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ICOLE

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE EDUCATION

main theme

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Language Education


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PINISI TOWER UNM
6 - 7 DECEMBER 2013
PROCEEDING

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(ICOLE 3)

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Pinisi Tower
6-7 December 2013

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Chairil Anwar Korompot, PhD

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Preface

This volume is a collection of 29 selected papers presented at the Third International Conference on Language Education 2013 (ICOLE 3). The papers are organized into seven themes, namely:

- ICT
- Language Skills
- Language Components
- Linguistics
- Literature
- Communication and Cross-cultural Skills
- Policy and Development
- Instructional Strategies

ICOLE 3 was hosted by the Language Center (Pusat Bahasa) of the State University of Makassar (UNM) and conducted at the Pinisi Tower of UNM at Jl. A. P. Pettarani, Makassar on 6 – 7 December 2013.

The conference featured Dr. Willy Renandya of the National Institute of Education at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, Dr. Zifirdaus Adnan of the University of New England in Australia, Rev. Dr. Mark Garner of Roehampton University in the UK, and Prof. Muhammad Asfah Rahman, PhD as well as Dr Nurdin Noni of UNM as the keynote speakers.

The main theme of ICOLE 3 is “Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Language Education.” A total of 48 papers prepared by 63 presenters were accepted for the conference. The presenters came from Australia, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States, and various parts of Indonesia, including Jambi, Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Malang, Surabaya, Mataram, Ternate, Manado, and Makassar as well as from several regions in South Sulawesi. The papers covered the main theme and a wide range of sub-themes including applied linguistics, linguistics, and literature.

The conference was conducted with the purpose of providing a platform for educators, researchers, and postgraduate students to report and discuss research findings, developments, and insights in language education and the related fields. The aim was to improve the quality of language education and enable all the participants to know each other and create a network of like-minded individuals.

We hope that the conference has successfully achieved its purpose and that the publication of this anthology enhances that achievement.

See you at ICOLE 4.

Makassar, 4 March 2014

Chairil Anwar Korompot, PhD
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface ......................................................................................................................... i
Table of Contents ........................................................................................................ ii

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Applications in English Language Teaching (ELT): Prospects and Challenges  
*Nurdin Noni, Universitas Negeri Makassar* ................................................................. 1

ICT, Language Education and Adult Education: Exploring and Reflecting the Affective Dimensions of ICT for Stimulating Students’ Learning Process on their Journey to be Adult Learners  
*Adi Suryani, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November* ..................................................... 11

The Implementation of English Macromedia Flash Games Software to Enrich Students’ Vocabulary  
*Iksan and Baso Jabu, Universitas Negeri Makassar* ....................................................... 29

Students’ ICT Capability Attainment as Reflected in Course Outlines: A Preliminary Study  
*Suharmanto, Evymurul Laily Zen, and Maria Hidayati, Universitas Negeri Malang* ........... 43

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

Poster Session: A New Way in Teaching Speaking  
*Amra Ariyani, Universitas Negeri Makassar* ................................................................. 57

Assessing Students’ Speaking Skill of Videoing Activity  
*Reino Budi Wahyuni and Naniek Kuswardhani, Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung* .... 69

Classroom Talk in Bilingual Class Interaction  
*Kuran Puasa, SMA Yayasan Pendidikan Soroako* ......................................................... 77

Engaging and Empowering Authentic Materials in the Class of Speaking  
*Salasiah and Syawal Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare* ......................................... 87

An Investigation into Reading Comprehension Strategies in Academic Texts in Aceh Province of Indonesia  
*Siti Sarah Fitriani, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh* ............................................. 95

The Readiness of International Class Students to Write Academic Writing in English (A Case Study in MBTI International Class of Telkom Economics and Business School)  
*Fetty Poerwita Sary, Telkom Institute of Management* ................................................ 127

ICOLE UNM 6-7 DECEMBER 2013
LANGUAGES COMPONENTS

Memorabilia Portofolio for Better Writing Quality
Rina Asrini Bakri, STKIP YPUP Makassar.................................................. 137

Examining the Interaction Effect of Word Association Strategy, External and Internal Motivation, and Age to Figurative Language Recognition
Abd. Halim, Universitas Negeri Makassar.................................................. 147

Sentence Fragments: A Portable Tutor for Sentence Grammar
Sorin Popovici, Assumption University of Thailand.................................... 159

Direct Learning Using VIBE to Increase Vocabulary Knowledge
Hanna Suteja, Universitas Pelita Harapan.................................................. 171

The Implementation of Inside-Outside Circle (IOC) Strategy to Enhance Vocabulary Mastery.
St Raden Kartiah, STKIP YPUP Makassar.................................................. 179

LINGUISTICS

Improving English Vowel Pronunciation Ability of English Major Students of Unklaib under Repetition Technique
Billy Melvin Sakul, Universitas Klabat, Airmadidi - Manado........................................ 187

Interdiscursive Analysis of Curriculum 2013 English Competence of Senior High School in Indonesia
Andi Muhammad Irawan, University of New England.................................... 201

The Interference of Buginese Language into Indonesian Language Acquisition
Amman Latifa and Rafi’ah Nur, Universitas Muhamadiyah Parepare.......................... 213

The Javanese Speech Forms of Cooperative Principle Maxim Expression
Wiwin Eri Siti Nurlina, Balai Bahasa Provinsi DIY........................................ 221

The Voice of A Child: Constructing the Moral Society Through the Retteng Poetic Argumentation in Toraja, Sulawesi, Indonesia
Stanislaus Sandarupa, Hasanuddin University........................................... 235

LITERATURE

Applying Register in Teaching Literary Translation
Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono and R. Arief Nugroho, Dian Nuswantoro University,
Semarang.................................................. 263

The Benefit in Teaching Language, Literature and Culture (Result of the Research in Character Building of Indonesian-Buginese through Ethnic Poetics, 2012-2013)
Sudarmin Harun, Hasanuddin University, Makassar.................................... 279
Poetry as Media in Teaching Speaking
Misnariah Idrus, State University of Makassar ................................................................. 293

The Analysis of V in Graphic Novel “V for Vendetta” by Alan Moore and David Lloyd
Oktarina Triany Karim, Kisman Salija, and Fitriyani, State University of Makassar ............ 303

COMMUNICATION AND CROSS-CULTURAL SKILLS

Using 5 Culture Dimensions to Identify the Cultural Intelligence of EFL Students of STKIP YPUP
Eny Syatriana, STKIP YPUP Makassar .................................................................................. 327

Language and Migrant Workers: A Case Study of Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers in Singapore and Malaysia
Cakii Indra Gunawan, Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University, Malang ................................. 335

Applying the Genre Approach in Preparing Students to Perform Competently in the Thesis Defense Final Examination in Indonesia
Iskandar Abdul Samad, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh ............................................. 347

Penerapan Pendekatan Kontekstual pada Program Matrikulasi Bahasa Inggris STAIN Palopo
Masruddin, STAIN Palopo ......................................................................................................... 365

POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Teacher Reforms and Professional Teaching Standards in Indonesia: Problem of the Standards and Implications for Foreign Language Teachers
Chairil Anwar Korompot, University of New England and Universitas Negeri Makassar .... 381

Infusing Global Education into STAIN Watampone Curriculum (A Study Case of TBI Curriculum Program of STAIN Watampone)
Aschawir Ali, State College of Islamic Studies of Watampone ............................................. 395

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

The Application of Lecturer Instructional Strategies in EFL Classroom Management
Maemuna Muhayyang, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Literature State University of Makassar ................................................................. 409

Verbal and Non-verbal Immediacy in EFL Classroom
Muhammad Amin Rasyid, Faculty of Languages and Literature, State University of Makassar ................................................................. 419
The Analysis of V in Graphic Novel “V for Vendetta” by Alan Moore and David Lloyd.

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Abstract

This research aimed at finding out depiction of character V by his characterization in graphic novel “V for Vendetta” by Alan Moore and David Lloyd and influence of Guy Fawkes’s thought to character V. The data was analyzed by using Genetic structuralism approach. Characterization of character V is analyzed which indicated four traits in characterization; general traits including regional trait, physical trait, emotional trait and personal trait. The result of the research showed that V is temperamental. He hates hypocrites and he wants to bring freedom to society by his act. The characterization of V is reflected by two symbols; letter V and a flower. The character V himself is influenced by Guy Fawkes’s thought. He imitated Fawkes’s face by using his mask. V imitated his idea; fight for unfairly government and follow Fawkes’s strategy by destroying important buildings.

Keywords: Characterization, V for Vendetta,

Introduction

1.1 Background

Literary is a way anyone expresses her or his feelings, ideas, and thoughts through literary works which is expressed by using beautiful words, expression or figurative language. Literature is an expression which represents life, which may occur in social reality. By the literary work, the literary writers not only reflected about what they felt in writing or others literary but also describe about the world, death, health, passion, pain, love, history, etc. How the literary writers tried to showed up the inattention by people in society and tried to criticize anything about it.

One of the literary works that becomes a part of prose fiction genres is comic, aside there are other genres of fictional prose such as novel, poetry, short story, etc. One of the interesting literary works is a part of comic that called graphic novel. Many people think that comic and graphic novel as the same. Both comic and graphic novel tell a story by using pictures, descriptions, and dialogue by employing either color or black-and-white illustration techniques. While they may be similar in this sense, but both of them have some differences. Comics are materials with a paper cover. The story in a comic book is presented in a serial and continuous format, usually using light comedy or adventure plot themes which may not necessarily have a specific time. In comics, only a small part of the story is published in each issue which leaves readers with plenty to anticipate for in the forthcoming issues which come out weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

A graphic novel is a published material that is often mislabeled as a comic book because, in truth, there appears to be no standard definition of a graphic novel.
But while comic books come with a paper cover, graphic novels can be paperbound or hardbound. Moreover, unlike comic books, graphic novels contain a complete story which may or may not have sequels. Graphic novels have only one arc and come with a beginning, middle, and an end.

One of the phenomenal graphic novels is *V for Vendetta*. This novel describes how the first main character *Vendetta* as known *V* is trying to do revenge based on 5th November. He though 5th November has much history so that it had to be remembered and celebrated as a ruin of the government as man named Guy Fawkes that had try to blow the houses of parliament building at 1605. Quoted of the statement of *V* in page 14 of the graphic novel is “remember, remember the 5th of November, the gunpowder treason and plot. I know of no reason why the gunpowder treason should ever be forgot.” and at same time the houses of parliament building is blown up like a fireworks and create letter V. Character of *V* has much deal in every conflict in this graphic novel. How the character dominated the society or government in the graphic novel. And how the painted smile mask or it usually called Guy Fawkes’s mask that he used dominated his character.

As we know that character include to intrinsic element. Character refers to people in story with their traits, while characterization a technique used by the author to describe his fictional characters. Based on the explanation above, that’s why the writer interests to analyze characterization of *V*. Then the writer tends to do a research with the title:

"The Analysis of *V* in Graphic Novel “*V for Vendetta*” by Alan Moore and David L.Lloyd”.

1.2 Research Question
Based on the background of the research, the writer formulates the research questions as follow:
1. How is *V* in graphic novel “*V for Vendetta*” depicted?
2. In what ways Guy Fawkes’s thought influence *V*?

1.3 Objective of the Research
Based on the background and research question of the research, the writer states the objectives of the research as follow:
1. To find out depiction of *V* in graphic novel “*V for Vendetta*”
2. To find out influence of Guy Fawkes’s thought to *V*.

Review of Related Studies
Previous Related Findings
The writer presents some previous finding which is related with this research:
1. Apriyanto (2011), “The Analysis of The Main Characters in Masashi Kishimoto’s Comic “Naruto””. In his thesis, he analyzed the main characters and the characterization of the main characters in Masashi Kishimoto’s comic “Naruto” which indicated four stages of characterization in analyzing the main characters such as physical appearance, social degree, psychological condition, and moral condition.
2. Seberang (2008), “The Characterization of The Major in Mark Twain’s The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. In her thesis, she analyzed characterization of the major characters according how big their influence on all part of the story and they are Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, Injun Joe, and Muff Potter.

Pertinent ideas

Comics

According to The Americana International Edition in Apriyanto (2011), explained that “comics are cartoons arranged either in a single panel or in several boxes in which case they are called comic strip, which are popular feature of most American newspaper. Generally, comic strips have a continuing cast of characters. Depending on the nature of the strip, these characters may appear either in short, humorous incidents or in longer narratives employing suspense, drama, and adventure. The term comic is also applied to comic books, a carry-over from the cartoon strips from which they developed. A distinctive feature of most comic strips and comic books is the enclosure of the dialogue in balloons that seem to emerge from the speakers’ mouth.

According to Iskandar in Apriyanto (2011) defined a comic book as a magazine or book containing sequential art in the form of a narrative. He added, comic books are often called comics for short. Although the term implies otherwise, the subject matter in comic books is not necessarily humorous, and in fact its dramatic seriousness varies widely. In the last quarter of the 20th century, greater acceptance of the comics form among the general reading populace coincided with a greater usage of the term graphic novel, often mean to differentiate a book of comics with a spine from its stapled and pamphlet form.

Graphic novels are typically bound in longer and more durable formats than familiar comic magazines, using the same materials and methods as printed books and they are generally sold in bookstores and specialty comic book shops rather than at newsstands. Such books have gained increasing acceptance as desirable materials for libraries, which were once ignored when titled or viewed as comic books.

Definition of Graphic Novel

Stephen Weiner, author of The 101 Best Graphic Novels, provides the following definition of the graphic novel:

Graphic novel is a cousin of comic strips, a graphic novel is a story told in comic book format with a beginning, middle, and end. Graphic novels also include bound books conveying nonfiction information in comic book form.

The term is not strictly defined, though one broad dictionary definition is "a fictional story that is presented in comic-strip format and presented as a book." In the publishing trade, the term is sometimes extended to material that would not be considered a novel if produced in another medium. Collections of comic books that do not form a continuous story, anthologies or collections of loosely related pieces, and even non-fiction are stocked by libraries and bookstores as "graphic novels" (similar to the manner in which dramatic stories are included in "comic" books). It is also sometimes used to create a distinction between works created as stand-alone stories, in contrast to collections or compilations of a story are from a comic book series published in book form.
Elements in graphic novel

The famous American Comic writer, Eisner in Comic and Sequential Art (1985) points out that the reader of a graphic novel must attend to not only the elements of fiction (plot, character, setting, theme) but also the syntax or grammar of graphic art, that is perspective, symmetry, color, font style, and brush-stroke style.

Eisner in Comics and Sequential Art (1985) divides some elements of Graphic Art:
a) Paneling

The page of the graphic novel is divided into panels rather than paragraphs. The graphic novelist manipulates the size and placement of the panels to achieve a particular result. In Comics and Sequential Art (1985), Eisner points out how paneling works:
1. "The art of paneling or boxing the action not only defines its perimeters but established the position of the reader in relation to the scene and indicates the duration of the event"
2. The "number and size of the panels ... contribute to the story rhythm and passage of time"; for example, to compress time increase the number of panels on the page.
3. Long, narrow panels imply a sense of being crowded.
4. The panel border can be used like language: rectangular, straight-edged panels imply action in the present. A wavy or scalloped border implies a flashback. A lack of frame implies limitless space.

b) Text

1. Treat the text as an image.
2. The font or style of text can convey a mood.
3. The outline of the balloon that encloses the text can convey the sound of the speech.

c) The Human Form

Eisner notes that the artist must freeze the form in such a way that he conveys the movement that precedes and the movement that follows from the moment being portrayed. Gestures, posture, and facial expressions all contribute to the emotion being portrayed.

Eisner notes several limitations of the graphic novel:
1. Because of the specificity of the image portrayed, the graphic novel cannot convey the reader's richer construction of a visual image from words alone.
2. Graphic novels have difficulty conveying any abstraction or strong emotion.

Eisner sums up the nature of the art of the graphic novel is that of deploying medium and in the face of the still unresolved ambivalence of the audience images and words, each in exquisitely balanced proportion, within the limitations of the toward it.

Character
Definition of Character

Any form of literature, character and characterization are two things which are inseparable. Kennedy in Apriyanto (2011) mentioned:

"Character, then, is presumably an imaginative person who in habits a story – although that simple definition may admit to a few exception."
A character is a person in a literary work, whereas the characterization is the way in which the character in the literary work as mentioned above is created. Any literary works whether they are novels, books or others they have characters inside them. And one way the reader can define the type or the role of characters contained in a story is by defining the characterization first (Gill 1995).

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Pocket Dictionary fourth edition (2008:68), character is:
1. A person in a novel, play, or film
2. The mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual.

Character is an imaginary person represented in a work of fiction (play or film or story) or a person characterized by peculiar or notable.

When we see from the language point of view, character can be interpreted in two meanings, namely as a concrete noun and as abstract noun. As a concrete noun, the word “character” refers to a person or an animal. And as an abstract noun, or usually called characterization, it refers to the attitude of person or animal that attitude belongs to.

Each of the character has a different role. Characters that have significant roles in a story are called main characters or major characters. Besides, the characters that have less important roles for their appearances only to serve or to support main character are called minor character.

Types of character
In fictional literature, authors use many different types of characters to tell their stories. Different types of characters fulfill different roles in the narrative process, and with a little bit of analysis, we can detect some or all the types below.

According to Gill, in his book, Mastering English Literature, he categorized the character into several types, they are:

a. Round Characters are full, rich and complex.
b. Flat characters are simple.
c. Open characters are the characters that can grow and develop.
d. Closed Characters are fixed and unchanging.
e. Protagonist is a character which has a good attitude, act, feeling, and nature.
f. Antagonist is opposite of protagonist character which has bad attitude, act, feeling, and nature.

In writing literature, author definite to organize of the characters who have distinct roles and personalities. According to Puja Lalwani (2011), she made an attempt to classify these characters into specific roles and personality traits. However character can be bound to such typicality as there is always a little more that flows out of that mold.

CHARACTERIZATION
Definition of Characterization
The word ‘characterization’ is derived from character that has affixes ‘-ize’ so becomes ‘characterize’ and then ‘-tion’ so becomes ‘characterization’. The ‘-ize’ means to describing process (Rasyid in Hidayat, 2005). Thus characterization is process of describing character.
That is the definition based on etymology, and the definition based on
terminology states that characterization is the way of author to describe character
from all sides of his life (Suroso in Hidayat, 2005). Foster in Hidayat (2005) explains
of the characterization:

“Characterization gives us quality, but it is in actions what we do that we are
happy or the reverse”.

According to Longman Dictionary in Apriyanto (2011), characterization is:

a. The way in which a writer makes a person in a book, film, or play seem like
a real person.
b. The way in which the character of a real person or thing is described.

Thus, the conclusion of characterization is the way an author presents and
reveals the character through the words, act, feeling, though, behavior, and nature.
In the research of the characters, sometimes the authors want to explain the
personal quality of their characters to the readers with some point of views.

There are four traits in characterization, they are general traits, physical traits,
emotional traits, and personal traits.

a. General Traits is divided into four, first is universal, the characters could
adapt to another culture. Second is nationalistic, the characters are related
with culture in their country. Third is Regional, the author gives certain
symbols or certain culture that connected with the characters. And the last is
group.
b. Physical Traits. The physical trait also known as physical appearance, in
which we need to know whether a character is male or female, how old the
characters are, their physical shape, skin color, and so on.
c. Emotional Traits. Emotional trait is related with emotion from inside of the
characters, the emotion is tend to feel.
d. Personal Traits. Personal trait is related with the personality of the
character.

According Sumardjo in Apriyanto (2011), there are four stages in analyzing
caracter personality. They are:

1. Physical Appearance, in which we need to know whether a character is
male or female, how old the characters are, their physical shape, skin color,
and so on.
2. Social Degree, it deals with the character’s job, religion, family and
environment situation.
3. Psychological Condition, actually it is the most important part of the
character’s personality. The figure of character could be seen by their
deeds, attitudes, aims, thoughts, way of taking decision, etc. All of these
should be performed clearly, firmly and completely.
4. Moral Condition, moral figure can be identified when the characters are
facing critical moments. We can know whether the characters are traitors,
hypocrites, a hero or an honest one from their deeds toward the critical
moments.

Based on the definitions above, the writer concludes that there are different
meaning of character and characterization. Characterization is the way the author
describes a behavior of each character that has a role in literary work. A character is a
person who acts in literary works, in the other words, character is a part of
characterization or a character is physical and mental (psychological) traits.
According to Lisa Hughes (2011) in her article The Different Types of Characterization, there are two types of characterization:

a) Direct characterization is the characterization when the narrator (not another character) directly tells the reader the character’s personality.

b) Indirect characterization, on the other hand, occurs when a narrator doesn’t come right out and tell the reader the personality of a character, but by reading between the lines an audience can guess the character’s disposition based on certain criteria.

In the other words, when the author explains the personality of the character directly and he or she defines the traits of character by using adjectives extensively so the reader will understand that it’s a “direct characterization” by following sentence. Indirect characterization is a bit complex than direct characterization because the reader has to understand the nature of the character by his thoughts, speech, appearance, role, action and his influence on other characters present in the plot. In this research, the author of V for Vendetta characterizes the characters indirectly.

Genetic Structuralism Approach

There are many literary theories, which used to analyze literary works. One of them is genetic structuralism approach. Genetic structuralism views a literary work from two sides. They are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Study begins from intrinsic elements (coherent whole) as a basic data. After that the research will connected the various elements with human reality. Literary work is viewed as a reflection era, which can express social, cultural, political, economic aspect, and etc.

According to Lucien Goldman (Suwardi Endraswara 2008:56 ), genetic structuralism is always emphasize the historical background of the literary work. Beside it has the autonomous element, genetic structuralism is also consider the extrinsic element. He always said that genetic structuralism have two big frame. First, the relation between meaning of the one element with others in the same literary work. Second, those relations make a new relation that related one and another. Because of that, impossible if the author has a view of themselves. Basically, the author suggests a collective view of the world, and it is not reality, but the reflection of the imaginative expression.

According to Goldman (Junus, 1986:26) there are three factors in genetic structuralism. First, literary work research should be looked as a unity. Second, literary work that we analyze should be had a literary value that have a tension between unity and complexity in a coherent whole. Third, if the unity was found so we analyze it in its connection with the social background

Method

Method of the Research

The method of this research is descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis method is method that is intended to describe some cases that relate to the topic of the research. The writer used descriptive analysis method to analyze the character and characterization of the main character named Vendetta in “V for Vendetta” graphic novel.
Source of the Data

In this research, the data is divided into two categories, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data is "V for Vendetta" graphic novel as the object of the research. The secondary data is collected from data that related to the research, in this case the data about Guy Fawkes and behind of the painted smile. Some references also are taken from internet that relates the research.

Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer used some techniques, below:

1. The writer read the novel intensively and carefully.
2. The writer identified and noted about the element of the graphic novel especially about character and characterization of the main character.
3. The writer classified four stages in analyzing character personality that related to the main character and noted some events and quotation considering character and characterization.
4. The writer collected data about Guy Fawkes and relation between V in "V for Vendetta" graphic novel. By this way, the writer noted quotation which refers to forming of Guy Fawkes’s mask.
5. The writer found out some researches, books and references to support the main data.

Technique of Analyzing Data

The data in this research had analyzed by using genetic structuralism approach. The writer focused to analyze the literary works based on the intrinsic elements of the graphic novel and combine the background of the story with the character in the plot. The discussion of intrinsic elements of this research is limited on the characters and characterization in the graphic novel and for extrinsic elements is limited on background of Guy Fawkes and how the Guy Fawkes’s thought influence the forming of character V in the story. Therefore, the data in this research is analyzed in the following ways:

1. Identified the data collected which are taken from "V for Vendetta".
2. Classified the data that include the characters and characterization of the graphic novel and focused to four stages in analyzing character personality, they are physical appearance, social degree, psychological condition and moral condition.
3. Analyzed extrinsic element that is background of "V for Vendetta" graphic novel which is the data of Guy Fawkes that influence the forming of V character.
4. Correlated the data about Guy Fawkes that influence of the character in the story of "V for Vendetta" graphic novel.

Result

After read "V for Vendetta" graphic novel and topic about Guy Fawkes, the writer found: (1) the depiction of character V by his characterization, and (2) influences of Guy Fawkes’s thought to character V.
1. The depiction of character V by his characterization

After analyzing character V in this graphic novel, the writer found that V is just a codename to rename a character. Actually the ideas that formed the character and the ideas that attributed to character which named V. This statement reinforced because there are two characters that formed into V character. First character of V is anonymous man, he was one of the medical experiments subjected at Larkhill Resettlement Camp and he is a man with many talents. After he escaped from that place and he wants to do revenge to people who treat him like “rat lab” then introduces himself as V.

“I don’t have a name, you can call me V”"(vforvendetta:26)

As quote above, he wants to introduce his name as V, and letter V is meaningful for him, it’s a sign to make people in camp remember him to do revenge.

V is the only survivor of the camp, and no records exist of his real name. All that is known is that he was subjected to medical experiments involving hormonal injections of a substance called “Batch 5", which apparently caused V’s transformation into a brilliant and obsessive avenger.

“A man of many talents, eh Commander?”"(vforvendetta:34)

As quote above, shows that V reminds Mr. Prothero that only V the man of many talents because of batch 5 that has given to him and he comes back to do revenge.

“I kneel, my hands are trembling, I can hardly find the fastenings, but finally I lift away that maddening smile, and... and at last I know, I know who V must be.”(vforvendetta:250)

The second character of V is Evey Hammond. As her quotes “I know who V must be”, as a picture above, she saw her face on V’s body then she said the words and she thinks that she had taught to become and think more idealist and how to take over with her fear and how to feel free like V was so she decided to become V. She wants to continue his struggle to make freedom. So she uses the painted smile of Guy Fawkes mask.

Characterization

In analyzing characterization, there are four traits must be considered. First is general trait, second is physical trait, third is emotional trait and the last is personal trait and also there are four stages in analyzing character personality. They are physical appearance, social degree, psychological condition, and moral condition.

Analysis the characterization of V as follow:
1. General Trait

General traits which divided into 4 namely universal, nationalistic, regional and group, but in this research only regional that found.
a) Regional

It means that when the author gives certain symbols or cultures that connected with the characters.

![Image](image_url)

Picture above shows the symbol of V that he left in the train when he kidnapped Mr. Prothero. V isn't just about rebellion. He may look like Fawkes, but he is far greater than him. To understand that, take a look at V's name. "V". It's not even a name at all--it's a letter. Its meaning and purpose changes depending on the context it's used in; it is, in every sense of the phrase, a place to start. So Moore reminds us of this fact by the ever-present wordplay found in his graphic novel. Even the graphic novel's title, *V for Vendetta* is a play on words, it's a twist on the famous World War II slogan, "V for victory". Every chapter title in the novel also begins with the letter "V". The end result is the most obvious: V stands for many things. (V for "variable"). When V first introduced himself to Evey, he calls himself a villain. (V for "villain"). The description is appropriate, as V stands for the polar opposite of everything Norsefire represents. He is their enemy, and he knows this is his role, as Guy Fawkes was the villain in the eyes of King James and Protestant Church. V is also for "five". At Larkhill, the concentration camp where V achieved his physical and psychological metamorphosis, he was kept in the fifth room, labeled with the roman numeral for five "V". Adopting that symbol as his name, V pays respect to the forces that made him who he is. But on a larger scale, the V is now symbolic of all the people who were imprisoned and tortured by oppressors. (V for "victim"). By using his room number, V is a living symbol of all the casualties of Norsefire's genocide. Then there is Valerie's letter. ("V" for "Valerie"). Arguably the most important part of V's persona, it is this letter that transforms the person V was into V. "But it was my integrity that was important. Is that so selfish? . . . It's the very last inch of us, but within that inch we are free"

(vforvendetta:156). In a very real way, he becomes the physical embodiment of that one inch Valerie talks about. Valerie says "we must never lose it, or sell it, or give it away. We must never let them take it from us" (vforvendetta:160). Beyond V's rebellious aims, he also reminds the populace about their identity, their integrity, that last inch of being that they had forgotten about: the freedom to be themselves, despite whatever anyone else tells them to do or be. This is why Evey becomes V at the end of the story. (V for "Evey"). As an idea, as a force, the original V can only do so much. He can rebel against The System, he can awaken the value of Valerie's One Inch to the populace, but once that is achieved, he no longer has a purpose. So Evey steps in, picking up where V left off. She continues the cycle--as V adopted the guise of Guy Fawkes, Evey adopts the guise of V, continuing his spirit while becoming something more than he could ever have been. "I will not lead them. But I'll help them build. Help them create where I'll not help them kill. The age of killers is no more" (vforvendetta:260). The first V
was a killer, a destroyer, in both the figurative and literal sense. But the next V, Evey, will be a teacher, a builder.

(vforvendetta:24)

Picture above shows a rose of Violet Carson that extinct since war was found on the seat in train. This is weird because the rose actually extinct but it exist and brought by V, he left it as a sign. When he was in camp, he is the only one subjected who allowed to tend the garden at Larkhill, where he grows roses. The Violet Carsons actually were grown by lesbian lover of Valerie, who wrote the autobiography on toilet paper that she passed to V during their incarceration. A quote from Valerie on the toilet paper was:

"but America's war grew worse and worse and eventually it came to London. After that there were no roses anymore. Not for anyone"

That autobiography inspired V to live without fear, and he used those flowers as a signature for the killings he committed as retribution for Larkhill.

2. Physical Trait

It also known as physical appearance, in which we need to know whether a character is male or female, skin color, how old the characters are, and so on.

Image of V and Evey

The writer found that V is a male with dark and straight hair until his shoulder. He uses painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes to cover his burned face. He also wears a black robe and black conical hat and there are three knives on his waist that he always brings.

Then after he died, character named Evey continued the struggle of V and change herself become V. Actually, Evey is a female with blonde and straight hair and she is 16 years old then turn to V with dark and straight hair. She uses one of another painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes and same custom that V used before.
3. Emotional Trait

It is related with emotion from inside of the character, it is tend to feel.

V: Remember, remember the fifth of November, the gunpowder treason and plot. I know of no reason why the gunpowder treason should ever be forgot.

Evey: Oh, oh, the houses of parliament! They’ve, they’ve been. Did you do that?

V: I did that.

Based on quote above, it describes how his emotion reflect from his words that he feels suffer to the man with the idea who try to make freedom, who try to fight unfairly government, so he reminds people to remember the plot of the fifth November as suffering of the man named Guy Fawkes and as celebration the ruin of unfairly government. Then calmly V said “I did that” he feels no sorry because blow up the houses parliament. There is no regret from him after it.

“They eradicated some cultures more thoroughly than they did others. No Tamla and no Trojan, no Billie Holiday or Black Uhuru... just his master’s voice, every hour on the hour. We’ll have to see what we can do about that.”

This quote shows his anger of something or maybe someone that he holds out. His anger about eradicated some cultures so there is no more beautiful song which always hear just military stuff play on the radio with the voice who always called “voice of fate” but said the fake was. The voice that he always hear aloud every evening in camp who treat every subjected inhumanely.

“Do you remember commander? Do you remember when it was people gathered in this sordid little enclosure? People half dead with starvation and dysentery? (vforvendetta:33)

This quote also shows his anger that he kept in years ago. He feels deep vengeance to the commander who treats him inhumanely as long as he was there.

Based on picture above, V gives a clue to Mr. Prothero that he is a man from room five at Larkhill. He feels enthusiast to remind that he was in room five that come back to do revenge and his face looks like proudly jeering to Mr. Prothero.

4. Personal Trait

Personal trait is related with the personality of the character.

“I’m a funny person, Evey. You’ll find that out when you’ve known me longer. A very funny person indeed. (vforvendetta:31)
By quote above, shows the personality of V. He said that he is a funny person indeed, actually he is. He is funny when you found unusual behave of him. He is going to remind people how the life turns into melodrama, how the world becomes a stage and everything else is vaudeville by his queer sense of humor.

"...I'm afraid there's someone else now. What, V! For shame! You have betrayed me for some harlot, some vain and pouting hussey with painted lips and a knowing smile! I, madam? I beg to differ! It was your infidelity drove me to her arms! Ah-ha! That surprised you, didn't it? You thought I don't know about your little fling, but I do. I know everything! Frankly, I wasn't surprised when I found out you always did have an eye for a man in uniform. Uniform? Why, I'm sure, I don't know what you're talking about. It was always you, V. you were the only one... Liar! Slut! Whore! Deny that you let him have his way with you, him with his armbands and jackboots! Well! Cat got your tongue? I thought as much. Very well. So you stand revealed at last, you are no longer my justice. You are his justice, you have bedded another...sos! Choke! Wh-who is she, V? what is her name? her name is anarchy and she taught me more as a mistress that you ever do! She has taught me that justice is meaningless without freedom, she is honest. She makes no promises and breaks none, unlike you. jezebel! (forvendetta:40-41)

Quotes above describe personality of V which hate hypocrite. He had betrayed by his justice, by his government, the leader of ruin, the leader of fascist. There is no more justice for him, just fear that announce aloud from government to people. There is no freedom just fake justice that served by government. So V choose to be an anarchy, as he said, justice is meaningless without freedom. Anarchy creates his personality be antagonist. He represents anarchy and becomes anarchy itself by destroying and assassinating.

There are four stages in analyzing personality, as follow:

A. Physical Appearance

Physical appearance means that in which we need to know whether a character is male or female, physical shape, skin color, and so on.

The writer found that V is a male with dark and straight hair until his shoulder. He uses painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes to cover his burned face. He also wears a black robe and black conical hat and
there are three knives on his waist that he always brings.

Then after he died, character named Evey continued the struggle of V and change herself become V. Actually, Evey is a female with blonde and straight hair and she is 16 years old then turn to V with dark and straight hair. She uses one of another painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes and same custom that V used before.

B. Social Degree

Social degree deals with the character’s job, religion, family, and environment situation.

Based on environment situation of the character, the writer found that V was a prisoner as medical experiments subjected at Larkhill Resettlement Camp.

Picture above shows activities carried out in the laboratory of Larkhill when V still there. He should do same thing every day. He should be do medical check to progress report of the virus that injected to him.

He is individualism, he enjoys himself in his shadow gallery and he doesn’t interact with society after he escaped from Larkhill. He decided to penned himself in his place.

"Everybody is special, everybody. Everybody is a hero, a lover, a fool, a villain, everybody." (vforvendetta:26)

Based on quote above, V tries to make sure that everybody could be anything, even it good or bad because we have good and bad side in our soul, we just have choose when we have to be good and when we have to be good.

"In fact, I don’t think it’s going too far to say that most normal people have never even considered blowing up the Houses of Parliament." (vforvendetta:23)

"I think he's a psychopath, leader. I use the word in its most precise sense." (vforvendetta:30)

"I'm devil, and I come to do the devil's work" (vforvendetta:60)

"...Terrorist what done it. Evil man, but very clever. What they call an evil genius" (vforvendetta:189)

"I know the terrorist... I know he's doing it all first, he knows everything about us and our system..." (vforvendetta:209)

Based on quotes above, because of destruction that V did like blow up the Houses of Parliament, people judge him as a terrorist, psychopath, villain, etc. But actually based of his deeds is to protest the government, he claims freedom. Some
people judge V as terrorist. He blows up populated buildings, undoubtedly killing dozens if not hundreds of civilians. He refuses to accept anyone else point of view, he fanatically believes his view is the only way to see things. He murders, not just cold-bloodedly, but also deliberately torturing people to insanity and death. He manipulates people to be his unwitting accomplices, regardless of their feelings. He tortures and brainwashes Evey until she sees his point of view. Actually his terrorism mirrors the terrorism in the real world. But, actually V is hero, he is a man with revolutionary idea and he becomes the idea itself which represent anarchy to brought freedom. His aim that brought freedom that called him a hero.

V represents the idea of freedom of being an active citizen that takes ownerships and stands up against the unfairness of the ruling government. The idea that this belief can change the world is why the social civil movements such as Occupy Wall Street and Anonymous, amongst others, have been able to empathize with and appropriate the ideas behind 'V for Vendetta' and its physical representation through the mask, demanding that society should wakeup.

C. Psychological Condition

Actually, physical condition is the most important part of the character's personality. The figure of character could be seen by their deeds, attitudes, etc.

Based on the aim to figure out the character, the writer found that V attempts to bring freedom to the world through destruction and force.

(V for Vendetta: 14)

Based on the picture above, shows the aim of V that reflect on destruction that he made and how he much appreciate with calmly gesture to the one who had blown up the House of Parliament as beginning the ruin of unfairly government in London and as beginning of freedom of people that he really want to make it real.

(V for Vendetta: 41)

The picture above shows when V blow up Old Bailey, the statue of madam justice. There is no more justice that has to trust, there is only anarchy that could be trust so he also blow up the building.
The picture above also shows destruction that he did to make freedom, he blow up Jordan Tower.

"You came out of abattoir unharmed, but not unchanged and saw freedom necessity, not just for you but for us all. You saw, and seeing, dared to do. How purposeful was your vendetta, how benign almost like surgery. Your foes assumed you sought revenge upon their flesh alone, but you did not stop there. You gored their ideology as well. The people stand within the ruins of society, the jail intended to outlive them all... I will not lead them, but I'll help them build. Help them create where I'll not help them kill. The age of killers is no more. They have no place within our better world."

As the quote above, it shows that V success to bring freedom by his way. By destroying monumental buildings as a fight for freedom, he brings freedom to all people through his vengeance. Then after he died, he wants Viking funeral. The train is speeding on his funeral barge along dry subterranean canals down trough towards his destination right under Downing Street and the train is blowing up as the sign of freedom that he won.

Based on his deeds, he wants to criticize a fascist government that seized power after a devastating war. Once in power, the government began rounding up who were "different." That means anyone who isn't white, isn’t Christian heterosexual. In both mediums, the gathered were sent without due process to camps, where they were eventually executed. V is representation of Anarchy, which is why his name is simply a symbol. And the anarchy means is destruction and force that he did like blow up the Houses of Parliament, Old Bailey, and Jordan Tower.

Evey: “All this riot and uproar V...is this anarchy? Is this the land of do-as-you-please?”

V: "No, this is only the land of take-what-you-want. Anarchy means "without leaders" not "without orders" with anarchy comes an age of or dung of true order, which is to say voluntary order. This age of or dung will begin when the mad and incoherent cycle of verwirrung that these bulletins reveal has run it course. This is not anarchy, eee. This is chaos.

"Anarchy must embrace the din of the bombs and cannon fire. "(vforvendetta: 219)
"Anarchy wears two faces, both creator and destroyer. Thus destroyers topple empires, make a canvas of clean rubble where creators can then build a better world. Rubble, once achieved, makes further ruins means irrelevant, away with our explosives, then I away with our destroyers! They have no place within our better world. But let us raise a toast to all our bombers, all our bastards, most unlively and most unforgivable." (vforvendetta: 222)

Quotes above show what anarchy means to him, how he represents anarchy, how he loves anarchy more than justice because there is no more justice at the time, he feel justice had betrayed him so he doesn’t believe with justice that represent of government, he just believe in anarchy then become the anarchy itself.

"He abducted LewisProthero, the camp commander who had chosen him to receive batch 5, the preparation that had destroyed his mind."  
"He visited Bishop Lilliman and made him swallow a poisoned communion wafer. That’s a dreadful, degrading way for a man like that to die...."  
"Finally, there is Dr. Delia Surridge, who codename V visited this morning, 4 years to the day after escaping Larkhill. She was a good woman, a humane woman. But then I read this diary and... I don’t know. She’s dead now." (vforvendetta: 84)

Based his thought that reflected on quote above, the writer found that V is trying to do revenge of every treat that he got when he was in Larkhill because he was just a rat lab there. He do to revenge to people who treat him badly there by assassinating and also killing softly like make them insane.

"There are two motives here, not one. The first motive is revenge, he escapes from Larkhill and vows to get even with his tormentors. The parliament bombing and the other stuff is just a smokescreen. The whole exercise was an elaborate, chilling vendetta. That’s the explanation ... The second motive is more sinister. Like I said, everyone who could have identified him is now dead. What if he’s just been cleaning the ground? What if he’s planning something else?" (vforvendetta:85)

Based on quote above, it really clear that V thought to do revenge and also he wants to make destruction to make freedom to all people by his way.

D. Moral Condition

Moral figure can be identified when the characters are facing critical moments. We can know whether the characters are traitors, hypocrites, a hero, etc from their deeds toward the critical moment.

Based on the moral of the character, the writer found that V engages various dangerous behaviors such as: destroying monumental political buildings and assassinating significant individuals who contributed to the oppression of society.

"I think he’s a psychopath, leader. I use the word in its most precise sense."(vforvendetta:30)

"I’m devil, and I come to do the devil’s work" (vforvendetta:60)
"Terrorist what done it. Evil man, but very clever. What they call an evil genius" (vforvendetta:189)

"I know the terrorist... I know how he’s doing it all first, he knows everything about us and our system..." (vforvendetta:209)

Quotes above show that people judge him as terrorist because what he did to government like blow up the Houses of Parliament, Old Bailey, Jordan Tower, and kill some people who ever work in Larkhill. But he also judge as a hero because he’s aim to break fascism in government and bring freedom to people.

(vforvendetta:14)

Picture above is reflect of anarchy that related with moral of V. He blow up the Houses of Parliament to warn government that there is person who brave to fight.

(vforvendetta:21)

Picture above shows when V tried to abduct Mr. Prothero and killed some people who with him in the train.
Pictures above show how V makes his own place which looks like Larkhil Resettlement Camp and placed Mr. Prothero there. He wants to remind Mr. Prothero every treat that he did before, so V gathered his dolls in the yard and burned all of the dolls in the oven and make Mr. Prothero insane.

Picture above shows that V also blows up statue of madam Justice the Old Bailey. He did it because he thought that there is no more justice, all of it just fake that made by government to manipulate people to follow fascist government.
Pictures above show when V is trying to kill Bishop Lilliman and Dr. Delia Surridge. He realized that he is immoral person who keep his vengeance until it revenge. But he thought those people deserve to die because they had killed many people in camp without clear reason.

Pictures above shows that certain person that killed by V had given a rose to remind them that who is V and he comes to do revenge. He had killed every person who worked at Larkhill and gave them a rose to remind of V.

2. Influence of Guy Fawkes’s thought to V

The truth is V identity, though multi-layered, is clearly established from the beginning of the novel. Save for Prothero’s interrogation and Evey’s imprisonment, V only appears in the guise of Guy Fawkes, the 16th century radical who was willing to go to extreme lengths for his beliefs. This description certainly fits V. Like Fawkes, he has unwavering conviction in his beliefs, and is willing to go to every length to see that the current rule is abolished. In this respect, V and Fawkes are revolutionary kinsmen. But it is a mistake to simply see him as a literal modern-day Fawkes. It’s not Guy Fawkes himself that V wishes to be, but what Fawkes represents: rebellion. Strip away the context of Fawkes and his conspirators and what you have is rebellion at its most pure form: rebellion against government, against religion, against ideology.

There are some influences of Guy Fawkes’s thought to V, such as:

a. V uses mask which reflect face of Guy Fawkes.

"Re. The script; While I was writing this, I had this idea about the hero, which is a bit redundant now we've got [can't read the next bit] but nonetheless... I
was thinking, why don't we portray him as a resurrected Guy Fawkes, complete with one of those papier-mâché masks in a cape and conical hat? He'd look really bizarre and it would give Guy Fawkes the image he's deserved all these years. We shouldn't burn the chap every Nov. 5th but celebrate his attempt to blow up Parliament!" (V for Vendetta, behind the painted smile: 272)

By quote above, the authors of V describe how V is created. He uses the Guy Fawkes mask and persona functions as both practical and symbolic elements of the story. He wears the mask to hide his physical scars, and in obscure his identity. The mask also provides contrast to the metaphorical "masks" worn by his fellow citizens, who have surrendered their individual identities and beliefs in order to assimilate and avoid persecution by the government.

The Guy Fawkes mask has a kind of eerie look because of their smile. It makes the character look bizarre and threatening at the same time, the last thing you expect from someone coming to kill you is a smile on their face.

b. V imitates Guy Fawkes idea which fights for unfairly government to get freedom.

V imitates Guy Fawkes idea. He is described as an idea rather than a person. Actually Guy Fawkes is catholic who felt that the government in London was treating Roman Catholics unfairly. Guy Fawkes and his friends hoped to restore Protestant England to Catholicism and end the persecution of their faith. He represented fair authority, righteousness, the good of the people and not the government, and the correct use of power, not corruption. So V also wants to fight for freedom, he can’t live with fake justice which made by the government so he will fight against unfairly government by destroying and also assassinating.

c. V follows same steps of Guy Fawkes by destroying important buildings.

V also follows the same steps of Guy Fawkes who wanted to blow up the English Parliament in London. However, in the graphic novel, the Orwellian London lives under the fascist government of Chancellor Adam James Susan (the Leader) and he will fight against his regime, using the power of powder, blowing up important buildings like the Houses of Parliament, Old Bailey, and Jordan Tower. So we may say that V represents truth, resistance and individualism.

Discussion

Conclusion

After analyzing the depiction of character V by his characterization and how the Guy Fawkes’s thought influence the forming of character V, the writer concludes some conclusion as follow:

1. Depiction of character V by his characterization

V is just a codename to rename a character. Actually the ideas that formed the character and the ideas that attributed to character which named V. This statement reinforced because there are two characters that formed into V character. First character of V is anonymous man, V is the only survivor of the camp named Larkhill, and no records exist of his real name. V transformed into a brilliant and obsessive avenger because of Batch 5. The second character of V is Evey Hammond. She wants to continue V’s struggle to make freedom.
In analyzing characterization, there are four traits must be considered. First is general trait, second is physical trait, third is emotional trait and the last is personal trait and four stages in analyzing character personality.

First, in general traits only regional that found. There are 2 symbols of character, they are V symbol To understand that, take a look at V's name. "V". It's not even a name at all, it's a letter. Its meaning and purpose changes depending on the context it's used in; it is, in every sense of the phrase, a place to start and rose named Violet Carson that he always left after killing as a sign he is the man from room 5.

Second is physical trait or physical appearance, V is a male with dark and straight hair until his shoulder. He uses painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes to cover his burned face. He also wears a black robe and black conical hat and there are three knives on his waist that he always brings. Then after he died, character named Evey continued the struggle of V and change herself become V. Actually, Evey is a female with blonde and straight hair and she is 16 years old then turn to V with dark and straight hair. She uses one of another painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes and custom that V used before.

Third is emotional trait, shows his emotion reflect from his words that he feels suffer to the man with the idea who try to make freedom, who try to fight unfairly government, so he reminds people to remember the plot of the fifth November as suffering of the man named Guy Fawkes and as celebration the ruin of unfairly government.

Fourth is personal trait, shows that V hates hypocrite. He had betrayed by his justice, by his government, the leader of ruin, the leader of fascist.

Four stages in analyzing character personality, such as:

a. By V's physical appearance, actually there are 2 characters that become V, from the beginning until the climax of the story, V is a male with dark and straight hair until his shoulder. He uses painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes to cover his burned face. He also wears a black robe and black conical hat and there are three knives on his waist that he always brings. Then after he died, character named Evey continued the struggle of V and change herself become V. Actually, Evey is a female with blonde and straight hair and she is 16 years old then turn to V with dark and straight hair. She uses one of another painted smile mask of Guy Fawkes and custom that V used before.

b. By his social degree, V was a prisoner as medical experiments subjected at Larkhill Resettlement Camp. He is a man with revolutionary idea or he becomes the idea itself.

c. By his psychological condition, V wants to criticize a fascist government that seized power after a devastating war and attempts to bring freedom to the world trough destruction and force. V is trying to do revenge of every treat that he got when he was in Larkhill. He was just a rat lab there.

d. By his moral condition, some people judge V because he engages various dangerous behaviors such as: destroying monumental political buildings and assassinating significant individuals who contributed to the oppression of society.
2. Guy Fawkes’s thought influence to V

There are some influences of Guy Fawkes’s thought to V, such as:

a. V uses mask which reflect face of Guy Fawkes.
   He uses the Guy Fawkes mask and persona functions as both practical and
   symbolic elements of the story. He wears the mask to hide his physical scars, and
   in obscure his identity.

b. V imitates Guy Fawkes idea which fights for unfairly government to get freedom.
   V wants to fight for freedom, he can’t live with fake justice which made by the
   government so he will fight against unfairly government.

c. V follows same steps of Guy Fawkes by destroying important buildings.
   V also follows the same steps of Guy Fawkes who wanted to blow up the English
   Parliament in London.

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