

Character Development of the Main Character in Edgar Allan Poe's Selected Short Stories

Yeni Ermina¹, Muhammad Natsir², Fatimah Muhajir³

^{1,2,3}English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Mulawarman University

Email: ynierm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In literary works, characters undergo significant changes in their life. Some aspects influenced the changes personality of the characters. One of the literary works that showed this situation is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe. The researcher analyzed the main character of each short story from Edgar Allan Poe. They are *The Black Cat*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, and *William Wilson*. This research aimed to find the characterization and personality development of the main character in Poe's selected short stories. Hence, the researcher used Kenan's characterization theory and Hurlock's personality development. This research used qualitative research design and content analysis study as an approach. The researcher found the characteristics of the main character: sensitive, impulsive, uncontrollable behavior, easily tempered, insane, anxious and stubborn. Those are presented through indirect characterizations: action, external appearance, and environment. From the characterization, the main character in Poe's selected short stories changed from good to bad, affecting character changes. In the first short story, *The Black Cat*, the personality development happened because the character "I" was influenced by alcohol. In the second short story, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, the personality development happened because the "I" character got irritated by the old man's eye. In the third short story *William Wilson*, the personality development happened because William was influenced by his environment, which is a significant influence as he got ignored by his family.

Keywords: character development, characterization, personality development, short stories

ABSTRAK

*Dalam karya sastra, tokoh mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dalam kehidupannya. Beberapa aspek mempengaruhi perubahan kepribadian para tokoh. Salah satu karya sastra yang menunjukkan keadaan tersebut adalah cerpen karya Edgar Allan Poe. Peneliti menganalisis karakter utama dari setiap cerita pendek dari Edgar Allan Poe, yaitu *The Black Cat*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, dan *William Wilson*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakterisasi dan perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utama dalam cerpen-cerpen pilihan Poe. Oleh karena itu, peneliti menggunakan teori karakterisasi dari Kenan dan pengembangan kepribadian dari Hurlock. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif dan studi analisis isi sebagai pendekatan. Peneliti menemukan karakteristik tokoh utama: sensitif, impulsif, perilaku tidak terkendali, mudah marah, gila, cemas dan keras kepala. Hal-hal tersebut disajikan melalui karakterisasi secara tidak langsung: tindakan, penampilan luar, dan lingkungan. Dari karakterisasi tersebut, tokoh utama dalam cerpen-cerpen pilihan Poe berubah dari baik menjadi buruk, sehingga mempengaruhi perubahan karakter. Dalam cerpen pertama, *The Black Cat*, perkembangan kepribadian terjadi karena karakter "I" dipengaruhi oleh alkohol. Dalam cerpen kedua, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, perkembangan kepribadian terjadi karena karakter "I" terganggu oleh tatapan mata lelaki tua itu. Dalam cerpen ketiga *William Wilson*, perkembangan kepribadian terjadi karena William dipengaruhi oleh lingkungannya, yang merupakan pengaruh yang signifikan karena ia diabaikan oleh keluarganya.*

Kata Kunci: pengembangan karakter, karakterisasi, perkembangan kepribadian, cerpen

A. INTRODUCTION

Few aspects in life, such as pets, plants, movies or films, and even humans, have evolved. People learn new things and do new things as they grow older and go through some changes that help shape who they are now. When this happens to people in literature, it is called character development. Characters in literary works can also undergo significant behavioral changes, especially if the characters in the story are dramatic.

The researcher chose character development as the topic. Taylor stated that character development is a change or growth process of character personality that represents particular attributes (66). It describes the possibility of someone's personality, behavior, or mind changing from bad to good or good to bad. In this research, the researcher tried to discover the behavior and personality changes that make the main character turn into a bad person and do bad things.

The object of this research is a short story from Edgar Allan Poe. They are *The Black Cat*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, and *William Wilson*, written by Edgar Allan Poe. *The Black Cat* is the first short story told by the narrator, the main character himself, and the character stand as "I" in the short story. The main character "I" is a nice person, an animal lover, and becomes a friend with his pets. He marries a woman that also an animal lover. This couple has several

pets; one of his favorites is Pluto, the cat. Until one day, he changes to be someone he is not, and he does something terrible to his favorite pet Pluto, and his wife. *The Tell-Tale Heart* is the second short story similar to *The Black Cat*. The main character in this story also does not have a name and stands as “I”; he has a neighbor, a blind older man. The old man is a good neighbor, and he is so nice and never does something terrible to him. He is good to his neighbor until he feels irritated by the older man’s eye. He thinks that the older man’s eye is like a vulture. He wants to get rid of that older man’s eye, which always haunts him. One night, he decides to do something terrible to his neighbor. The last short story is *William Wilson*. This short story is a little bit different from the short stories before. The main character in this story is imaginative and quick-tempered. He has such uncontrollable behavior because his family ignores him. He always daydreams or hallucinates about a person he creates based on his own imagination that looks exactly like him. This person is also named William Wilson and has the same look and behavior, but somehow he does not really like this person who is his alter ego. His alter ego always follows him around and whispers about bad things.

These short stories are interesting to analyze, especially about the change of personality that happened in the story from the beginning until the end. Each short story has similarities in character and characterization because each story focuses on the main character and is mainly told by the narrator. The story has the same rhyme like the main character changes their behavior and becomes a bad person.

Edgar Allan Poe’s short stories almost contain many murder scenes, horror, mystery, psychological value, and madness because, in his background, he has a life story full of suffering. Edgar Allan Poe is also a writer, poet, and literary critic. Poe is known for haunting narration. Some of his famous literary works are *The Black Cat*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, *William Wilson*, etc. His dark literary works are often associated with his tragic life. He was left by his father when he was nine months, and unfortunately, his mother died when he was three. He enrolled at the University of Virginia but dropped out due to poverty. Even though he was a successful writer, he spent his life being an alcoholic, and this case contains on his works his short stories such as *The Black Cat* and *William Wilson*.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Short Story

A short story is one of literary works. According to Poe, the short story must be of such length as to be reading one sitting, must create a single effect, must not contain one word that in meaning or tone fails to point to that preconceived effect and must be convey the impression of finality so that the reader desires neither an opening other than that provided nor a continuation beyond the final sentence (17). Short story is more pointed than longer, and it can be read in one sitting. Short story has small number of character and it does not have complicated plot. The story focuses on the plot that shows specific problem or what happens

in the story. Short story has unique plot to impress the reader or makes it more fun to be read so that the reader desires to open another page until the story ends.

2. Character

According to Abrams, the character is the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, and is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue, and from what they do the action (32). A character may say things just so the reader can be told and understand the plot of the story. A writer uses a character for some purposes; a character may be associated with objects or actions for the purpose to connect with the theme of the story.

3. Characterization

According to Kenan, characterization is a component within an element of literature that describes character traits (61). These traits are used to analyze and determine how a character is described in a story. Kenan stated that there are two common ways the author can characterize the characters in the story. In this case, the characterizations are displayed in the direct and indirect presentation.

- a. **Direct definition:** a characterization process that defines the naming of a character's qualities through accurate voice in the text (Kenan, 62). It means that this characterization indicates the character trait based on the actual text in literary work.
- b. **Indirect presentation:** a characterization to display a description of the character trait (Kenan 63). This characterization describes traits of a character through the external appearance of the character and the character's thought within the story. Kenan divided four aspects of indirect presentation in the following discussion: First, Action is a behavioural attribute that indicates what the character does. Second, Speech is an indicator of indirect presentation in a conversation that can indicate character traits through content and form. Third, External Appearance is used to describe character-trait that describes traits through the physical appearance of the character, and it includes bearing, dress, and look. Last, The Environment is a character's physical surroundings such as room, house, street, town, etc. As well as a human environment like family, social class is also often used trait-connoting metonymies.

4. Personality Development

Taylor stated that character development is a change or growth process of personality changes that represents particular attributes (66). It is development is the process of a character's personality changing from a bad to a good or a good to a bad state, which is impacted by psychological variables or fundamental features. Character development is a change of personality, behaviour and mind of characters.

Hurlock said in some conditions a person will try to change or improve his or her personality patterns. Hurlock divided changes in personality pattern into three major categories. First, some changes are for the better and the worse. Second, some are quantitative and qualitative. Third, some occur slowly while some rapidly (120-122).

a. Better versus Worse

Personality changes for the better or the worse reflect the kind of life adjustments the individual is making at the time. The more pronounced the changes, the more indicative they are of how the person is adjusting (120). It means a person's personality will change for better or worse depending on what decision in life will they make or do.

b. Quantitative versus Qualitative

In qualitative changes, an already-present trait usually an undesirable one is replaced by another trait a desirable one (121). She gives an example in the case of selfishness, a qualitative change would mean that selfishness was eliminated and replaced with generosity. While in quantitative changes, characteristics already present are reinforced, strengthened, or weakened. In other words, the personality which is naturally within a person, then changes after the person through some significant changes in life or in making decisions for their life.

c. Slowly versus Rapidly

Hurlock states that changes are regarded as slow if they are barely perceptible, while rapid changes are readily apparent to all (122-123). Usually personality changes are slow and gradual. They are slow even in childhood before the personality pattern has become well set because every change involves the breaking of a new habit to replace. Rapid changes are usually found in any ages and it can be a danger signal.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This research used qualitative research. According to Flick, qualitative research is a research that analyzes the subjective meaning of a problem or event by collecting non-standard data and using text and images rather than numbers and statistics for analyzing them (472). The results of data are written in the form of words, not in the form of numbers.

Furthermore, in this research, the researcher used a content analysis study defined by Leedy and Ormord (155). They stated that a detailed and systematic examination of the contents of a particular material body identifies patterns, themes, or biases. This research was portrayed in specific contents of the necessary data that characterize the theories this research accounts for, which was characterization, especially in the analysis of character developments.

2. Data and Data Source

In this research, the researcher used selected short stories from Edgar Allan Poe entitled *The Black Cat*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, and *William Wilson* as the data sources. This

short story is a second edition written by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 2013. Furthermore, the data in this research were taken from dialogues and narrations that show the specific change in the main character's personality.

3. Research Instrument

This research used the researcher herself as the research instrument. According to Patton's quotation in Steward, the researcher is the instrument and that is why the credibility of qualitative research findings relies to a great extent on the researcher's skill (293). For that reason, the instrument of this research was the researcher itself who has a role in collecting and analyzing the character development in Poe's selected short stories.

4. Data Collection

There are several steps that the researcher would do. First, the researcher read the story and focused on the text. Second, the researcher focused on finding the characteristics and personality changes in the story of the main character. Third, the researcher tried to find the journals, thesis, and theories from others that had relation and similarities with the research topic to make this research valid. Fourth, the researcher classified the data and provided coding. *The Black Cat* short story would be SS1, *The Tell-Tale Heart* would be SS2, and *William Wilson* would be SS3.

5. Data Analysis

According to Miles & Huberman, the qualitative method provides a wide description of the process happening in the field being observed. Miles & Huberman categorized three steps in analyzing the qualitative data (10). The first step is data reduction. The collected data is selected, focused, simplified, abstracted, and transformed in this step. In this research, the researcher focused on the data, then selected and simplified the data that shows character developments of the main characters based on characterization theory by Rimmon Kenan and personality development theory by Elizabeth Hurlock.

After reducing the data, the next step in analyzing process is displaying the data that have been reduced. This step is known as a data display which is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. By that statement, the researcher chose an appropriate way to show her data according to what she sticks out in conclusion.

The last step is conclusion drawing/verification. After finishing data reduction and data display, the last step to analyze the data in this research refers to a conclusion. In this final step, the researcher concluded the result of this research based on the analysis.

6. Triangulation

Triangulation is a method for establishing reliability by checking the proposition more often. According to Denzin (214) triangulation is not a strategy of validation, but it is an

alternative to validation. Further, Denzin defined triangulation into four basic types; those are data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methods triangulation (214-215).

- a. Data triangulation is the use of variety of data sources including time, space, and person in research.
- b. Investigator triangulation is the strategy in finding research uses two or more persons independently to analyze same the data and compare in the finding (Patton 468).
- c. Theory triangulation is using multiple theoretical perspective in a research or hypotheses when examining a situation or phenomenon (Patton 470). This triangulation is using some perspective from more than one expert.
- d. Methods triangulation is method to comparing data collection in a study through some kind of quantitative method and some kind of qualitative method (Patton 464).

These four types of triangulation are the method to help credibility and validity the data in a research. Based on four basic types of triangulation proposed by Denzin, the researcher applies one of them, which is theory triangulation. The researcher applies theory triangulation because the researcher uses more than one theory to validate this research.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characterization

This characterization has four categories to characterize the character: action, speech, external appearance, and environment. The researcher applied three of them: action, external appearance, and environment, to reveal the acts and find the traits of the main character in Poe's selected short story. In the action part, Kenan divided the theory into three kinds: the act of commission, the act of omission, and the contemplated act.

a. The Act of Omission in *The Black Cat*

The act of omission is an act where their act is to harm other characters (63). The act of omission is part of the action in characterization theory. To reveal the characteristic of the main character in the short stories, there are few aspects of action that found in Poe's selected short stories. They are explained below:

1. Harm Other Characters

The researcher found few data that showed the main character's actions that harm other characters in Poe's selected short stories. An action is used to describe a character's characteristics through her or his action in the literary work. In this indicator, the main character "I" did something terrible to his favorite pet, the cat, Pluto.

Data 1

“I took a small knife out of my coat and opened it. Then I took the poor animal by the neck and with one quick movement I cut out one of its fear-filled eyes!” (SS1 paragraph 7).

The narration above showed the main character’s action toward his favorite pet, Pluto. He killed Pluto brutally. This action is caused by the “I” character assuming that Pluto tried to avoid him. It made him mad, and he took action to murder Pluto brutally. The main character’s action was influenced by his ego, where he could not control his mind. It showed that the main character “I” was sensitive because of small things that bothered him.

b. The Act of Omission in *The Tell-Tale Heart*

1. Harm Other Characters

The following analysis is the action of harming other characters in *The Tell-Tale Heart*. The researcher found two data that showed the act of omission in *The Tell-Tale Heart's* main character. In this indicator, the main character killed the old man with excitement because he was waiting for this moment to finally come to the old man’s room to kill him and close his eye forever.

Data 3

“The time had come! I rushed into the room, crying, “Die! Die!” The old man gave a loud cry of fear as I fell upon him and held the bedcovers tightly over his head. Still his heart was beating; but I smiled as I felt that success was near. For many minutes that heart continued to beat; but at last the beating stopped. The old man was dead. I took away the bedcovers and held my ear over his heart. There was no sound. Yes, He was dead! Dead as a stone. His eye would trouble me no more!” (SS2 paragraph 11)

From the narration above, the main character killed the old man by covering his head with bedcovers, and he was cautious about making sure whether the sound of his heartbeat had stopped or not. It can be seen that the main character changed drastically as soon as he killed the old man sadistically. He enjoyed what he did to the old man. He was satisfied knowing the old man was dead because those terrible eyes would not bother him anymore. The action showed that there is something wrong with the main character, showing he is insane based on what he did.

c. External Appearance in *William Wilson*

External appearance described the character trait in a narrative text through the character's physical appearance, such as bearing, dress, and look (67). In this indicator, the researcher found one data that showed external appearance in *William Wilson's* short story.

This indicator showed William Wilson found someone who had the same look and behavior as him. William got angry because he did not like his friends always saying he had a twin that looked exactly like him.

Data 5

“The other boys often thought that my actions and my belongings were his, and his were mine. My anger grew stronger with every happening that showed that William Wilson and I were alike, in body or in mind. I had not then discovered the surprising fact that we were of the same age; but I saw that we were of the same height, and I saw that in form and in face we were also much the same”.(SS3 paragraph 6-7)

From the narration above, William Wilson stated that even his school friends noticed that he and a man who looked like him had so much in common. Not only for how they look but also for how they behave. These similarities that he found through this other character he created made him anxious and angry, triggering him. It can be said from the external appearance that William Wilson is a character that got tempered and offended easily. It was because he did not like the other character because they got so much in common, and it bothered him.

d. Environment in *William Wilson*

In *William Wilson*, the researcher found data showing his characteristics through the environment. When he was young, William was known as a troublemaker because he liked to rule others. His family ignored him and they gave up on him because he never listened to his family and became a rebel.

Data 6

“I am one of a family well known for their busy minds. As a small child I showed clearly that I too had the family character. As I became older it grew more powerful in me. For many reasons it became a cause of talk among friends, and the hurt it did me was great. I wanted people always to do things my way; I acted like a wild fool; I let my desires control me.” (SS3 paragraph 3)

From the narration above, William stated that he was a troublemaker because he always did something that made his parents ignore him. After all, they were tired of everything he did. The main character, William Wilson, has been a stubborn kid. Until he grew up, he still lived with his own rules. He did not like being told by people about everything he did. People around him, including his family, felt his behavior was so uncontrollable. He wanted to take control over everything based on his desires. In this

indicator, William was described as a troublemaker and stubborn when he did not like being told, and he wanted to rule people and live with his own rules. It showed that the environment had given bad influence on William Wilson where he did not accept a support system from his parents, and all he got was ignored by his parents and family.

2. Character Development

The researcher used the personality development theory by Elizabeth Hurlock to analyze the character development of each main character. She stated that a person would change or improve his personality patterns in some conditions.

a. Better versus Worse in *The Black Cat*

In *The Black Cat* short story, the main character “I” stated that since he was young, he has loved animals, especially his pet. He loved those animals because he felt like those animals could give him a special kind of pure love to him. Afterward, he married a woman who was also an animal lover. They had several pets, and his favorite pet is named Pluto, the black cat.

Data 8

“When I was a child I had natural goodness of soul which led me to love animals – all kinds of animals, but especially those animals we call pet.”
(SS1 paragraph 3)

This data showed that the character “I” loved animals since he was young. It shows that the main character was a soft-hearted person. He was such a loving person who liked sharing his love with all his pets. He stated that since he was a child, he had natural goodness of soul, which means he was such a kind person that showed his characteristic was flat. “I” character had a pure kind of soul from a child until now.

Data 9

“I was quite young when I married. You will understand the joy I felt to find that my wife shared with me my love for animals. Quickly she got for us several pets of the most likeable kind. We had birds, some goldfish, a fine dog, and a cat. The cat was a beautiful animal, of unusually large size, and entirely black. I named the cat Pluto, and it was the pet I liked best. I alone fed it, and it followed me all around the house. It was even with difficulty that I stopped it from following me through the streets.” (SS1 paragraph 4-5)

Data above showed that the “I” character explained how it feels to have something to share the love. From his statement, he was an animal lover. He loved animals and shared his home with his pets. He got several pets, but the one he loved the most was the cat, Pluto. The narration showed how close his relationship with his wife and his pet was. They were like a complete family where they were grateful to have each other as a small family. He was not

just a soft-hearted person but also caring to his wife and his pets. At the beginning of the story, the “I” character did not show many changes.

b. Better versus Worse in *The Tell-Tale Heart*

The second short story, *The Tell-tale Heart* is similar to *The Black Cat*. The main character stands as “I” character. He was a nice, warm, friendly, and loving man. It can be seen through the narration that showed how he treated his neighbor nicely. He never hated his neighbor, the old blind man. He was caring to his neighbor, he always checked him up every day.

Data 12

“During all of that week I was as friendly to the old man as I could be, and warm, and loving. And every morning I went to his room, and with a warm, friendly voice I asked him how he had slept. He could not guess that every night, just at twelve, I looked in at him as he slept.” (SS2 paragraph 4-6)

He was nice to his neighbor, as seen from the narration that he was constantly checking his neighbor. He also stated that he even secretly came to the old man’s room every night to check the old man and thought about what possibly horrible things he could do to the old man. The idea just entered his mind as soon as he started to get annoyed by the old man’s eye. He hated the old man’s eye, and it kept him thinking about something he wanted to do, like how to murder the old man. He got irritated by the eye, and he stated that the old man’s eye is like something horrible that at any time will hit him. The main character's personality developed from a warm, friendly, caring, and loving person to an insane or morbid person. The main character's personality developed from better to worse. He did something terrible to his neighbor for the reason that does not make sense. He murdered the old man just because of his eye.

Data 13

“It is impossible to say how the idea first entered my head. There was no reason for what I did. I did not hate the old man; I even loved him. He had never hurt me. I did not want his money. I think it was his eye. His eye was like the eye of a vulture, the eye of one of those terrible birds that watch and wait while an animal dies, and then fall upon the dead body and pull it to pieces to eat it. When the old man looked at me with his vulture eye a cold feeling went up and down my back; even my blood became cold. And so, I finally decided I had to kill the old man and close that eye forever!” (SS2 paragraph 3)

The narration above clearly stated how much he hated the old man’s eye. He got annoyed and distracted by the old man’s eye. There was nothing wrong with the old man until

the main character noticed one thing that was the old man's eye. He thinks it was so intimidating, and he wanted to keep that eye closed forever. The main character's personality changed because of the old man's eye.

c. Quantitative versus Qualitative in *William Wilson*

The last short story is *William Wilson*. In this short story, the main character is named William Wilson. The story is most told by the narrator, which also stands as the main character. William was imaginative, always daydreaming about another person who looked and behaved like him and even had the same name. William is such an anxious person because he always gets triggered by the character that he created. He could not stop imagining the character and got angry because he felt the character always followed and dictated to him. They always got into an argument because they were both such stubborn that they always wanted to win the argument. However, somehow William liked it because he thinks that the other character is the only one who can understand him from many people around him that are close to him, including his family.

Data 14

“Men usually become bad by degrees. But I let all goodness fall from me in a single moment, as if I had dropped a coat. From small acts of darkness I passed, in one great step, into the blackest evil ever known. Listen while I tell of the one cause that made this happen. Death is near, and its coming has softened my spirit. I desire, in passing through this dark valley, the understanding of other men. I wish them to believe that I have been, in some ways, in the power of forces beyond human control. I wish them to find for me, in the story I am about to tell, some small fact that proves I could have done only what I did.” (SS3 paragraph 2 part one)

The narration showed that William explained how he went through the hard times in his life. He said he tried so hard to control his mind to avoid making the wrong decision. He also stated that men usually become bad by degree, but in this case, it did not happen to him because he let his ego control his action and his desire control his mind.

According to Hurlock, personality development has three patterns of seeing someone's personality changes for the better and the worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slowly versus rapidly. In this case, William's personality is categorized as qualitative changes. In qualitative changes, an already-present trait usually an undesirable one is replaced by another trait usually a desirable one (121). It means that William has such uncontrollable behavior and likes to rule people to follow his desire and ego since he was a child. He was stubborn and did not get much affection and attention from his family, making him irresponsible and stubborn and only do what he wanted without caring what people told him. His undesirable personality is replaced with his desirable traits. William's personality worsened when he grew older and

met the guy who was his imaginative friend. William was also anxious about the presence of this man. He became someone who had trouble controlling his emotions.

E. CONCLUSION

This research focuses on each main character's personality development in Poe's selected short stories. This research has two problem formulations: describing characterization and explaining the main character's personality development.

The first analysis discusses the characteristics of each main character in Poe's selected short stories. The researcher found the traits that are described through three indicators of indirect presentation: external appearance and environment. Based on the three indicators, the researcher found similarities in Poe's selected short stories: sensitive, impulsive, uncontrollable, unstable behavior, easy tempered, insane, anxious, and stubborn. First, the main character is sensitive and impulsive in *The Black Cat* and *The Tell-Tale Heart* short story. Each main character trait is shown through an act when the main character decides to kill his beloved person and his neighbor because of difficulty controlling emotions. In *The Black Cat*, the main character kills his wife and his favorite cat Pluto because alcohol influenced him. While in *The Tell-Tale Heart*, the main character kills his neighbor because he gets irritated by the old man's eye. In *William Wilson*, the character is imaginative, anxious, stubborn, and has uncontrollable behavior. These are shown when he created someone with the same look and behavior as him; not only that, but the character he created also has the same name. This man always follows William and whispers bad things.

The second analysis is a discussion about personality development that shows the development of the main character's personality using Elizabeth's theory. This theory has three patterns of how to reveal someone's personality. They are better versus worse, qualitative versus quantitative, and slowly versus rapidly. From these patterns, two patterns gave influence the main character's personality development which two of these patterns have a relation with the characters in order to reveal their personality. In Edgar Allan Poe's selected short stories, the main character's characteristics influenced the development process, which explained the main character's condition from beginning to end. It explained their transformation process from good character to bad character.

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