APPENDIX 2

OVERALL DATA

No	Quotation	Found			Number of Problem to Answer
		Chapter	Page	Line	
1	He'd always known that Rake would eventually die, and of course there would be a funeral with hundreds of former players packed around the casket, all wearing their Spartan green, all mourning the loss of a legend they loved	Tuesday	5	4	3
2	It was Rake, an oversized Rake with wrinkles on the forehead and the familiar scowl around the eyes, yet just a hint of a smile. ...A bronze Eddie Rake, at fifty, not the old man of seventy.	Tuesday	10	24	3
3	thirty-four years as Coach of the Spartans, 418 wins, 62 losses, 13 state titles, and from 1964 to 1970 an undefeated streak that ended at 84	Tuesday	11	2	1
4	Rake relished physical contact with his players, but not the slap on the back for a job well done. Rake liked to hit, and no practice session was complete until he angrily threw down his clipboard and grabbed someone by the shoulder pads.	Tuesday	26	20	2
5	In thirty-four years as head Coach, Rake had struck only two players off the field. The first had been a famous fistfight in the late sixties between the Coach and a hothead who had quit the team and was looking for trouble, of which he found plenty with Rake. The second had been a cheap shot that landed in the face of Neely Crenshaw.	Tuesday	27	5	2
6	The format was simple—you	Tuesday	30	3	2

	ran until you dropped. Twelve laps were the minimum. Any player unable to complete twelve laps would get the chance to repeat the marathon the next day, and if he failed twice then he was unfit to become a Messina Spartan.				
7	Once a player quit or passed out or was otherwise disqualified, he was forced to sit at midfield and bake under the sun until there was no one left standing.	Tuesday	30	17	2
8	Rake slipped in one night, long after visiting hours were over. "He tried to cheer me up,"	Tuesday	40	9	2
9	"Rake had a problem with the stars," Paul said. "We all knew that. If you won too many awards, set too many records, Rake got jealous. Plain and simple. He worked us like dogs and wanted every one of us to be great, but when guys like Neely got all the attention then Rake got envious."	Tuesday	41	14	2
10	Practice three times a day in August. But when they kicked off in '77 it was a different team. Almost won state.	Tuesday	46	28	1
11	He put the team on a brutal conditionin' program, ran 'em like dogs all summer, made 'em practice three times a day in August. But when they kicked off in '77 it was a different team. Almost won state."	Tuesday	46	26	2
12	Number two on the list of dreaded tortures, just behind the Spartan Marathon, was the assault on the bleachers. Every player knew what it meant, and when Rake yelled, "Bleachers," half the team wanted to quit.	Wednesday	61	1	2
13	During the third round of bleachers, he collapsed between the third and fourth rows on the home side, and never regained consciousness. ...Rake held Scotty's head in his lap while	Wednesday	62	1	2

	they waited for an eternity to hear a siren. But he was dead in the bleachers, and he was certainly dead when he finally arrived at the hospital.				
14	A lot of people, including many of those who played for him, thought, 'Well, Rake's finally killed a boy.' But a lot of the diehards were saying, 'Hell, that kid wasn't tough enough to be a Spartan.' The town split. It got ugly.	Wednesday	63	20	2
15	For the first time in the history of this town people were asking, 'Why, exactly, do you run kids in a sauna until they puke?'	Wednesday	63	15	2
16	Those of us who played for Rake were caught in the middle. Everyone asked, 'Which side are you on?' No fence straddling, bud, you had to declare if you were for Rake or against him."	Wednesday	66	28	2
17	Unfortunately, '93 was reelection year for Reardon, so the whole mess turned into one huge political brawl. There was a strong rumor that Rake himself would run against Reardon. If he got elected, he would anoint himself Coach again and tell the whole world to go to hell.	Wednesday	67	25	2
18	he liked to sneak down here in the mornings for coffee. Guess he figured he was safe because there wasn't exactly a crowd." (Grisham 2004:73)"	Wednesday	73	30	3
19	He encouraged me to open this place, gave me standard pep talk – have no fear, work harder than the other guy	Wednesday	73	27	3
20	Rake would come in early. We'd sit in the corner over there and talk about books; never football or politics, never gossip. Just books. He loved the detective stories. When we heard the bell ring on the front door, he would sneak out the back and go	Wednesday	74	16	3

	home."				
21	Eddie Rake's not a sweet man, but he is human. He suffered greatly after Scotty's death, and he had no one to turn to.	Wednesday	75	24	2
22	Eddie Rake's not a sweet man, but he is human. He suffered greatly after Scotty's death, and he had no one to turn to. He prayed a lot, went to Mass every morning. I think fiction helped him; it was a new world. He got lost in books, hundreds of them, maybe thousands." A quick sip. "I miss him, sitting over there, talking about books and authors so he wouldn't have to talk about football."	Wednesday	75	24	3
23	When I was hangin' on for my life, under that boat, I didn't think about my momma or my dad or my girlfriend, I thought about Rake. I could hear him barkin' at us at the end of practice when we were runnin' sprints...If you're winnin', never quit. If you're losin', never quit. If you're hurt, never quit, never quit. You win because you're tougher mentally than the other guy, and you're tougher mentally because your trainin' is superior. If you're winnin', never quit. If you're losin', never quit. If you're hurt, never quit	Thursday	120	14	3
24	He walked straight up to me, pure hatred in his eyes. I had no idea what to expect. He said, "You miserable excuse for a football player.' I said, 'Thanks, Coach.' As soon as I got the words out, he took his left hand and backhanded me across the face.	Thursday	124	5	2
25	Neely was lying on the floor, ice on his nose, ice on his hand, blood running down his ears. We hated Rake like no man has ever been hated. We wanted to	Thursday	125	22	2

	kill somebody, and those poor boys from East Pike were the nearest targets.				
26	I want my players to know that I cherished every one of them. Why would any sane person coach high school football for thirty-four years? For me it was easy. I loved my players. I wish I had been able to say so, but it was simply not my nature.	Friday	161	4	2
27	The first is Scotty Reardon. I never dreamed I would be responsible for the death of one of my players, but I accept the blame for his death. Holding him in my arms as he passed away is something I have wept over every day since. I have expressed these feelings to his parents, and, with time, I think they have forgiven me.	Friday	161	15	2
28	The second involves the state title game in 1987. At halftime, in a fit of rage, I physically assaulted a player, our quarterback. It was a criminal act, one that should have had me banned me from the game forever. I am sorry for my actions. As I watched that team rally against enormous odds, I have never felt such pride, and such pain. That victory was my finest hour. Please forgive me, boys"	Friday	161	25	2
29	Forty-one of us signed up for football that year. Coach Rake took us off to an old church camp over in Page County for August drills, and after four days the squad was down to thirty. After a week we were down to twenty-five and some of us were beginning to wonder if we'd survive long enough to field a team. The practices were beyond brutal	Friday	163	5	2
30	Evidently our execution had not been perfect. He told us to keep	Friday	164	3	2

	our gear on, and after the crowd left we came back to this field and practiced until midnight. We ran two plays until all eleven guys got everything perfect. Our girlfriends were waiting. Our parents were waiting. It was nice to win the game, but folks were beginning to think Coach Rake was crazy.				
31	They ran the same plays, heard the same pep talks, got the same lectures, endured the same brutal drills in August. And every one of us at some time became convinced that we truly hated Eddie Rake.	Friday	165	9	2
32	And every one of us at some time became convinced that we truly hated Eddie Rake.	Friday	165	11	3
33	Two weeks later we started two-a-day practices in August, and I have never hurt so much in my life. Rake was right. Skin color didn't matter. He treated us all like dogs, equally/	Friday	168	20	2
34	Coach Rake would come to our church and work in our outreach programs. He opened his home to abandoned and abused children. He never made much money as a Coach, but he was generous when someone needed food or clothing or even tuition.	Friday	170	25	1
35	He opened his home to abandoned and abused children. He never made much money as a Coach, but he was generous when someone needed food or clothing or even tuition. He coached youth teams in the summer...he organized fishing rodeos for kids with no fathers”	Friday	170	27	3
36	Once I realized that he truly did not care about the color of my skin,	Friday	170	17	3
37	Once I realized that he truly did not care about the color of my skin, then I knew I would follow him anywhere. He hated	Friday	170	17	1

	injustice				
38	He organized fishing rodeos for kids with no fathers. Typically, he never sought recognition for any of this	Friday	171	3	1
39	“After they fired Coach Rake, I spent some time with him. He was convinced that he had been treated unfairly. But as the years went by, I think Coach accepted his fate.”	Friday	171	8	3
40	How ironic that the man who put us on the map, the man who did so much to bring so many together, was also the man that Messina has been fighting over for ten years now. Let's all bury the hatchet, lay down our arms, and make peace over Eddie Rake. We are all one in Christ. And in this wonderful little town, we are one in Eddie Rake. God bless our Coach. God bless you.	Friday	171	14	3
41	There is a question I've asked myself a thousand times, and I know that every player has struggled with it too. The question is, 'Do I love Eddie Rake, or do I hate him?' The voice began to crack and fade. Neely closed his eyes, bit his tongue, and tried to summon the strength to finish. Then he wiped his face and said, slowly, "I've answered the question differently every day since the first time he blew his whistle and barked at me	Friday	176	23	3