



**PETER PARKER'S AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS
IN PETER DAVID'S *SPIDER-MAN 3***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for S-1 Degree
Majoring English Literature in the English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states that he writes this thesis by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that he does not take material from other works except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, March 15th 2022



Eka Yudha Permana

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Don't chase people. Be yourself, do your own thing and work hard. The right people – the ones who really belong in your life – will come to you. And stay.

Will Smith

There are no regrets in life, just lessons.

Jennifer Aniston

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved dad, mom,

and those who I love the most

APPROVAL

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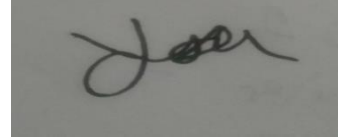
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This thesis still needs to be improved since I realize that this is far from being perfect. Therefore, I welcome any constructive recommendation and constructive criticism. Finally, I hope that this thesis would be helpful for the readers.

Semarang, 20th December 2021



Eka Yudha Permana

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses about the main character's aggressive behaviors in Peter David's novel, *Spider-Man 3*. The objective of this study is to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements focus on characterization and conflict and the extrinsic element focus on aggressive behaviors. In analyzing this novel, the writer uses theory of characterization and conflict by Abrams and Nurgiyantoro in connection to that theory of aggressive behavior by Buss and supported with other theories. The writer uses psychological approach by Semi as a research approach and library research as method of data collection. The result of the research is that the forms Peter Parker's aggression that he does are physical, verbal, directly, and attacking object. The causes of Peter Parker's aggression are frustration, provocation, positive and negative mood. The aggression that Peter Parker does has an impact on himself and other people. In conclusion, Peter Parker performs aggressive behaviors twenty-three times in *Spider-Man 3* novel.

Keywords: aggressive behaviors, forms of aggression, impacts of aggression, Peter Parker.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In everyday life, aggression is a response that delivers noxious stimuli to another organism (Buss in Geen & Donnerstein, 1998:24). Such actions of aggression can be carried out directly or indirectly. Actions of aggression are performed by directly facing the individual who becomes the target of aggression, while indirectly those aggressions can be carried out indirectly. Actions of aggression can take both physical and verbal forms. The examples of actions of physical aggression include hitting, pushing, injuring others and attacking inanimate objects or doing physical things to the target of aggression. Meanwhile, the examples of verbal aggression can be in the form of yelling, insulting, or doing things verbally to other people who are the target of aggression. Actions of aggression can be triggered by various factors from inside and outside of the individual. The aggressive action factors from inside of the individuals such as personal problems, while the factors from outside of the individual are in the form of the environment or other people. Actions of aggression also have an impact on the doer who commits an aggression as well as other people (Hawadi in Fitriani, 2012:138).

The phenomena of the actions of aggression that occur in everyday life is also reflected in literary works, one of which is the novel entitled *Spider-Man 3*

written by Peter David. The phenomena of the actions of aggression in *Spider-Man 3* are committed twenty-three times by the main character named Peter Parker. Peter Parker is a young man whose life is not always peaceful and very often restless to face problems in his life. Based on the story of the novel, it is told that one night a meteor falls to earth and a black goo--a kind of a living thing in the form of a black blob that can stick on the costume worn by Peter Parker. Black goo resembles parasites attached strongly to other objects and it amplifies characteristics of the user, especially aggressive behaviors appearing and possessing Peter Parker's costume previously red and changing it into black. When Peter Parker wears the costume that has been possessed by the black goo, Peter Parker becomes stronger and is followed by aggressive behaviors increasing devastatingly as well. The triggers of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors are problems involving him with to someone who kills his uncle, a close friend who steals his girlfriend and provokes him, and someone who cheats and provokes him. Such problems trigger Peter Parker's anger to commit aggressive behaviors to people around.

In Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*, the main character of the novel, Peter Parker, engages in the actions of physical aggression, such as hitting and shoving, while Peter Parker's actions of verbal aggression are insulting and snapping. There are some actions of aggression that are committed directly by Peter Parker that has an impact on himself and those around him.

The phenomena of actions of aggression in this literary work is interesting to study based on the behavioral perspective in social psychology. According to this perspective, the object of psychological concern must be something that can be observed such as observing what the object says and what the object does (Watson in Pandjaitan, *et.al*, 2019:2). The writer thinks that social psychology is an interesting perspective of research because it studies the behavior of individuals in the social environment. The behavior of each individual in his or her environment must be so different from others that it is interesting to explore the reason behind individual's behavior.

1.2 Research Problems

1. What are the forms of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*?
2. What are the causes of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*?
3. What are the impacts of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To analyze the forms of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors in the Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* novel.

2. To analyze the aggressive behaviors of Peter Parker in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* novel.
3. To analyze impact of aggressive behaviors of Peter Parker in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* novel.

1.4 Previous Study

The writer finds previous studies that discuss *Spider-Man 3*. The first is an undergraduate thesis entitled "Ideological Construction in "Spider Man 3" Film: The Semiotics Studies" written by Ria Saktia. This thesis analyzes the ideological perspective of the existing in *Spider Man 3*.

The second one, there is an undergraduate thesis entitled "Masculinity in Superhero Character: A Study of *Spider-Man 3* the movie" written by Dimas Danu Anggoro Putro. This thesis analyzes the masculinity of Peter Parker as a human and a superhero in the movie *Spider-Man 3*.

The third one, there is also an undergraduate thesis entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act used By Peter Parker and Gwen Stacy In "*Spiderman 3*" Movie, written by Alfrenda, Hifa. This thesis analyzes the speech act used by two characters, Peter Parker and Gwen Stacy, in *Spider-Man 3* movie.

The fourth one is an article entitled "The physics of *Spider-Man 3*" by popsci. This article analyzes about the physics of Spider-Man.

The fifth one is an article by Michael Curley entitled "What's to Like About *Spider-Man 3*". This article discusses about plot and character in *Spider-Man 3*.

The sixth one is an undergraduate thesis entitled “Eksistensialisme Kierkegaard sebagai Telaah atas Pilihan Eksistensial Peter Parker dalam Film Spiderman 3” by Nanda Heraini. This thesis discusses about Peter Parker as an example of Kierkegaard’s existensialism comprehension.

The seventh one is an undergraduate thesis entitled "Perilaku Agresif Tokoh Gertrude Baniszewski dalam Film *An American Crime*" written by Evi Setiowati. This thesis analyzes the intrinsic aspects, narratology, and cinematography. The extrinsic aspect analyzes Gertrude's behavior by using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

The eighth one is an undergraduate thesis entitled "Agresi Tokoh-tokoh dalam Serial Film Kartun Hello Jadu (Annyeong Jaduya): Kajian Psikologi Sastra” written by Perwita Yanu Kurniasari. This thesis aims to describe the characteristics and aggressive traits of the characters in the Hello Jadu film so that it can be proven its bad influence on children's behavior development.

The ninth one is an undergraduate thesis entitled "L'akh's Aggressive Behavior as His Self-Protective Mechanism towards His Father Absence In *Dan Brown's The Lost Symbol* (2009)." by Cheang Pou Soi” written by R. Nandito Farizky. This thesis analyzes how Mal'akh overcomes his anxiety because his father's absence by behaving aggressively.

The tenth one is an undergraduate thesis entitled "Kandungan Aggressive Behavior dalam Film Animasi Anak-Anak (Analisis Isi Pada Film Animasi Anak-Anak di Stasiun Televisi Nasional)” written by Andriani. This thesis analyzes the

frequency of aggressive behavior in children's animated films shown on national television stations, to find out the most aggressive forms of behavior found in children's animated films on national television stations, and to find out the most animated children's films contains aggressive behavior broadcast on national television stations.

This research thesis is different from any other previous studies by detailing psychological perspective which cover the causes of aggressive behaviors, forms of aggressive behaviors, and the psychological impacts of the aggressive behaviors of the main character in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The writer focuses this thesis by analyzing the causes of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors, the forms of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors, and the impacts of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors by using aggression theory in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*.

1.6 Writing Organization

Chapter I Introduction

This chapter contains background of the study, research problems, objective of the study, previous study, scope of the study and writing organization.

Chapter II Theory and Method of Research

This chapter includes theory used by the writer. The theoretical framework consists of intrinsic aspects, they are characterization and conflict. The extrinsic aspect of the novel is aggressive behavior theory from Buss and supported by other theories. The writer uses psychological approach as a research approach and library research as method of data collection

Chapter III Analysis and Discussion

This chapter is divided into two parts, the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects, that is, intrinsic analysis of the characterization and conflict as well as extrinsic analysis of the forms, the causes, and the impacts of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors.

Chapter IV Conclusion

This chapter contains result of the analysis in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER 2

THEORY AND METHOD OF RESEARCH

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. Intrinsic elements can consist of plot, characterization, theme, setting, and point of view (Nurgiyantoro 1995: 23). In this chapter, the writer focuses on characterization and conflict.

2.1.1 Characterization

Abrams says that character is the people who appear in a narrative or drama (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 1995:165). Meanwhile, characterization is the depiction of a clear picture of a person as portrayed in a story (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:165).

According to Abrams, there are two methods to characterize the characters in the narrative, namely showing and telling. In showing characterization or the dramatic method, the author presents the characters speaking and acting, while the readers just have to characterize according to their own views about what the characters do and say. In telling characterization, the author describes the characters directly in the story (Abrams, 2009:43).

2.1.2 Conflict

A conflict is something unpleasant that happens and is experienced by characters in literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:122).

According to Nurgiyantoro, conflict can be divided into: internal and external conflict. The external conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside him/her. The internal conflict is a conflict that occurs within a character in the story or man versus himself (1995:124).

2.2 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work. Extrinsic elements can consist of author biography, author's view of life and psychology (Nurgiyantoro 1995:23). In this chapter, the writer will explain about the definition, the form, the cause and the impact of aggression.

2.2.1 Definition of Aggression

According to Buss, aggression is a response that delivers noxious stimuli to another organism (Buss in Geen & Donnerstein, 1998:24). Buss also stated that aggressive behavior is a behavior that is carried out to hurt, threaten or harm the individuals or objects that are the target of the behavior (Buss in Ichsan, 2019:10)

2.2.2 Form of Aggression

The meaning of this form of aggression is how it is committed. The forms can be physically and verbally, directly and indirectly (Buss in Fiske, *et.al*, 2010:834).

1. Physical Aggression

Physical aggression can be performed by physically injuring other people such as shooting, pushing, hitting, and kicking.

2. Verbal Aggression

Verbal aggression is done by hurting others by using words or verbally such as shouting, insulting.

3. Direct Aggression

Direct aggression is committed when the aggressor performs aggression directly on the target of aggression.

4. Indirect Aggression

Indirect aggression is committed indirectly or the aggressor and the target of aggression do not face each other.

2.2.3 Cause of Aggression

A. Frustration

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, frustration is the fact that something is preventing something/somebody from succeeding (1948). Buss says that frustration usually leads to aggression (1961:20).

B. Provocation

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, provocation is the act of doing or saying something deliberately in order to make somebody angry or upset (1948). Wolfgang notes that three-fourths of the six hundred murders that he investigated are because of victims of provocation (In Dayaksini & Hudaniah, 2009:192).

C. Positive and Negative Mood

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the way you are feeling at a particular time (1948). Mayer and Gaschke (1988:103) state that there are two types of mood characteristics, namely:

1. The characteristics of a positive mood, namely: happy mood (lively, happy), loving mood (caring, loving), calm mood (content, calm), energetic mood (peppy, active).
2. Characteristics of negative moods, namely: fearful/anxious mood (nervous, jittery), angry mood (fed up, grouchy), tired mood (drowsy, tired), sad mood (sad, gloomy).

2.2.4 Impact of Aggression

Hawadi says that the subject's aggressive behavior have an impact on the subject self and others (In Fitriani, 2012:138).

A. The impact on self, for an example, the subject feels satisfied or happy after doing aggression (Fitriani, 2012:138)

B. The impact of aggressive behavior on other people is can cause emotional harm for example like makes other people sad and scared (Warburton & Anderson, 2015:373). Aggressive behavior can disturb the aggressor's social relationship with the people around him (Tentama, 2012:3)

2.3 Method of Research

Method of Research is a scientific way of obtaining data for certain purposes and uses (Sugiyono,2018:2). Method of research in this thesis consist of research approach and method of data collection.

2.3.1 Research Approach

Based on the background of this study revealing aggressive behaviors phenomena in Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*, the writer uses psychological approach

in writing this research thesis. According to Semi, the psychological approach is an approach that starts from the assumption that literary works always discuss human life events. Humans always show diverse behavior (1993:96). This different behavior is shown by Peter Parker in the novel *Spider-Man 3*.

2.3.2 Method of Data Collection

In writing this research thesis, the writer uses library research method. Library research is a series of activities related to the method of collecting library data, reading and taking notes and processing research materials (Zed, 2003:03). There are two sources of data collection namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is a source of data obtained directly from the original (Nur Indrianto and Bambang Supono in Abdullah, 2017:30). The writer uses Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* as the primary data in writing this research thesis. Meanwhile, secondary data is a data obtained or collected by researchers from existing (Hasan in Abror, 2013:33). The writer uses other written sources such as journals, books, articles, internet references, etc in supporting this research thesis writing.

CHAPTER 3

PETER PARKER'S AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS IN PETER DAVID'S

SPIDER-MAN 3 NOVEL

3.1 Intrinsic Elements of Peter David's *Spider-Man 3*

In this chapter, the writer focuses on discussing the intrinsic elements, namely the characterization and conflict of the main character, Peter Parker.

3.1.1 Characterization of Peter Parker

In the characterization, the writer will discuss about telling characterization and showing characterization of Peter Parker.

3.1.1.1 Telling Characterization of Peter Parker

Telling characterization is the description of the character in the story by the author (2009:43). There are two telling characterization of the main character in the novel. First is genius person and the second is unselfish person.

3.1.1.1.1 A Genius Person

Peter Parker is the main character of the *Spider-Man 3*. He is a college student and a hero named Spider-Man. He has a girlfriend named Mary Jane. One day, they meet at a restaurant. Later, they meet Gwen Stacy, Peter Parker's lab partner. He tells Mary Jane that Peter Parker is a genius person as quoted below:

From the look on Mary Jane's face, though, Gwen might as well have been sliding her hand down the front of his shirt. "Peter's something of a genius," Gwen said blithely. "He saved my life in Chemistry."

(David, 2007:186)

Based on the quotation above, the characterization of Peter Parker is shown by the author in the story as a very smart person. The author uses another character named Gwen Stacy to convey the characterization of Peter Parker.

3.1.1.1.2 An Unselfish Person

Peter Parker is also described as an unselfish person. This can be analyzed when one day Mary Jane goes to Peter Parker's apartment to discuss a review of her performance at the theater. Nevertheless, while they are discussing, the radio broadcast the news that pedestrians is in danger because a large crane is out of control. Peter Parker then prepares to go to the location. Mary Jane thinks that Peter Parker is selfish for leaving her, but she does not realize that other people's lives are more important than her. Mary Jane realizes that she is the one who is selfish as quoted below:

What the hell kind of match was such a selfish girl with such an unselfish guy?

(David, 2007:107).

Based on quotation above, Mary Jane thinks that Peter Parker is unselfish person. It is Peter Parker's duty to carry out his duties as a hero, that is, to save other people. The characterization of Peter Parker is shown by the author of the novel in the story as unselfish person. The author uses another character named Mary Jane to convey the characterization of Peter Parker in the story.

3.1.1.2 Showing Characterization of Peter Parker

Abrams says that showing characterization is when the author presents the characters speaking and acting, and the readers have to characterize about what the characters do and say based on their own view (2009:43). There are two showing characterization in this novel. The first is honest person and the second is avenger typed person.

3.1.1.2.1. An Honest Person

Based on showing characterization, Peter Parker can be implicitly analyzed as an honest person. It is proven while he is riding his motorcycle, Peter Parker is suddenly attacked by Harry Osborn. Harry Osborn wants to avenge his father's death, Norman Osborn. He assumes that Peter Parker kills his father because Peter Parker brings Harry Osborn's father body to his house. While fighting with Harry Osborn, Peter Parker says that he does not kill Harry Osborn's father as quoted below:

. . . Peter called out to him, "He was trying to kill me! He killed himself!"

(David, 2007:55).

Based on the quotation above, Harry Osborn cannot believe Peter Parker's words because Peter Parker has no proof that he does not kill Harry Osborn's father. This statement shows that Peter Parker is an honest person. However, what Peter Parker said is really true. Bernard, Harry Osborn's servant talks and reveals that Harry Osborn's father died by his own hands as quoted below:

“The night your father died, I cleaned his wound. The blade that pierced his body came from his glider, his invention. Only he could have discharged it.”

"I know you are defending your father's honor, but there is no question that he died by his own hand," Bernard assured him...

(David, 2007:323-324).

Based on the quotation above, it is obvious that Peter Parker does not kill Harry Osborn's father. Peter Parker's words are proven by Bernard. Harry Osborn finally believes that Peter Parker does not kill Harry Osborn's father, Norman Osborn. It can be concluded that Peter is an honest person.

3.1.1.2.2 An Avenger typed Person

Beside as an honest person, Peter Parker is also implicitly concluded as an avenger typed person. This can be seen after Peter Parker finds out who his uncle's killer is, he becomes angry because his uncle's killer is still free. Then, he goes to meet the killer, Flint Marko, as the following quotation:

Parker's voice dropped into a tough-guy cadence that was a reasonable facsimile of Marko's own- "I'm gonna beat you up real bad. And then I'm gonna do it again. And then I'm takin 'what's left of you back to that cell where you can rot for the rest of your life.”

(David, 2007:217-218)

After fighting with Flint Marko, Peter Parker wins the fight with Flint Marko and thinks that he is already dead. Peter Parker thinks that he manages to avenge his uncle's death, but he does not know that Flint Marko is still alive. Based on this occurrence, the writer concludes that Peter Parker is an avenger.

3.1.2 Conflict

A conflict is something unpleasant that happens and is experienced by characters in literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:122). In the conflict, the writer will discuss about internal conflict and external conflict.

3.1.2.1 Internal Conflict

The internal conflict is a conflict that occurs within a character in the story or man versus himself (1995:124). In the internal conflict, there is a conflict between Peter Parker and himself.

3.1.2.1.1 The Conflict Between Peter Parker and Himself

The conflict between Peter Parker and himself is Peter Parker thinks the police are doing their job, but they are not.

1. Peter Parker Thinks the Police Are Doing Their Job, But They Are Not

In the past Peter Parker's uncle is killed by Dennis Caradine. The police manage to catch him and it makes Peter Parker feels happy. However, Peter Parker and his aunt get information from Captain Stacy that his uncle's killer is still free and his name is Flint Marko. Denis Caradine is just an accomplice of Flint Marko. After that, Peter Parker says that the police are not doing their job as quoted below:

"I don't think you're doing your job. . .

(David, 2007:197)

Based on this explanation, Peter Parker who initially thinks that the police are doing their job because they catch his uncle's killer, but then he realizes that the police do not do their job properly because they catch the wrong person and the real

killer of Peter Parker uncle is still free. It leads Peter Parker to perform aggressive action against Captain Stacy and Peter Parker takes revenge on Flint Marko.

3.1.2.2 External Conflicts

The external conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and something outside him/her (1995:124). In the external conflict, there are conflicts between Peter Parker and Captain Stacy, Peter Parker and Ditkovitch, and Peter Parker and the manager and the bouncer.

3.1.2.2.1 Conflict between Peter Parker and Captain Stacy

There is a conflict between Peter Parker and Captain Stacy. The conflict appears when Captain Stacy. He tells Peter Parker and his aunt about his uncle's killer. The police catch the wrong person and the real killer of Peter Parker uncle is still free. Captain Stacy then says that the police will do their job and catch the real killer. Peter Parker is angry and says that the police are not doing their job properly as quoted below:

“I know this isn't easy, but please be patient. We're doing our job. We'll catch him.”

"I don't think you're doing your job. . .

(David, 2007:197)

Based on the quotation above, the conflict occurs because Captain Stacy thinks he is doing his job, but Peter Parker thinks Captain Stacy is not doing his job. Because of that, Peter Parker insults Captain Stacy

3.1.2.2.2 Conflict between Peter Parker and Ditkovitch

There is a conflict between Peter Parker and his landlord, Ditkovitch. The conflict occurs when Peter Parker returns to his apartment then meets his landlord, Ditkovitch. He then tells Peter Parker to pay the rent, but Peter snaps at him as quoted below:

"Rent?" Peter said, and his voice grew progressively louder with each passing second. "Rent, when you fix the showerhead. Rent! When you stop painting over the mold. Rent! When the hot water's hot and the heater gets repaired and you fix my windows and patch my ceiling and the smell of your sardines doesn't creep under my door!"

(David, 2007:226)

Conflict occurs because of differences in desires between Ditkovitch and Peter Parker. Ditkovitch wants Peter Parker to pay the rent, while Peter Parker will pay the rent if Ditkovitch improves the facilities in his apartment. It leads Peter to take aggressive actions against Ditkovitch. Then, Peter Parker does aggressive behavior, namely shoves the door of his room.

3.1.2.2.3 Conflict between Peter Parker and the Manager and the Bouncer

The first conflict was between Peter Parker and the manager. It happens when Peter Parker wants to chase Gwen Stacy who left the jazz club. Peter Parker is suddenly blocked by the manager as quoted below:

He started moving to intercept her as she went for the exit, and abruptly the manager was in his way.

(David, 2007:298)

Conflict occurs because of differences in desires. Peter Parker wants to chase Gwen Stacy, while the manager's desire is to stop Peter Parker. This then leads Peter Parker does aggressive action to the manager.

The next conflict is between Peter and the bouncer. The conflict occurs when the bouncer asks Peter Parker to get out of the jazz club. Peter Parker does not want to do it as quoted below:

He grabbed Peter by the arm and said, "Let's go, pal."
 "Where are we going? I like it here!"
 "Let's just step over-" Peter grabbed the bouncer's arm, twisted it, and flipped the larger man up and onto the floor.
 (David, 2007:298)

The conflict occurs because of differences in desire between Peter Parker and the bouncer. The bouncer wants Peter Parker to leave the jazz club while Peter Parker does not want to leave the jazz club. The bouncer behavior leads Peter Parker to do aggressive behaviors to the bouncer.

3.2 Extrinsic Elements of Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* Novel

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work (Nurgiyantoro 1995:23). The extrinsic element in this chapter are the forms of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors, the causes of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors and the impacts of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors.

3.2.1 The Forms of Peter Parker's Aggressive Behaviors

The forms of aggressive behavior can be physical, verbal, direct and indirect. In this novel, the forms of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors are, 1. Peter

Parker insults Captain Stacy, 2. Peter Parker slams, insults, punches, throws, and dissolves Flint Marko, 3. Peter Parker snaps Diktovitch and shoves the door, 4. Peter Parker insults Eddie Brock and Shoves him to the wall, Peter Parker slams, kicks, lands, hammers, insults and throws bomb to Harry, 5. Peter Parker slams, kicks, lands, hammers, insults and throws bomb to Harry, 6. Peter Parker does physical aggressions to some other people in a jazz club.

3.2.1.1 Peter Parker Insults Captain Stacy

After Captain Stacy reveals the real murderer of Peter Parker's uncle, Peter Parker angrily tells Captain Stacy that the police do not do their job properly. It is because they catch the wrong person and the real killer is still free that leads Peter Parker to insult Captain Stacy as quoted below:

"I don't think you're doing your job. . .

(David, 2007:197)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker performs a verbal aggression, that is insulting. The aggressive behavior is carried out directly against the target of aggression, namely Captain Stacy.

3.2.1.2 Peter Parker Slams, Insults, Punches, Throws, and Dissolves Flint

Marko

After Peter Parker learns that Flint Marko is the killer of his uncle, his aggressive reaction is to take revenge. Peter Parker and finally meets Flint Marko after Flint Marko robs a bank. They fight as quoted below:

. . . slamming his fist into Marko's jaw with such force. . .

“You're a coward, like you were that night. Well” . . .

Spider-Man swung a fast double-punch combination. . .
 . . . threw him as hard as he could.
 . . . then he felt himself starting to dissolve.

(David, 2007:216-224)

Based on the above quotation, it can be analyzed that Peter Parker performs physical aggressions by slamming, punching, throwing, and dissolving to show his revenge with Flint Marko. Moreover, he also performs a verbal aggression by insulting Flint Marko. The aggressive behaviors are carried out directly against the target of aggression, namely Flint Marko.

3.2.1.3 Peter Parker Snaps Diktovitch and Shoves the Door

Another aggressive behavior which is shown by Peter Parker is snapping Diktovitch and attacking an inanimate object. It is done when Peter Parker wants to enter his room, he is blocked by Diktovitch, his landlord. Diktovich asks Peter Parker to pay the rent for the apartment. However, it actually makes Peter Parker angry so that he approaches and snaps Diktovitch as quoted below:

"Rent?" Peter said, and his voice grew progressively louder with each passing second. "Rent, when you fix the showerhead. Rent! When you stop painting over the mold. Rent! When the hot water's hot and the heater gets repaired and you fix my windows and patch my ceiling and the smell of your sardines doesn't creep under my door!"

(David, 2007:226)

Based on the quotation, Diktovitch is surprised after hearing Peter Parker's words. After that, Peter Parker wants to go into his room, but the door to his room is stuck. In a high pitched voice, Peter Parker speaks to Diktovitch. If Diktovitch fixes the damn door first, Peter Parker will pay the rent for the apartment (David, 2007:227). Then, Peter Parker returns to his room and shoves the door. Peter Parker

shows his verbal aggression by snapping Ditkovitch. Peter Parker also shows his physical aggression by attacking an inanimate object such as shoving the door. The aggressive behaviors are committed directly against the target of aggression, namely Ditkovitch and the door.

3.2.1.4 Peter Parker Insults Eddie Brock and Shoves Him to the Wall

Peter Parker also shows his aggressive behaviors by insulting and shoving Eddie. It happens when the winner of the competition between Peter Parker and Eddie Brock in order to get the Spider-Man photo as Jameson ordered. However, Eddie Brock wins the competition by cheating. This causes Peter Parker to meet Eddie Brock at the Daily Bugle and says that Eddie is a trash (David, 2007:265).

Peter Parker knows that Eddie Brock cheats and the photo that Eddie Brock has got is Peter Parker's photo two years ago and Eddie Brock edits it. Eddie Brock brags in front of Peter Parker, as the consequence, Peter Parker shoves Eddie Brock against the wall as quoted below:

The normally mild-mannered Peter Parker grabbed Eddie by his necktie and shoved him hard against the wall.

(David, 2007:266)

Based on the quote above, Peter Parker performs a verbal aggression by insulting Eddie Brock. Peter Parker also performs a physical aggression by shoving Eddie Brock to the wall. Both aggressive behaviors are carried out directly on the target of aggression, namely Eddie Brock.

3.2.1.5 Peter Parker Slams, Kicks, Lands, Hammers, Insults and Throws Bomb to Harry

Peter Parker also shows his aggressive behaviors to Harry Osborn. It happens when Peter Parker decides to fight with Harry after knowing that he seizes his girlfriend and provokes him. Peter Parker goes to Harry's house to fight with him as quoted below:

Peter slammed into him. . .
 . . . Peter swung a vicious roundhouse that damned near took Harry's head off.
 He landed heavily atop Harry . . . started hammering him in the face.
 "He despised you! *You were an embarrassment!*"
 . . . Peter snapped the bomb around like a yo-yo and sent it hurtling right back at Harry. He threw up his hands to try to ward it off. Too slow. The bomb exploded in Harry's face...

(David, 2007:281-284)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker performs physical aggressions by slamming, kicking, landing, hammering and throwing bomb to Harry Osborn. Verbal aggression that he does is insulting Harry Osborn. The aggression is carried out directly on the target of aggression, namely Harry Osborn.

3.2.1.6 Peter Parker Does Physical Aggressions to Some Other People in a Jazz Club

Peter Parker also shows his aggressive behaviors by doing physical aggressions to people in jazz club. When Peter Parker wants to chase Gwen Stacy, he is blocked by the manager and the bouncer. It makes Peter Parker angry and causes chaos in the jazz club. He, then, compensates his anger out on the manager

of the jazz club, the bouncer, the three people at the jazz club and Mary Jane as quoted below:

Peter grabbed the bouncer's arm, twisted it, and flipped the larger man up and onto the floor.
 He simply picked the manager up and chucked him across several tables.
 Peter threw two people in either direction. . .
 . . . Peter grabbed Mary Jane and threw her across a table.
 . . . Peter cavalierly tossed her aside like a sack of wheat.
 Peter quickly shoved other people aside to get to her.
 (David, 2007:298-301).

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker performs physical aggressions such as, twisting, flipping the bouncer into the floor, chucking the manager, throwing two people, throwing and tossing Mary Jane, and shoving other people. The aggression is carried out directly against the target of aggression, namely the bouncer, the manager, two people, Mary Jane and other people.

3.2.2 The Causes of Peter Parker's Aggressive Behaviors

In the novel, the causes of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors are frustration, provocation, positive and negative mood.

3.2.2.1 Frustration

Frustration is the fact that something is preventing something/somebody from succeeding. In the novel, Peter Parker feels frustrate because his uncle's killer is still free and Peter Parker cannot chase Gwen Stacy.

3.2.2.1.1 Peter Parker Feels Frustrated Because His Uncle's Killer Is Still Free

The cause of Peter Parker aggression is he feels frustrated because his uncle killer is still free. It happens when Peter Parker and his aunt meet Captain Stacy. Captain Stacy informs them that Dennis Caradine is not the killer of Peter Parker's uncle. His uncle's killer is still at large and his name is Flint Marko as quoted below:

"Originally we thought that this man"—Stacy slid a mug shot across the table—"Dennis Caradine, was your husband's killer. We were wrong."

"This" —Stacy pulled out a second picture- "is the man who killed your husband" . . . "The name is Flint Marko," Stacy said.

(David, 2007:193-194)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker feels frustrated because he cannot catch his uncle's killer. Peter then wants to meet Flint Marko and kill him.

3.2.2.1.2 Peter Feels Frustrated Because He Cannot Chase Gwen Stacy

The cause of Peter Parker aggression is he cannot chase Gwen Stacy. This happen when Gwen Stacy leaves the jazz club, Peter Parker wants to chase her, but suddenly, the manager appears in front of Peter Parker and he blocks Peter Parker as quoted below:

He started moving to intercept her as she went for the exit, and abruptly the manager was in his way.

(David, 2007:298)

Peter feels frustrated because he does not succeed chase Gwen Stacy. He cannot chase Gwen Stacy because he is blocked by the manager. Because of that, Peter Parker does aggression to the manager.

3.2.2.2 Provocation

provocation is the act of doing or saying something deliberately in order to make somebody angry or upset. In the novel, Peter Parker gets provocation from Eddie Brock and Harry Osborn.

3.1.2.2.1 Peter Parker gets Provocation from Eddie Brock

The cause of Peter Parker's aggressions is Eddie Brock's provocation. Peter Parker and Eddie Brock compete to get a photo of Spider-Man as ordered by Jameson. Eddie Brock is the one who manages to get a photo of Spider-Man by cheating. Eddie Brock brags and provokes Peter Parker as quoted below:

“You're such a Boy Scout. Give a guy a break.”

(David, 2007:266)

After hearing Eddie Brock's provocation, Peter Parker immediately grabs Eddie Brock by his necktie and shoves him hard to the wall. Based on the explanation above, Peter Parker's aggression is triggered by Eddie Brock's provocation. That causes Peter Parker commits an aggression toward Eddie Brock.

3.1.2.2.2. Peter Parker gets Provocation from Harry Osborn

Harry Osborn still wants to continue his revenge on Peter Parker. Harry Osborn, then, tells Mary Jane to break up with Peter Parker otherwise, Harry Osborn will kill Peter Parker. Mary Jane is forced to obey Harry Osborn's words and she meets with Peter Parker and breaks up with him. Peter Parker cannot believe his best friend seizes his girlfriend and it makes him angry. Peter Parker goes to Harry Osborn's house and after that, Harry Osborn provokes him as quoted below:

. . . "Not as much as I enjoyed it when Mary Jane kissed me. It was the same way she always kissed me. And that taste. . ." He sighed again, recalling. "Strawberries."

(David, 2007:281)

Based on the explanation above, it can be inferred that Peter Parker's initial trigger for aggressions is his friend, Harry Osborn. Harry Osborn seizes Peter's girlfriend and provokes him. After that, Peter Parker immediately attacks Harry Osborn and the battle between Peter Parker and Harry Osborn begins.

3.2.2.3 Positive Mood

The characteristics of a positive mood, namely: happy mood (lively, happy), loving mood (caring, loving), calm mood (content, calm), energetic mood (peppy, active) (1988:103). In the novel, Peter Parker's mood becomes positive because no one can fight him.

3.2.2.3.1 No One can Fight Peter Parker

Peter Parker has a positive mood related to his aggressive behaviors. It happens when Gwen Stacy leaves Peter Parker, he chases her. Nevertheless, Peter Parker is blocked by the manager of the jazz club and the bouncer. The costumers work together to stop Peter Parker but no one can stop him. After Peter Parker beats the manager and the bouncer, he thinks that he is the strongest and no one can fight him in the jazz club. It leads him to a positive mood as quoted below:

He loved it that no one had a chance against him. It was one lone guy against everybody in the place, and he was mopping up the floor with them. And it didn't bother him; that was the best thing

(David, 2007:299)

Based on the quotation above, the initial trigger of Peter Parker's aggressions is that no one can fight him in the jazz club. Because of that, it makes Peter Parker happy and leads him to positive mood. After that, he does aggressions toward other people in the jazz club.

3.2.2.4 Negative Mood

Characteristics of negative moods, namely: fearful/anxious mood (nervous, jittery), angry mood (fed up, grouchy), tired mood (drowsy, tired), sad mood (sad, gloomy) (1988:103). In the novel, Peter Parker's mood become negative because he knows the real murderer of his uncle, Ditkovitch asks Peter Parker to pay apartment fee, Eddie Brock commits an unfair doing to Peter Parker, and Peter Parker is blocked by the manager and the bouncer.

3.2.2.4.1 Peter Parker Knows the Real Murderer of His Uncle

In the story of Peter David's *Spider-Man 3* novel, Peter Parker knows the real murderer of his uncle and it is an unpleasant event that leads him in a negative mood. Peter Parker and Aunt May are called by Captain Stacy. Captain Stacy wants to tell them the information about Peter Parker's uncle, Ben Parker. Upon arrival, Peter Parker and Aunt May are escorted into a small conference room. Later, Captain Stacy reveals the person who kills Ben Parker as quoted below:

"This" —Stacy pulled out a second picture- "is the man who killed your husband" . . . "The name is Flint Marko," Stacy said.

(David, 2007:194)

Peter Parker's anger overflows after hearing that information. He does not expect his uncle's killer to still roam freely. The initial trigger for Peter Parker's aggressions is that he learns that his uncle's killer is still free. It certainly makes him angry and puts him in a negative mood. Peter Parker thinks that the cops are not doing their job properly. After Peter Parker finds out the real killer of his uncle, he wants to get revenge on Flint Marko.

3.2.2.4.2 Ditkovitch asks Peter Parker to Pay Apartment Fee

The cause of Peter aggressions is Ditkovitch, his landlord. After defeating Flint Marko, Peter Parker returns to his apartment. As Peter Parker heads to his apartment, he meets Ditkovitch. Then, Ditkovitch tells Peter to pay the rent for the apartment. His words make Peter Parker angry. It is an unpleasant event for Peter Parker because the facility in the apartment is poor. Peter Parker then approaches Ditkovitch and expresses his complaints to Ditkovitch as quoted below:

"Rent, when you fix the showerhead. Rent! When you stop painting over the mold. Rent! When the hot water's hot and the heater gets re paired and you fix my windows and patch my ceiling and the smell of your sardines doesn't creep under my door!". . . *"You want rent? Fix this damn door!"*

(David, 2007:226-227)

The cause of Peter Parker's aggressions is Ditkovitch. He tells Peter Parker to pay the rent, but the apartment facilities are poor and Ditkovitch's behavior makes Peter Parker angry and puts Peter Parker in a negative mood. As a result of it, Peter Parker then snaps at Ditkovitch and right away goes into his room.

3.2.2.4.3 Eddie Brock Commits an Unfair Doing to Peter Parker

Another cause of Peter Parker's aggression is Eddie Brock unfair doing. Peter Parker and Eddie Brock compete to get a photo of Spider-Man. The winner of that competition is Eddie Brock. Peter Parker finds out about Eddie Brock's cheating. It is an unpleasant event because Eddie Brock does plagiarism. Peter Parker goes to Daily Bugle to meets Eddie Brock. Peter Parker tells Eddie Brock that he is trash (David, 2007:265). After that, Peter Parker reveals Eddie Brock's unfair doing as quoted below:

"You grafted two images together. Digital shots you took at the scene of the crime, and a picture from two years ago that I took, where Spider-Man was picking up bags of money that he'd just gotten back from a bank robber...You lifted out the Spider-Man image, Photoshopped the black costume, and presto: instant incrimination."

(David, 2007:298)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker's initial trigger for aggressions is Eddie Brock's unfair doing. It makes Peter Parker angry because plagiarism is a serious crime. Because of that, Peter Parker calls Eddie Brock a trash. After that, Eddie Brock is fired from his job.

3.2.2.4.4 Peter Parker is Blocked by The Manager and The Bouncer

The next cause of Peter Parker's aggressions is that one day, Peter Parker invites Gwen Stacy to a jazz club. Then, they go to a jazz club, where Mary Jane works. In the jazz club, Peter Parker dips Gwen Stacy low and moves his lips toward hers. After that, Peter Parker looks at Mary Jane's direction to ensure that she sees them. Feeling used by Peter Parker to makes Mary Jane sad, Gwen Stacy leaves

Peter Parker. After that, an unpleasant event happens to Peter Parker. Peter Parker tries to chase after her, but the manager and the bouncer stop him as quoted below:

. . . abruptly the manager was in his way, "Hey, you're making trouble,". . . The bouncer didn't wait for the manager's okay. He grabbed Peter by the arm and said, "Let's go, pal."
 "Where are we going? I like it here!"
 "Let's just step over-" Peter grabbed the bouncer's arm, twisted it, and flipped the larger man up and onto the floor

(David, 2007:298)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker's initial trigger for aggressions is the bouncer and the manager. This is because they prevent Peter Parker from going after Gwen Stacy. It makes Peter Parker angry. After that, he commits aggressions to them and to the people in the jazz club.

3.2.3 The Impacts of Peter Parker's Aggressive Behaviors

Hawadi says that aggressive behavior has an impact on the subject self and others (In Fitriani, 2012:138). Aggressive behaviors has an impact on Peter Parker himself.

3.2.3.1 The Impacts on Peter Parker Himself

The impacts of aggressive behaviors on Peter Parker are Peter Parker feels happy and almost lost his identity.

3.2.3.1.1 Peter Parker Feels Happy

The first impact of Peter Parker's aggression on himself is after Peter Parker takes revenge with his uncle's death to Flint Marko, he tells his aunt May that her husband's killer is dead. He reacts as quoted below:

He waited for May to say, "Thank God Ben could finally rest easy" or "Heaven bless Spider-Man for ridding the world of such a monster."

(David, 2007:231)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker feels happy after he kills Flint Marko. He thinks that aunt May's reaction would be as happy as Peter Parker's. However, Aunt May tells Peter Parker that revenge is a bad thing.

The second impact of Peter Parker's aggression on himself is after Peter Parker defeats the bouncer and the manager. He is happy that no one else can fight him in the jazz club and he reacts as quoted below:

"I'm just getting started." Peter laughed.

He loved it that no one had a chance against him. It was one lone guy against everybody in the place, and he was mopping up the floor with them.

(David, 2007:299).

Based on the quotation above, after the aggression, Peter Parker becomes happy. It is because he feels that he is the strongest person after defeating the bouncer in the jazz club and no one can defeat him.

3.2.3.1.2 Peter Parker Almost Loses His Identity

The next impact of Peter Parker's aggression on himself is Peter Parker almost loses his identity. After Peter Parker causes chaos in the jazz club, he approaches Mary Jane. Mary Jane asks about what has happened to Peter Parker. Peter Parker replies he does not know as quoted below:

Slowly Peter shook his head. He looked like someone waking from a dream. "I ... don't know..."

(David, 2007:301)

Peter Parker almost loses his identity because his black costume makes him act aggressively and almost overwhelm him. However, Peter Parker finally regains his consciousness after Mary Jane asks him what happens to him and Peter Parker leaves the jazz club.

3.2.3.2 The Impacts on Other People

The impact of aggressive behavior on other people is can cause emotional harm (Warburton & Anderson, 2015:373). Aggressive behavior can disturb the aggressor's social relationship with the people around him (Tentama, 2012:3). The impacts of Peter Parker aggressive behaviors on other people are Mary Jane feels stunned and sad, Harry Osborn feels scared, Flint Marko feels insulted, Ditkovitch feels shocked and terrified, Eddie Brock feels shocked and wants to kill Peter Parker, Betty Brant feels astonished.

3.2.3.2.1 Mary Jane Feels Stunned and Sad

Peter Parker acts of aggressions have an impact to Mary Jane. Mary Jane watches Peter Parker causing chaos in the jazz club that makes her sad to see Peter Parker's change from being kind-hearted to a rude person as quoted below:

. . . she was still stunned by what had just happened.

Her face was covered with dried tears, but she wasn't crying any more. She was too caught up in trying to comprehend what was going on.

(David, 2007:300-301)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker makes Mary Jane stunned and sad because of his aggressive behaviors. Mary Jane prays and hopes that Peter Parker will return to be a normal person and become a kind person again.

3.2.3.2.2 Harry Osborn Feels Scared

Peter Parker acts of aggressions have an impact to Harry Osborn. It happens when after Harry Osborn loses the fight with Peter Parker, he becomes scared because he thinks that Peter Parker will kill him and reacts scared because he will die and fails to avenge his father's death as quoted below:

Harry hit the floor, the nerve endings in his face screaming as if they were on fire. He's going to kill me. This is it. I'm helpless. He's going to snap my neck or stab me in the chest. I'm sorry, Dad. I tried. I tried so hard. . .

(David, 2007:284)

Based on the quotation above, Harry Osborn feels helpless. Peter Parker's acts of aggressions have an impact on Harry Osborn. Harry Osborn feels scared if Peter Parker snaps his neck or stabs his chest. He thinks he is going to be killed by Peter Parker but luckily, Peter Parker leaves Harry Osborn and does not kill him. Harry Osborn also apologizes to his father for failing to avenge his father's death on Peter Parker.

3.2.3.2.3 Flint Marko Feels Insulted

Peter Parker acts of aggression have an impact to Flint Marko. It happens when after Flint Marko robs a bank, he meets Peter Parker. Peter Parker wants to

avenge his uncle's death. He insults Flint Marko as a coward. Because of that, Flint Marko reacts Peter Parker's insults as quoted below:

. . . admittedly, was also a bit stung over the charges of cowardice.

(David, 2007:218)

Based on the quotation above, Flint Marko feels a bit insulted after hearing Peter Parker's words. Flint Marko is indeed a coward because he is a strong man who has killed an innocent old man.

3.2.3.2.4 Ditkovitch Feels Shocked and Terrified

After Ditkovitch asks Peter Parker to pay rent for the apartment, Peter Parker snaps at him. Ditkovitch feels shocked because Peter Parker snaps at him. Peter Parker returns to his room and shoves the door. Because of that, Ditkovitch reacts shocked and terrified as quoted below:

Ditkovitch's eyes were popping.

He glanced back, and Ditkovitch looked terrified.

(David, 2007:226-227)

Based on the quotation above, Peter Parker acts of aggressions have impacts to Ditkovitch. Ditkovitch becomes shocked and terrified after sees Peter Parker Parker's aggressive actions. He knows that Peter Parker is a calm person but now he suddenly turns aggressive and because of that, it makes Ditkovitch feels shocked and terrified.

3.2.3.2.5 Eddie Brock Feels Shocked and Wants to Kill Peter Parker

Peter Parker acts of aggressions also have impacts to Eddie Brock. It happens when after Peter Parker shoves Eddie Brock against the wall, Eddie Brock feels shocked. Eddie Brock's unfair doing is exposed by Peter Parker and, consequently, Eddie Brock is fired from his job that leads him to be willing to kill Peter Parker as quoted below:

Eddie Brock then got the shock of his life.

His body trembling, praying harder than he ever had before, he begged for the only thing that would give his life any meaning...
"I want you to kill Peter Parker."

(David, 2007:266-306)

Based on the quotation above, Eddie Brock feels shocked after Peter Parker shoves him to the wall. The reason for this is that Eddie Brock thinks Peter Parker to be afraid of doing such thing to him. After Eddie Brock is fired from his job, he has the desire to kill Peter Parker because he takes over his job and humiliates him.

3.2.3.2.6 Betty Brant Feels Astonished

Peter Parker acts of aggression have an impact to Betty Brant. Betty Brant is a worker in Daily Bugle, a place where Peter Parker works. One day, she hears a ruckus and then walks over to see what is happening. She sees the incident when Peter Parker shoves Eddie Brock to the wall. As a result of it, she reacts astonishingly as quoted below:

She looked in astonishment at Peter, who had never displayed this sort of violent behavior before.

(David, 2007:266)

Based on the quotation above, Betty Brant feels astonished because of Peter Parker's aggressive behaviors. Peter Parker is usually a good person, but this is the first time Betty Brant sees Peter Parker act aggressively.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Aggression is a behavior that is carried out to hurt, threaten or harm the individuals or objects. Peter Parker as the main character in Peter David *Spider-Man 3* has committed acts of aggression towards others and an inanimate object. Intrinsic elements such as characterization and conflict have connections with extrinsic elements, aggressive behaviors. From the showing characterization of Peter Parker, namely an avenger typed person, leads Peter Parker does aggression because he wants to take revenge on Flint Marko. From the internal conflict between Peter Parker and himself, the conflict is Peter Parker thinks the police are doing their job, but they are not, it leads Peter Parker does aggression because police are not doing their job and it makes Peter Parker angry and wants to kill the real murderer of his uncle. From the external conflict between Peter Parker and Captain Stacy, it leads Peter Parker does aggressive behavior to Captain Stacy because Captain Stacy tells Peter Parker that he will do his job but Peter Parker thinks Captain Stacy is not doing his job. The next is external conflict between Peter Parker and Ditkovitch leads Peter Parker does aggressions to Ditkovitch because Ditkovitch asks Peter to pay rent but the apartment facilities are poor. The next is the external conflict between Peter Parker and the manager and the bouncer. It leads Peter Parker does aggressions on them because Peter Parker is blocked by the manager and the bouncer in the jazz club. In the novel, Peter Parker shows a change in his behavior which is initially normal, and turns aggressive. The forms of

aggression that Peter Parker does are physical and verbal aggression. The examples of physical aggression that Peter Parker does are slamming, kicking, landing, punching, and throwing. The examples of verbal aggression that Peter Parker does are insulting and snapping. Beside physical and verbal aggression, another form of aggression carried out by Peter Parker is direct aggression. Peter Parker performs physical and verbal aggression directly to the target of aggression. Peter Parker acts of aggression have an impact on himself and other people.

An action will not occur without a cause. Peter Parker's aggressive actions are caused by frustration, positive mood and by the unpleasant actions of others which then make his mood negative. The examples of the unpleasant actions are the real murderer of his uncle is still alive and someone does an unfair doing to him. Not only that, Peter Parker's aggressive actions are also caused by provocation from other people. The impacts on him are that he feels happy and he almost loses his identity. For other people, the impacts make Mary Jane stunned and sad and make Harry Osborn feels scared, make other people like Ditkovitch feels shocked and makes Flint Marko feels insulted.

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