

Characters' Personality Analysis on "A Grave in Gaza" by Matt Beynon Rees

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the personality and existence of every character in the novel "A Grave in Gaza". The research is called qualitative approach. This research is based on psychological approach to analyze characters' personality and philosophy of existentialism to analyze characters' personality through their personal existence because the psychological approach is able to deconstruct and elaborate the traits of characters whereas philosophy of existentialism works for identifying the existence of every character in the novel "A Grave in Gaza". Finally, the research result states that the characters of this novel are heterogeneous. They have the particular characteristics in acting and interacting each other. Omar Yussef Sirhan and Magnus Wallender as the main characters can be called the ones who are independent, responsible and kind. They do the best what should to do, whereas Eyad Masharawi, Adnan Maki, Hussein and Al Fara as minor characters also have different characteristics. Maki is very critical but Maki is arrogant because of his power. Hussein is categorized as the one who wants to be honored very much but Al Fara is the idealist person. Therefore, what the novel wants to deliver is that becoming men should be able to show the humbleness and politeness. Lives must be based on the social norms so that men can be on the right manner. Giving good contribution for the public interest is one of life destination as the good deed.

Keywords: Character, Psychology of Personality, and Existentialism

1. Introduction

Initially, some theorists draw skeptical conclusion that literature cannot be studied at all. It only can be enjoyed and appreciated. It means that literature is the subject that only describes something imaginatively without using the rule such like in mathematics and the like. More ironically, there is a similar skeptical assumption that states that those who choose literary study as their interest are considered as students being afraid of or lack or statistic. It means that the students who take the literary study are because of weakness to use quantitative approach in research. In the other words, literary research and study are supposed in inferior sense (Wellek and Warren, 1990). However, something to remember that is literature actually not only talks about imagination but also relates to anything real in life.

It teaches human being how to live well and to celebrate the process of life which is wise. That is why; literature is created to communicate the messages of life manifested in literature. Novel is one of the forms of literary work that can communicate the messages of its author to the readers. Novel has some elements such as character, conflict, theme, plot and so forth. Character as one of them plays a main role to construct a plot of story with conflicts. Each character has personal traits and attitude to make story become real as the life to send the author's message about the value of life (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:1).

Therefore, the researcher aims to describe further the characters in the novel of *A Grave in Gaza*. Through the story of the novel, this study has the objective to identify characters' personality in "A Grave in Gaza" from the perspective of analytic of psychology theory and to identify the existence of characters' personality in "A Grave in Gaza" from the philosophy of existentialism. It is a novel written by Matt Beynon Rees in 2008, a journalist in England. Clearly, this novel is a political adventure done by Omar Yussef Sirhan a headmaster of one of schools in Bethlehem, assigned to be the headmaster of women school in Dehaisha refugees' camp from Bethlehem with Magnus Wallender, a Sweden working for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for United Nations in Jerusalem (Matt Beynon Rees, 2008:1-2). The two persons have a task to search for Eyad Masharawi a lecturer and professor in University of Al-Azhar who is hidden by Preventive Security of Jerusalem with the rector of University of Al-Azhar in as much as he informed the scandal of certificates sales in that campus. The rector is Prof. Adnan Maki. In this novel, there are other characters. They are James Cree, Bassam Odwan, Hussein, Fathi Salah, Abu Jamal, Zaki Salah, Yasser Salah and Al Farah. Whereas by standers are Salwa, Umm Rateb, and Khamiz Zeydan.

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Literature

Life and literature correlate each other. Life explains any activities what happen in the world done by human being and other creatures whereas literature talks about the beauty side of life. Life is the one expounding anything when human being and other creatures try to be themselves and attend themselves as the ones that can

do the best and the worst. Literature in scientific context tries to attend in order to describe what they do.

In the real life, literature can be the reflection and expression of human's mind, feeling, and activities in their own life. Literature can be expressed using oral and written way, depending on the human being on how to use it. In the other word, literature users utilize a language for its expressive and emotional qualities besides using it for itself. That is why; literature is the key for the people to make them feel anything flying over (Kenygy, 1966). Literature at least does offer hints, suggestion, places of insight and so lead to insight or our own (Koesnosuboroto, 1988). In this context, in order to derive a useful and valuable literary work, it must meet three characteristics. The first is power. It means that the use of language in a certain piece of work of literature may create a powerful emotion impact in the readers' remind. The second is vividness. It means that the great achievement in literary work is by the power of written words that explain its greatness. The third is clearness. The literary works must be able to speak clearly with simple language but should focus on the meaning.

2.2 Novel

The literary works have many kinds and one of them is novel. Novel is book-length story whose author tries to create the sense while the reader reads, they experience the actual life (Kenygy, 1966). Novel is a long work of narrative prose fraction. It relates to the truth of life. Novel is the picture of real life and manners and of the same time in which is written (Reeve in Kenygy, 1966). Novel is not short story, except that is longer. Both are prose fictions, both deal in truths, both deal with problem and conflicts, both aim to entertain and to inform. In both, the elements of structure are found; plot characterization, situation and theme (Jones, 1982). The base difference between a novel and a short story written in prose but it differs from short story in other ways too.

Plot as the events of story according to demands other than the purely temporal that the author creates. Plot reveals the events to us, not only in their temporal but also in their causal relationship. Plot makes us aware of events, not merely as elements in a temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. Kenygy defines plot into five parts. The first is exposition in the beginning section of plot providing the necessary background information, the scene and situation. The beginning section of plot may also introduce the character and some of the conflicts. The second is complication referring to the rising section. The writer tries to introduce the characters and underlie of inciting conflict which develop gradually and in intensification manner. The third is climax when the complication reaches the highest point of intensity pointing the outcome of story. The fourth is falling action explaining that the crisis has been attained. The fifth is relation in which the situation indicates that the problem goes down and has been solved. Besides that, character is the other one that should be had (Kenygy, 1966).

Characters are the persons endowed with moral and disposition qualities expressed in what they say through dialogue and what they do through their action (Abram, 1981:21). A character is not only a person but also the element of nature, such as wind, grass, stone or even animal (Kenygy, 1966). Characters are the ones who have different features one another. Every creature has the specific pattern that will not be the same as others (Mustofa, 2005: 15). The character itself is into two kinds called main and minor character (Koesnosobroto, 1988). The main character is the one having central role in novel whereas the minor one is the character who has fewer roles in novel. E. M. Foerster also distinguishes between what he calls flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who embody or represent a single characteristic, trait or idea or at most a very limited number of such qualities. Flat characters are also referred to as type characters, as on-dimensional characters or when they are distorted to create humor as caricature. Flat characters are usually minor actor in the novel and stories in which they appear but always so. Round characters embody a number of qualities and traits and are complex multidimensional characters of considerable intellectual and emotional depth who have capacity to grow and develop. Major characters in fiction are usually round characters and it is with the very complexity of such characters that most of us become engrossed and fascinated. The two kinds of character are called protagonist as the major character that portrays the struggle to reach the goal and antagonist as the minor character presenting the existence to oppose. Antagonist can be human being or animate things hindering the protagonist in achieving the goal.

Setting is the important element to support the novel existence. It is environment surrounding the characters and influencing them, also their action. Setting refers to sense of time, place and concrete situation in which the action in narrative or dramatic work exists (Singleton and Milet, 1979). Setting is a sense of time, place and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which the character spins out destinies (Connolly in Koesnosoboroto, 1988). Setting is all directions about time, place and situation where the action in literary work happens (Sujiman, 1984). Setting can be divided into two kinds, namely neutral and spiritual setting. Neutral setting is the one reflecting the truth that things have to happen somewhere. Spiritual setting is the expectations aroused in us by a rural setting suggesting that few setting is absolutely neutral (Kenygy, 1966).

2.3 Psychology of Personality

Psychology is derived from Greek words meaning the study of mind or soul. It is defined today as the science

studying behavior and mental processes. What is investigated in psychology is emotion, personality, perception and others. Therefore, it says that personality cannot be separated with psychology. There are some definitions that psychologists propose about personality. However they have basic similar similarity that personality has a very specific meaning referring to a person's behavior pattern that occurs consistently. Behavior tells personality. It helps to establish the individual's identity to make distinctive from the others. Behavior reflects personality that is viewed as the organization and structure. Someone's personality involves perception of individual's behavior. This perception may vary according to the behavior being observed, the situations in which a person is being observed and the personal characteristics of the observer. It means that personality is a product of perception of behavior rather than something existing within the person observed. In Sigmund Freud's Theory, personality is divided into three parts, namely id, ego and superego. Id exists within the unconscious mind as the innermost core of personality and only structure present at birth. Id contains all impulses that seek immediate gratification. Id that dominates personality at this stage is completely self-centered. Because Id does not have contact with the reality in the course of development, therefore ego is roughly the same with conscious personality that develops out the Id. Ego has direct contact with the reality that is devoted to reason, to consideration of safety and to realistic evaluations of environment. It is the center of personality structure so that it must solve the conflicts that develop between Id and Superego by choosing the alternative solution. Superego is conscience form, moral arm of personality that contains traditional values and ideals of society. Superego strives to control the instincts of Id (Susan, 2007).

2.4 Philosophy and Existentialism

Philosophy is derived from the composite Greek noun "Philosophia" means the love of wisdom pursuit. Philosophy is derived from word Sophia that means wisdom and the compound is philosophia that means the love of wisdom (Dobson, 2014). It means that philosophy actually wants to confirm that pursuit of wisdom life is the necessity. In the other words, philosophy serves to give expression to men's speculative interest as their effort to understand themselves in relation to the universe as whole. It attempts to comprehend what men are and how their existence is. Existentialism is one of philosophy branch that emphasizes on individual existence, freedom and choice. Several philosophical positions relate to existential philosophy but the main identifiable common proposition is that existence precedes essence. Existentialism states that man exists and in that existence man defines himself and the world in his own subjectivity and wanders between choice, freedom, and existential angst. The first philosopher using the term is Soren Kierkegaard (1813 - 1855), who react against systematic rational philosophy, especially Hegel and grasps the notion of a truth inside of the evolving self (Stein M, 2013). Deriving from this stress on existence, there are other main subjects and images that have been developed by the existentialists as follows:

1) Becoming a Being (existential ontology)

We are what we can become. Ours is a process and our becoming is our possibility of becoming. Human existence is a project in which past and present are subordinate to future. It is the main residence of our existence because it is the north of our projection of ourselves. Human existence cannot have a relationship with being unless it remains in the midst of nothingness;

2) Nothingness

Nothingness appears in existentialism as the placeholder of the possibility. The awareness of anything in the world that is not my own existence is an awareness of nothingness, that is, what I, this existence am not and in some cases I could become;

3) Absurd

We arrive from nothingness to absurd at the moment that we ask for a meaning after we have become aware of the other (through the prior explained negation). Absurd is a late motive in existentialism, especially in Sartre and Camus. It is sometimes possible to overcome absurd with absurd itself, as Camus says in *The Myth of Sisyphus*: "The struggle itself toward the heights is enough to fill a man's heart. One must imagine Sisyphus happy.";

4) Ethics / Subjectivity / Good faith

Our view of the world is enough to become Truth because it is based on our facts. What we do with this truth depends on our good or bad faith, that is, the ability to act as if in our act the entire mankind would be represented. That is enough to prove an act as an ethical one;

5) Choice

We always have a choice. Existentialism does not stand for any kind of determinism, except the one determining our individual facts (existence). We choose, and in choosing (in good or bad faith), so we define ourselves. Choice is a definition of an existence in the world towards an object outside of itself. Choice is all that we have without confirmation of our act. We never know what is right to choose. The doubt of our acts together with the contingency of existence leads to Angst. The main characteristic of existence itself and the absurdity of our acts and choices are in variation. For Heidegger, it is that through

which fear becomes possible. For Kierkegaard is a desire for what one fears. For Sartre, it is the immediate consequence of facing the possibility of fear.

3. Research Method

This research is qualitative approach in as much as the characteristics of research are the same as the characteristics of qualitative research. It is a psychological approach to analyze characters' personality and philosophy of existentialism. Qualitative research tries to learn the problem with inductive framework of thinking. It gets conclusion about the problem based on varied information related to the problem. Qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data (Ary, et al, 2002, 25). Minimally three steps must be considered. Firstly, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in a written or recorded-up field note. Secondly, data display is defined as an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking (Miles and Huberman, 1984). This means that data display helps us to understand what is happening and to do something for an analysis. Finally, the third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. Even, this research has some characteristics. First, it is descriptive in nature. This study is aimed to identify characters' personality in *A Grave in Gaza* based on psychology of analytic and from the philosophy of existentialism. Second, the key instrument is the researcher himself because he spends his time to collect, to analyze and to interpret the data. The study employs an active process in its analysis which aims to construct the result based on findings through the novel and some supporting documents and presenting them inductively. The object of research is the novel so that to get some information related to the problems should be done through the novel by reading and understanding it, called a documentary study. The other sources to get information are by reading and understanding psychology and philosophy talking about personality and existence. Triangulation is the way to check and recheck the accountability of data analyzed in this research which has the main aim to reduce researcher's subjectivity. Triangulation implemented in this research has two kinds, namely theoretical and investigator triangulation. Theoretical triangulation means that the researcher uses several relevant theories about analytic psychology telling personality, attitude and its change also philosophy of existentialism. Investigator triangulation says that the researcher uses two ways. Firstly, the researcher does checking and rechecking data with colleagues who master and understand the relevant theories better to get the findings of research. Secondly, the researcher also consults data result with the experts focusing on the middle Eastern literary studies. In analyzing data, the researcher uses flow method which covers collecting data, reducing data, displaying data and finally taking conclusion based on the data related to the research problems and objective of problems. The first step, the researcher collects data related to the statements of problem. The second step, the researcher reduces data by taking data which have relationship with the research problems and eliminating data which are not important with the research problems. The third step, the researcher displays data by organizing them in the form of full research. By displaying the data, the researcher will understand in better manner what happens in the novel and do something-further analysis. The fourth step, the researcher takes conclusion based on the data which have been displayed and discussed using the relevant theories.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1 Character

Before discussing each character, the researcher divides them into kinds of character whether they are called protagonist or antagonist and flat or round character as follows:

- 1) Omar Yussef and Magnus Wallender are the protagonists in this novel because they work for UN. Omar Yussef is a flat character, but Magnus Wallender is a round character;
- 2) Eyad Masharawi is a protagonist because he is the people of Omar Yussef under UN. He is a flat character;
- 3) Adnan Maki is an antagonist and a flat character;
- 4) Hussein is an antagonist and a flat character;
- 5) Al-Fara is a round character and antagonist.

For the first character that the researcher discusses and analyzes is Omar Yussef Sirhan. As explained in the previous section, he is the principal of one of UN schools in Bethlehem. Who Omar Yussef is and how he is can be understood from several dialogues here and these minimally can be supposed as the indicators on who Omar Yussef is and how he is.

"The scent of Gaza," Omar Yussef said.

Wallender smiled and turned to Omar Yussef. "Would you like me to help you with your bag?"

The Swede was trying to be kind, but Omar Yussef hated to think it was obvious that the weight of the bag was a discomfort to him in the heat. Had it been anyone, he would have snapped but Wallender was his boss. Kiss the hand that can't be bitten, he thought. "Thank you, Magnus. I can manage," he said (p.

2)

The dialogue above says that Omar Yussef has the strong motivation to do what he can do without asking for help. He feels underestimated when the other persons intervene him too much. Therefore, Omar Yussef is the independent person who wants to do everything by himself. His behavior is straight minded. What he supposes right, he does it by himself. He never complains to anyone, including himself. Omar Yussef has the firm attitude and anyone cannot influence him at all. What he thinks the best, he will reach it with strong attempt. Omar Yussef feels himself to be able to do and does not want to depend on other people. His independent attitude makes him strong in attitude and action. He always believes in his strength and never complains at all. Omar Yussef has the positive paradigm all of the time what he should do and has the real concept about his action. He is the thinker and actor.

Omar Yussef spoke to him first

“Greeting,” he said

“Double greetings, ustadz,” the boy whispered.

“Is this the home of ustadz Masharawi?”

The boy dropped his eyes to the cheap plastic thongs on his feet and nodded.

Cree stepped up to Omar Yussef’s shoulder. The boy leaned backward to look at the towering man.

There was a small quiver in his jaw and his eyes were blank and fearful.

“Is Missus Masharawi at home,” Cree said.

The boy didn’t understand. He looked at Omar Yussef, who spoke to him gently in Arabic. “These men are with the UN. They’re here to find out what has happened to your father. Can we talk to your mother?”

“Welcome,” the boy said, again in English. (p. 9)

The dialogue above tells that Omar Yussef is polite when communicating both to the older and younger people. When Omar Yussef meets someone the first time, he starts with greeting as hello. Ethic for him is number one to celebrate the social interaction. Ethic is the life mirror that human being should show and implement in real life. The most important thing in social interaction is being human who can treat the others as good as possible. Therefore, Omar Yussef considers that everyone must be respected without paying attention age. By the time he talks, Omar Yussef tries to show humbleness.

He honors everyone as the people who are human. Using kindness and friendliness as the way of communication is the best to interact one another. Omar Yussef intends to be able to be the person who is kind and friendly without using intimidation, and agitation. Every human being has the same right to be able treat humanly. Omar Yussef always hopes that whatever in social communication must be begun from the ethic. It is important because it relates to civilization and the height of human awareness about the importance of ethic. Omar Yussef has done it in real life.

“Are you in Gaza for the Revolutionary Council meeting?” Omar Yussef asked.

“Yes. Come and drink a coffee with me.” Khami Zeydan pulled Omar Yussef’s elbow. “You, too, Magnus. I Invite you.”

“That’s very kind,” Wallender said. “But I ought to call the office in Jerusalem. To update them.”

Khamis Zeydan protested, but Omar Yussef squeezed his shoulder. “All right,” the police chief said, “I’ve live in Europe. I’m not going to be one of those provincial Arabs who take offense when his hospitality is rejected.” He winked at the smiling receptionist. “Anyway, Magnus, come down and drink coffee after you’ve made your phone call.” He lowered his voice. “Or perhaps you’d like to come to my room later. I have a bottle up there that’s very against the laws of Islam.” (p. 26-27)

The dialogue above tells that Omar Yussef respects someone’s invitation and he does not want to make someone who invites disappointed. Therefore, Omar Yusses is the person who has the good behavior. To respect one another is the necessity. As the person who is religious, Omar Yusses holds the tight principle not to disappoint other people. What Omar Yussef supposes in his life is that to be the person who honors others is the obligation. Invitation is the hope to share each other so that invitation is the life part to express friendship.

Tolerance is the main point that should be done. It means that Omar Yussef is tolerant to other persons so that he never refuses the other person’s invitation. Whatever it is, being the person who receive the other person’s invitation all of the time means that he has got through the difficult time in which he is the tolerant person. Omar Yussef is successful to apply it and he is able to undergo the life which is full of obstacles.

Omar Yussef didn’t understand computers, but he wanted to be encouraging. “Go ahead. I’m sure it’ll be the best website in Betlehem.”

“The best website on the web.”

“Where?”

“Grandpa, even Grandma knows about the web.”

Did she really? Omar Yussef often felt discounted with his wife’s perception of the world. He thought her simple and conventional, though he couldn’t help but treasure the bond that has formed between them over the years. Could Maryam really know of things that were beyond him? It was true that

sometimes she seemed to know his thoughts, even when he wanted to hide them for her. (p. 36)

The dialogue above explains that Omar Yussef is the person who is open minded. He thinks in the long term, beyond the bonds. Omar Yussef is never satisfied what he has done before and seeks the truth all of the time what he wants. He is the person who has high attempt to do the best for him and for all. Omar Yussef intends to dedicate the best thinking what to do. What he thinks always reaches the long term future and creates the brilliant ideas that can be implemented in the next time.

Omar Yussef has the good vision about the future. He thinks anything what the people usually forget to think. Omar Yussef is the visionary person. It means that he always try to predict what will happen in the future. His instinct is very sharp and is able to jump far forward. The most important thing for Omar is the person should be able to contribute the product of thought that is very for the other person. Becoming human being should have the visionary concept for the progress and it is the necessity.

“I want to tell you that, with all my heart, I worked to prevent what happened to your husband.”

“I know, Abu Ramiz.” Salwa dabbed at tear beneath her eye with the handkerchief. “In Gaza, a man like Eyad can speak his mind and pay a terrible price, or he can ignore the wrongz in the world and his life feels no better than death. Eyad chose his way. That’s why I loved him.”

“You’re right, my daughter.” Omar Yussef lifted the briefcase and laid it on Salwa’s lap. She glanced at him and he nodded for her to open the case.

Salwa unclipped the clasps and gasped. “Abu Ramiz, what have you done?”

“I hope this will help you in difficult times.”

“Where is this money from?”

“This is the nearest thing to a life insurance payment the university is likely to make. Of course, our Swedish friend will be in contact with you about a United Nations pension.” (p. 331)

The above dialogue states that Omar Yussef is open minded and he expresses the open mindedness. He never hides anything what is supposed right and true. Omar Yussef shows what it is real. For Omar Yussef, honesty is the necessity to implement so that there is no anthing to hide and anyone can know it. Therefore, Omar Yussef has the honest character. He also is very kind to other people who are considered very kind. The above dialogue explains very clearly that Omar Yussef expresses his feeling about thanking to a person who has struggled for the truth.

For the second character that the researcher discusses and analyzes is Magnus Wallender. As explained in the previous section, he is the person who is with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, in the Jerusalem office. Who Omar Yussef is and how he is can be understood from several dialogues here and these are minimally can be supposed as the indicators on who Magnus Wallender is and how he is.

“I’m with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, in the Jerusalem office,” Wallender said.

“We’re making an inspection of the UN schools in the Gaza refugee camps.” He gestured toward Omar Yussef. “My colleague is the principal at one of our schools in Bethlehem.” (p. 2)

Wallender shook Cree’s hand. “This is our colleague Omar Yussef, principal of the Girls’ School in Dehaisha refugee camp,” he said. “I’m lucky enough to have obtained permission from the Israelis to pass through the checkpoint to work with me on this inspection.” (p. 4)

The dialogue above says that Magnus Wallender is the straight person and very responsible for his task. Wallender is ready to do anything to make the task successfully done. Therefore, when he says lucky enough in such dialogue, this illustrates actually that Wallender tries to use many ways so that Omar Yussef can pass through the checkpoint to work on this inspection. Wallender feels glad when what he tries to do creates success. In the other word, Wallender is the person who wants to show that he intends to make UN as his institution proud of him. He never fails to get through his tasks.

Wallender is the person who wants to give the best contribution for the others. He loves his institution very much in which he works. Professionalism is the spirit that Wallender shows in his task because he does not want his institution and the person he assist disappointed. Wallender has the strong spirit to work best and create the achievement in working. What he considers is doing anything what to able to do for all.

“Eyad was arrested that because of something that happened at the university, not because of his work at the UN school,” Masrahawi’s wife said.

“Fourteen armed men came to our house very early this morning when everyone was asleep, ” she said again.

“Israeli soldiers?” Wallender asked.

“Palesitnian security agents.”

“What did they want?” Wallender took out small notebook and a pen. (p. 13)

The above dialogue explains that Wallender has the high instinct to find out the detail information. He is critical to investigate and always have any questions to ask. Wallender always tries to obtain the main information which is considered the gate to get the detail information. He who is straight in pointing out and brave in acting indicates that Wallender attempts to work best for his profession. Therefore, the behavior of

Wallender is straight to the point and critical. For Wallender, talking to and interrogating someone about the case must start from the capability to be able to ask anything which is important and necessary to the case.

Criticism is very important to get the detail information. It is the way to go the straight point about the problem source. Therefore, Wallender tries to do the best way to obtain the deep information as the material of findings. Wallender wants that whatever to do, he can be more careful with the high instinct so that he can be successful to work. Wallender always makes forward the accuracy about data but it has to be based on the criticism.

“Thank you for receiving us, Professor,” Wallender said. “Abu Ramiz and I have to come to Gaza to inspect the UN schools in the refugee camps.”

“Fine work.”

“But our inspection begins with a troublesome note.” Wallender continued.

“... , one of our teachers has been arrested. He works part-time for you at the university and-“

“This arrest was not to do with his work at the university.”

“You know who I mean?” Wallender sat up strait.

Yes, yes. This terrible Masharawi fellow...” (p. 42)

The above dialogue states that Wallender always shows himself as the person who does not want to talk too long. What he wants in talking is straight to point what to talk about and to get through. Wallender has the behavior which is not long winded. He starts his talking with the main problem what to discuss and to finish with the solution. Wallender is the one who never stops to find out the main problem of problem. He considers that what he supposes as the task, Wallender should solve it and do the best for the case. The habit what Wallender does in implementing the task is always based on the previous data as the proof to investigate the case in detail. He does want to finish the case without the data. For Wallender, the previous data is the starting proof to find the main problem why Eyad is arrested. To know the motives of arresting, Wallender talks about the starting proof to obtain the detail and deep proof. Getting the proof will makes easy to find the main problem of arresting.

...., Wallender took hold of Omar Yussef’s hand. “Abu Ramiz, calm down, please. Let’s not forget that we all want Masharawi released. We need to secure his freedom without angering our diplomats in New York and without getting on the wrong side of Colonel al-Fara. It’s going to take the ingenuity of all three of us to figure out a way to do that. We must work together. So please.” (p. 54)

The paragraph above tells that Wallender is kind-hearted and patient although he is sometimes very stubborn. Wallender can manage the situation well and does not partake in the bad situation emotionally. He is the person who can control himself well so that Wallender in that case is able to be the pacifier for Omar Yussef. Wallender supposes that we must not involve in the bad situation but should be able to keep the distance so that the problem what to face can be well managed, finally it comes to solution. In whatever condition and situation, we must be able to neutralize the complicated atmosphere so that it creates the solution.

Wallender tries to build the self belief to Omar Yussef so that we must not be trapped in bad situation. What to do in such situation is that to be the person who can control the situation. The failure to control situation is dangerous because it causes the calamity. Being the persons who are wise in facing the difficult situation is important because it will make the situation well controlled. Wallender becomes the person who attempts to be wise and not emotional to respond the ironical situation. What Wallender wants is that let’s to be the wise persons for better life.

The gunmen pulled the two foreigners from their car, their hands in the air. Omar Yussef couldn’t make out the shouts above the wind. Wallender looked terrified. He was bent backward across the hood of the car with a Kalashnikov jutting into his ribs. (p. 103)

The above tells that Walender feels afraid of facing someone with the gun when he is himself not with the gun. Behind the braveness that Wallender has, he is the person who sometimes feels horrified. Wallender is not always brave but also coward while he does not have any strength to do anything. That is why; based on the two main characters, the story is alive because whether Omar Yussef Sirhan and Magnus Wallender wholly are the flat characters but it should be also known that Magnus Wallender sometimes can be categorized as round character. It is because he in the specific case is also afraid when he is gotten the threat.

The next is the researcher analyzes the minor characters, namely Eyad Masharawi, Prof. Adnan Maki, Husseini, and Al Fara. For this discussion, the researcher begins to discuss Eyad Masharawi and considers him as the protagonist, also the flat character.

“Eyad discovered that the university is selling degrees to the officers in the Preventive Security.”

“... , what did Eyad do when he discovered when discovered” Omar Yussef said.

“... write an essay about corruption in the government.”

“... write an essay about corruption at the university.” (p. 16)

It above explains that Eyad Masharawi is the person who is very critical to the condition or the regime which is considered in bad atmosphere. Eyad does not like the regime which is very narrow minded and dirty. The regime which is full of amorality is the way for human destruction. Eyad should talk bravely for the truth

and humanism. Eyad should be able to break the badness.

“After he was suspended, what did your husband do?” Wallender asked.

“He should have waited until next year and the suspension would have been lifted, when everyone had forgotten about what he did. But he went to one of the human-rights organizations, which has campaigned against corruption. They decided to make this an issue of academic freedom. They wrote to Professor Maki about my husband’s case.” (p. 18)

The above tells that Eyad is actually the impulsive, determined and arrogant person. As if he wants to show off that Eyad is able to do the best for Gaza. Eyad considers himself be able to fight against the power. His criticism is considered the weapon that is able to break down the regime which is corrupt. Whatever it says, Eyad is the hero who wants to fight against the corrupt regime.

The next minor character is Prof. Adnan Maki. The researcher has interest to analyze him because he has the direct conflict with Eyad Masharawi about the issue of degree sale in the university and a flat character.

“... Fair, Mister Wallender?” Maki’s arms reached wider still and his voice touched falsetto. “It it fair that someone like me, with such senior positions and such pressure on his time, should have to wait in the castle pen with ordinary workers?” (p. 41)

The above dialogue tells that Maki is very arrogant and proud. Because of having high position, he underestimates other people who have lower position and social class. Maki considers himself as the person who must be honored and he must be in the front whereas other people who have low class should be behind him. Maki with very luxurious position is like the king and other people should be like the slaves. Therefore, Maki does not admit other people who have dignity. He is the best of the best but other people are the worst of the worst.

“Did you come here to listen to me confess? You think three thousand years of death in Gaza will be ended if you take me in to the police? I give a lesson in Gaza’s history when we had dinner the other night. But you didn’t pay attention.” Maki leaned over the table and wagged his finger at Omar Yussef. There was a smear of melted chocolate on the knuckle. Maki sucked it away. He smiled and smacked his lips. “Yasser Salah and Eyad Masharawi and your UN man, these are all small issues. These three men all benefited from the violence and corruption here-Salah run guns, Masharawi was the principled defender of justice, and your UN man got a tax-free salary and the warm feeling that he was helping the poor, dark natives.”

“It cost them their lives.”

“That was the risk they took. While they lived, they thrived on the same system that killed them.” (p. 325)

It explains that Maki still considers himself as the person who does not want be defeated in the debate with Omar Yussef. Maki should be number one and must not be defeated. When Maki talks to Omar Yussef like talking to his son, it as if states that Maki always evaluate other people who must be advised. Maki does not want to be advised but he only intends to advise others. For Maki, it is the self underestimation while he pays attention what Omar Yussef talks to. Maki has everything in Gaza and his university whereas Omar Yussef is only the person who comes to Gaza for inspection. Although Omar is delegated from UN, Maki does not notice it. Maki has high and strong connection with the power in Gaza. The next minor character is Hussein.

“He’s a good man. A strong man” Hussein sat forward in his chair and bounced a little in excitement.

“I like strong men. They don’t drop any if the things I ask them to lift. Unless I them to do so.” The general laughed. The low wheedling voice surrendered to a high-pitched squawk, like a parrot disturbed from its perch. “And so long as they aren’t strong enough to lift me.” He slapped his fat stomach and reached out hand for Sami to give him five. (p. 127)

It tells that Hussein actually is the person who likes to show off his power to other people. Because of his power, he can do everything what he wants to do. Hussein likes to get through the problems using physical approach and gun. Hussein is able to control Gaza as he likes and wants very much. The power what he holds is the tool to destroy anyone who is considered as the political enemies. He can kill anyone whom he likes and anybody cannot forbid him to do.

“The ambassador values you as a friend and wishes you to have all the aid you need to conduct your operations,” Cree said.

All the aid, Omar Yussef thought. In a suitcase or wired to a Swiss bank.

Hussein bowed. “I shall call to let him know the progress of our investigation into this important case.” (p. 129)

It says that Hussein is the cooperative person in conducting a case. He has the high responsibility to get through successfully. What he should do must be based on the good communication. Because Hussein assists to break the case of Eyad Masharawi, he should work hard so that his work does not disappoint other people.

The last minor character in this discussion is Al Fara.

“May I ask the substance of the investigation?”

Al-Fara clicked his tongue and lifted his chin. Negative.

“It seems that ustadz Masharawi was arrested because he made accusations of corruption,” Wallender said, “about the university selling degrees to officers in the Preventive Security.”

“We are aware of this accusation,” al-Fara said.

“But surely that can be cleared up easily. A university professor is entitled to freedom of speech. He must be allowed to question the institution of the state, so that they are kept from corruption. Academics can be expert watch-dogs on behalf of the public.” (p. 60-61)

The above explains that al-Fara supports the academic freedom because it is the pillar of nation rising. Al-Fara is the idealist person although he is coming from the military field. For al-Fara, anybody has the right to talk freely as long as it is used for the truth. Anyone in front of the law and wisdom has the same chance to speak up and no prohibition at all. Al-Fara agrees to process the investigation about the arresting of Eyad Masharawi lawfully why he is arrested.

“That’s right. The colonel remembered that Salah was recently promoted after obtaining his law degree. He’d known all along about Maki’s sales of academic degrees-apparently he’d even bought his own law degree. The sales enabled him to connect Salah and Maki. He knew he’d been doubled-crossed, and he also had his scapegoat.”

“He killed Maki”? Omar Yussef said.

“... , Maki was found less than half an hour ago in his garden, lying in the fountain. He was shot Mozambique-style.” (p. 335-336)

It expounds that al-Fara dislikes the person who is not honest and uses the chances to find out and get the profit oriented interest. When Maki sells the academic degrees and one of al-Fara’s men gets, al-Fara feels cheated and underestimated. Al-Fara considers that what Maki does is the destruction of idealism and he does not want it happen actually. Therefore, al-Fara is very brave to talk about the truth. For al-Fara, everybody should be able to undergo his or her life honestly and do not do the cheating because it is big fault, and cannot be tolerated at all.

4.2 Existentialism

Existentialism is a philosophical movement on individual existence, freedom and choice. Existentialism states that man exists and in that existence man defines himself and the world in his own subjectivity and wanders between choice, freedom, and existential angst. Related to the several characters that the researcher has analyzed, it is necessary to point out the existence of each characters. Omar Yussef Sirhan has the strong personality and whatever he considers the best to do, he will do it. When Omar Yussef fights for freeing Eyad Masharawi, he is very willing to be in the dangerous situation although that is potential to make him under the pressure.

Whereas Magnus Wallender as Omar Yussef’s the colleague is the firm man. He is the person who is ready in anytime to guard Omar Yussef in conducting his task to search for Eyad Masharawi. Magnus Wallender has the high loyalty to fulfill his tasks in accompanying Omar Yussef in Gaza. Magnus Wallender although sometimes is afraid of threat still tries to do the best for his task. He never complains what happens to him and always shows the high spirit to work best.

Eyad Masharawi is born with the sophisticated idealism and always protests which is considered contrary with his sophisticated idealism. He has the firmness in principality so that anyone cannot stop him to do anything that he supposes right. Eyad Masharawi has different stream in his group, creates the different opinion, and does not want to be trapped in the short term interest that harms many people. It is better to die when he should undo sophisticated idealism. However Adnan Maki is trapped in the short term interest and the most important thing is he gets the profit oriented what he does. Adnan Maki does not pay attention whether his action harms other people or not because he is narrow minded. What he thinks is to reach his interests as his life goal. Although he is the rector of university and actually should think wisely, such thing does not happen at all. Adnan Maki uses his power to implement the hidden agenda for his narrow interests.

Husseini, and Al Fara who come from the military field have the similar paradigm but not totally the same. Husseini is known as the person who can kill anyone as long as they endanger him. Al-Fara only wants the people who are obedient to him and never rebel or protest whatever Husseini orders to do but al-Fara has strong, good personality and very firm in doing the task. He is the wise person but he does not like to be cheated because he will be very angry, like a lion in the forest which can kill sadistically.

5. Conclusion

Globally, this literary research talks about characters’ personality among several characters in the novel “A Grave in Gaza” that have main purpose to fight for the guided missiles. Every character has different life pattern to express what they want. Personality what they show in reality become the main identity who they are. Because there are six characters that the researcher analyze, it is necessary to re-elaborate who they are when being involved in the conflict interest in Gaza.

Admittedly or not, Omar Yussef actually is the main character and the central figure of this novel. He is known as the principal of school for refugee children under UN. His coming to Gaza is to find out his man, Eyad Masharawi who is abducted. Personality that can be talked about Omar Yussef is that he has the high responsibility and commitment in implementing the task. Omar Yussef pays attention to his men very much and always makes priority of public interest.

Whereas Magnus Wallender is the loyal person, always ready to guard Omar Yussef where he is going to go. He is the straight person, very responsible for his task, kind-hearted, and patient although he is sometimes very stubborn. Such indicates that Magnus Wallender is able to be the person who never complains to do anything. He has high commitment and spirit to work best. However, it is different from other characters called minor characters. They all have the specific feature to express their feeling and behavior.

It means that Eyad Masharawi, Prof. Adnan Maki, Husseini, and al-Fara are a number of characters that the researcher considers very right to analyze because they have direct effect of conflict in Gaza. Here, Eyad Masharawi is considered the central figure in minor character to open the story in Gaza. Admittedly or not, he is the person who is delegated to Gaza to teach in refugee school and a part of his time is also used to teach in university in which he starts the first conflict in Gaza. It should be known that Eyad Masharawi is very critical to the condition or the regime which is considered in bad atmosphere. But he is the impulsive, determined and arrogant person. He as if wants to show off that Eyad is able to do the best for Gaza. Eyad considers himself be able to fight against the power whereas Prof. Adnan Maki is a very arrogant and proud person. Because of having high position, he underestimates other people who have lower position and social class. Makki does not honor other people as they are truly. Therefore, Maki does not admit other people who have dignity. Makki is only the person who is good but the other people are bad.

Husseini is different from the others though the difference is not totally significant. Husseini actually is the person who likes to show off his power to other people. However he can be categorized as the cooperative person in conducting a case. He has the high responsibility to get through successfully. What he should do must be based on the good communication. The last minor character is al-Fara. Here, he is the idealist person. Therefore, he supports the academic freedom very much because it is the fundamental basis of nation rising. The findings above are based on the theory of psychology that talks about the character, characterization, and characteristic. It is also from the theory of existentialism that elaborates individual existence, freedom, and choice. Existentialism states that man exists and in that existence man defines himself and the world in his own subjectivity and wanders between choice, freedom, and existential angst. Therefore, the combination between theory of psychology and existentialism are the new and alternative way in analyzing the literary works.

It is the new movement in literary research. In the perspective of the researcher, the theory of psychology functions to find out the characters' characteristics so that they can explain who they are in the story. Such theory opens the comprehension about the characters whereas existentialism here is used to give the way to get deep and detail understanding about the characters. Existentialism works to free the characters from the hidden characteristics. What the existentialism wants in its research work is to give the real and true understanding about the characters. Psychology deals with goal of understanding the internal sides of human characters when they act and behave. What human being do truly illustrate the factual life that they are different in any paradigms of life. Consequently, so that the strength of psychology can explain human life in more detail, it needs the role of existentialism to find out who they are as human being. The existency of every characters in the novel *A Grave in Gaza* has been able to play their roles as the characters whether in flat and or roud character. Every role of such characters tells that life should be on the norms in which those guide toward the good deed as the goal of life. Good character attends to give the good news for those who want to get the benefit for the life. In a word, the life lesson from such novel is that "to educate" should and must be from the moral values of life and novel telling the existency of characters become the material to be taught in education institution, from elementary school to high level in higher education.

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