

CHAPTER 3
THE PROCESSES OF RASKOLNIKOV'S CHARACTER
DEVELOPMENT

In this chapter, the thesis writer is going to analyze Raskolnikov's character development. In doing the analyzing, the thesis writer divides this chapter into three sub-chapters. On the first sub chapter the thesis writer discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov's character from an isolated man to a sociable man. Then, she discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov's character from an arrogant man to a humble man. Lastly, she discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov's character from a coward man to a brave man.

3.1 The Process of the Development of Raskolnikov's Character from an Isolated Man to a Sociable Man

In this part, the thesis writer discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov's character from an isolated man to a sociable man. The thesis writer finds out that before the crime, Raskolnikov is a type of isolationist. Dostoyevsky says that "Raskolnikov was not used to crowds... he avoided every kind of society..." (27). The word "was not used to the crowd" indicates that Raskolnikov usually lives alone. Then, the expression "he avoided every kind of society" strengthens his character as an isolated man.

Raskolnikov's life in university also proves that he loves to live alone. Dostoyevsky says:

It was a remarkable fact that at the university Raskolnikov had scarcely any friends. He kept away from everyone, did not visit anyone, and felt very ill at ease when everyone came to visit him. He took no part in the general meeting of the students, or conversation, or games, or anything ... (69).

Dostoyevsky's word shows that in the university, Raskolnikov prefers keeping away from other students than joining them. Therefore, it can be seen that Raskolnikov is a type of isolationist.

Moreover, Raskolnikov's way of life strengthens his character as an isolated person. In his everyday life, Raskolnikov withdraws himself from other people.

When he goes to the tavern, he chooses to sit apart from the crowd (Dostoyevsky 27). Raskolnikov avoids seeing man even to Razumikhin, his only friend in university, whom he has not met for four months. Raskolnikov meets him by accident in the street but Raskolnikov crosses in to the other side of Razumikhin's way and pretended not to see him (70).

Some problems appear in Raskolnikov's life and the thesis writer sees that these problems make his character as an isolated man develops more. Losing the job as a teacher and family's poverty has made Raskolnikov leave his university in force. These also lead him to the debt with a pawnbroker and his landlady as stated "he [Raskolnikov] was up to the neck in debt to his landlady" (Dostoyevsky 19). On the other hand, Raskolnikov has a burden task to his family. As the only man in his house, he feels having an obligation to keep his family. Yet, in reality Raskolnikov does not have anything as stated "How are you [Raskolnikov] going to protect them [Raskolnikov's family] from poverty..." (63). The problem makes him withdraw from his society as Dilman mentions that Raskolnikov's isolation becomes more because Raskolnikov feels that he has nothing good to offer to his society (Griffith 104). Unable to solve the problem, he isolates himself from his society.

Two comments show that on those times when Raskolnikov faces inner conflict, he withdraws more from his society. Dostoyevsky says:

It would have been difficult to sink lower or be more untidy, but in his present state of mind Raskolnikov found it even pleasant. He had withdrawn from the world completely, like a tortoise into its shell, and

even the face of the maid, whose duty it was to look after him and who sometimes came into his room, exasperated him beyond endurance (45).

So, Dostoyevsky's comment gives a vivid picture that when Raskolnikov faces his inner conflict, he withdraws more from his society and enjoys living in solitary.

Secondly, Raskolnikov's isolation can be seen through Raskolnikov's words to Sonia as he says "I [Raskolnikov] sat skulking in my room like a spider... Didn't go out for days. Didn't want to work. Didn't want to eat even Just lay about. If Nastasya happened to bring me something, I'd eat; If not, a whole day would pass without my tasting anything" (Dostoyevsky 430-31). Hence, Raskolnikov's words show that during his inner conflict, he chooses to live in his own world without any man's companionship. Even he does not want to find a job and come out from his bedroom for days.

Therefore, up to this, the thesis writer concludes that at the beginning, Raskolnikov is a type of isolationist and his inner conflict has made his character as an isolated man become more.

However, Raskolnikov's character as an isolated man changes to be a sociable man at the end. The thesis writer believes that before Raskolnikov jumps up to the changing, there is a process within it. She finds out that his mental punishment, which is the effect of his crime, is the cause of the changing. After Raskolnikov kills, the killing has created the feeling of isolation from his world. Dostoyevsky states that right after the crime, Raskolnikov feels as if he has cut

himself from human world (Dostoyevsky 133). After the killing, Raskolnikov realizes that he will not be able to talk to anyone as usual and this kind of feeling tortures him as stated:

Something utterly, unfamiliar, something new and sudden, something he had never experienced before. It was not that he actually realized it in so many words but he seems to feel it clearly with every fiber of his being that he could not never again address these people at the police stations as he had done only a minute before with these sentimental effusions, or with anything at all, for that matter; and that if they had been his own brothers and sisters, and not police officers, he would not have absolutely nothing to say them in any circumstances even then. He had never before experienced anything so terrible and strange (122).

Even Raskolnikov is a solitary man; he never tastes the kind of feeling. The feeling of isolation teaches him the horrible feeling without man's companion. Due to the horrible feeling of isolation from human's world, he almost confesses his crime to the police in order to be released from the feeling of isolation as stated:

A strange thought suddenly occurred to him: to get up once, go up to the superintendent, and tell him about what had happened last night [the murder], everything to the last detail, and then take him back to his

room and show him all the things in the hole in the corner. His impulse was so strong that he even got up to carry it out (122-23).

Besides the feeling of isolation, the killing has created Raskolnikov's outer conflict. His outer conflict also teaches him the importance of man's companion. The crime has damaged his relationship with other, for example: his relation to Zamyotov. Even Zamyotov does not suspect him as a murder; Raskolnikov thinks he is so as he tests Zamyotov by confessing his crime:

And what if it was I who murdered the old woman and Lisaveta?" But is it possible?" he [Zamyotov] said in a hardly audible voice.

Raskolnikov looked resentfully at him. "So you believe it? Confess! You did, didn't you?" Of course not! Now I believe it even less than ever!" Zamyotov said hastily. "So, I've caught you at last! Caught the little cock-sparrow! So you did believe it before if now you" believe it even less than ever!" Not a bit " , Zamyotov cried (184).

Raskolnikov's suspicion toward Zamyotov makes Raskolnikov's relation to a friend damages.

The crime does not only damage Raskolnikov's relationship to friend but also to his family whom he loves. After the crime, Raskolnikov's conscience rises and that makes him suffer because of it, as he mentions to Porfiry "Whoever has a conscience will no doubt suffer, if he realizes his mistake. That's his punishment-

on top of penal servitude” (Dostoyevsky 281). His thought that he is a bad person often haunts him, as he mentions it to Dunya “...and though I’m a blackguard” (216), and to Sonia “I have come here because I’m wicked” (428). His guilty feeling makes Raskolnikov withdraw himself of loving his family “Mother-sister how I loved them! Why do I hate them now? Yes I hate them. I hate them physically. I can’t bear them to be near me” (292). Dostoyevsky mentions that when his mother and sister see him for the first time, after three years they have not met, Raskolnikov cannot embrace them back. “He stood like one dead: a sudden, unbearable realization of what he had done struck him as though lightning. Besides, he could not bring himself to embrace them: he could not lift his arms. Even he steps back and avoids them “ (212). His guilty feeling has made Raskolnikov decide to leave his family forever. It is because after the crime, he realizes that he cannot be able to talk to people and even to his family freely like before as stated:

Once again he suddenly realizes with appalling clarity that what he had just said was a terrible lie, that not only would he never again have a chance of talking freely as much as he liked, but that now he would not ever be able to talk to anyone about anything. The sensation produced by that poignant thought was so overwhelming that for a moment he almost completely forgot himself... (246).

Hence, from his outer conflict and his mental punishment, Raskolnikov realizes

the suffering without man's companion. Raskolnikov cannot bear his isolation as Dostoyevsky mentions to his editor, Katkov, in his letter that "the feeling of separation from the rest, which he [Raskolnikov] had known after the crime is something he cannot bear" (13). Once John Locke said that there is a natural inclination in man, whereby all men desire sociable life and fellowship (Baumer 92). Therefore, after Raskolnikov experiences his mental punishment and outer conflict, he realizes that he cannot live alone. He knows that man's companion is an important thing in life. Two events show his realization on the importance of man's companion.

The first event is on his confession to Sonia. There, he asks Sonia to accompany him. Raskolnikov says to Sonia "I asked you to go with me yesterday because you are all I've left ...I did not want you to leave me. You won't leave me, Sonia, will you? (427). His words show that he is now in need of true friendship. If before he is a withdrawn person, even refuses one's favor when he needs it as what he says to Razumikhin "I want nothing at all- no favors or sympathy from anyone ...I'm alone by myself- and that's all "(130); now he needs someone to share his suffering as he says "Because I couldn't bear it [punishments] myself and come to shift on to someone's help?" (428). Therefore, it can be seen that now he realizes that he needs someone. Thus, his character as an isolated person has developed.

Secondly is when Raskolnikov is in Siberia's prison. In Siberia's prison, Raskolnikov is a sociable person. There, he lives among the convicts as Dostoyevsky describes that day it seemed to him that the convicts who had been his enemies looking at him differently; he had begun to talking to them himself,

and they replied to him in a very friendly way (558). Therefore, it can be seen that his withdrawal from others changes at the end. He does not withdraw himself anymore from people instead mingle among them.

So, up to this, the thesis writer sums up that Raskolnikov's character changing is much influenced by his feeling of isolation and outer conflict. His isolation and outer conflict have brought Raskolnikov to experience the suffering without human's companion. That is why at the end he realizes that man's companion is one of important thing in life and his realization has made his character as an isolated man change to be a sociable man.

3.2 The Process of the Development of Raskolnikov's Character from an Arrogant Man to a Humble Man

In this part, the thesis writer discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov's character from an arrogant man to a humble man. Before the crime, besides Raskolnikov is an isolated man, he is an arrogant man. His only friend in university named Razumikhin describes him as a man who thinks highly of himself (Dostoyevsky 232). Not only Razumikhin thinks that he is arrogant, but also his family in university thinks he is. They have an impression that Raskolnikov disdains them because they think Raskolnikov seems to think that he is above them in knowledge as stated:

He [Raskolnikov] was very poor and somehow superciliously proud
Some of his fellow-students had the impression that he looked on them
all as though they were children from above, as though he was miles

ahead of them in general development, knowledge, and convictions,
and as though their own convictions and interests were beneath him
(69)

Porfiry, the detective who is in charge in the case of murder of the pawnbroker, also gives the same opinion. He describes Raskolnikov as an arrogant person as he says “that you [Raskolnikov] are arrogant and serious minded” (43). Hence, before the crime, from what other people say about him, the thesis writer sees him as an arrogant person.

Raskolnikov’s rejection in accepting someone’s help even though he needs the help strengthens his character as an arrogant man. Even Raskolnikov can ask a help to Razumikhin for finding him a job, Raskolnikov refuses the idea when the idea crosses his mind as he said “Good Lord! Did I really think of putting everything right by turning to Razumikhin for help?” (Dostoyevsky 71). It is because Raskolnikov thinks that he can live alone (Roberts 37). When Raskolnikov goes in sickness, he also rejects Razumikhin’s favor to watch him. Razumikhin is worry about him because he goes out while he is sick. Anyway, Raskolnikov rejects him as he says:

Can’t you see that I don’t want any favors from you? And- and I can’t understand why you should want to confer favors on people who-who don’t care a damn about them. I mean people, who really find it difficult to accept favors... So, for God’s sake, leave me alone, will

you? Leave me alone! Leave me alone! (186).

Furthermore, the thesis writer sees that Raskolnikov's action in dealing with his inner conflict shows his arrogant character. His sister named Dunya has received a proposal from a business man named Luzhin Dunya accepts Luzhin's proposal not based on love but based on sacrifice to save his family from poverty and to help Raskolnikov to get back to the university as stated:

And even if Mr Luzhin had been made of gold or had been a diamond of the purest water, she would never have agreed to become his legal concubine! So why has she agreed to it now? What's the idea? What's the explanation? The whole thing is clear: she would never sell herself for herself, for her comfort no, not even to save her life, but she would do it for someone else! She would sell herself for someone she loved, someone she worshipped! That's what at the bottom of the whole business: for her brother and for her mother she will sell herself! She will sell everything! Let my life be ruined so long as my loved ones are happy ...(Dostoyevsky 61).

His sister's sacrifice toward him has hurt his ego as he thinks "...And who asked you to think about me anyway? I don't want your sacrifice, Dunya! I don't want it, mother! It shall not be, so long as I live! ...I won't have it!" (62). Raskolnikov feels humiliated because as the only man in his house, he cannot keep his family. This is what the reality says about him. He cannot accept the reality and his

sister's sacrifice toward him. However, even he feels hurt because of his sister's sacrifice; he does not have power to stop his sister's plan because at the present moment, he has no money to protect his mother and sister as stated:

I don't want your sacrifice, Dunya! It shall not be, so long as I live! It shall not be? And what can you do to prevent it? What can you promise them [his sister and his mother] in return, to lay claim to such a right? To devote all your future, all your life to them after you have finished your course at the university and got yourself a job? We have heard that before, old chap! Those are only words. But what now? You simply have to do something now, do you understand that? ...(63).

So, it can be seen that he faces a conflict within him.

Raskolnikov reacts to his hurting pride by killing an old pawnbroker in order to prove that he is not useless but he is somebody as Dilman states "He [Raskolnikov] wants to prove to himself that he is somebody that counts and he uses violence that has accumulated in him to break away from his passivity ..." (Griffiths 103). By killing, Raskolnikov is against what the reality says about him. He is not a useless man but he is the extraordinary man, who is different from the rest as he says to Sonia:

I did not commit this murder to become the human benefactor ...I did it for myself alone ...It was something else I wanted to find out, it was something else that goaded me on: I had to find out them, and as

quickly as possible, whether I was a louse like the rest or a man [extraordinary man]. Whether I can step over or not. Whether I dare to stoop or not! Whether I am some trembling vermin or whether I have the right to kill” (Dostoyevsky 432-33).

Therefore, since Raskolnikov considers himself as the extraordinary man, who is above the common people, the thesis writer sums up that he is arrogant.

After the crime, Raskolnikov’s character as an arrogant man develops to be a humble man. Effect of his crime plays an important role on the development. The crime has brought sufferings to Raskolnikov’s life that teaches him to be humble. Right after he kills, whenever he goes, he is afraid that people suspect him as a murderer, even in the reality no one does as stated:

O, Lord tell me one thing only: do they know everything or not? What if they do know, but are only pretending, making fun of me while I’m still laid up, and then they’ll come in and tell me everything has been discovered long ago and they were just- But what have I got to do now? (Dostoyevsky 415).

That is why he hurriedly buries the things, which he has stolen from the pawnbroker so no one find any proof (125). Although he has buried the proof, he is still afraid that he still leaves a clue in his room as mentioned:

Then in a fit of madness and terror, he rushed to the corner of the room, to the hole in the wall paper where he had hidden the things. He puts in his hand, and for several minutes kept rummaging in the hole, feeling carefully in all the nooks and crannies and in all the folds of the wallpaper...even a bit of paper in which they wrapped up, with some writing in the old woman's hand -might have slipped out that day and got struck in a crack, and that it might all of sudden confront him as an unexpected and irrefutable piece of evidence (288).

Also, when people talk the news about the pawnbroker's murder, Raskolnikov is always in anxiety, that results in his absurd behavior. For instance, when Razumikhin, Zossimov and Luzhin discuss the old woman's murder, Raskolnikov behaves oddly. At first, Raskolnikov seems alright, however, after Razumikhin, Luzhin and Zossimov discuss the murder of the pawnbroker in his presence, he becomes uneasy. At the end, Raskolnikov chases all of them and says "Leave me alone; leave me alone, all of you!" Why don't you leave me alone, you tortures! I'm not afraid of you! I'm not afraid of anyone-anyone now!" (172). Raskolnikov's shouting shows his inability to control himself when he hears people talk about the murder. He is afraid that people have noticed his crime. That is why he acts oddly. Zossimov, also, realizes that Raskolnikov always loses his control when people talk about the murder, However, he does not suspect him as the murderer. "But have you noticed that he is indifferent to everything, doesn't talk about anything except one thing which seems to make him lose control of

himself. I mean, the murder” “Yes, yes!” Razumikhin agreed. “I’ve been rather struck by that! He’s interested, frightened ...” (172). This fear leads him up to his nightmare and hallucination. Once he was awoken by seeming to hear the terrible scream. Somehow, in the reality, no one screamed (133-34). Hence, it can be seen that Raskolnikov’s crime has created sufferings to his life.

His second suffering is that he lives in restlessness. His state of mind always thinks. Although he wants to find peace, he cannot find it even he goes to some quiet place as stated:

But the trouble was that although he had recently almost always been alone, he had never been able to feel that he was alone...and one day he even found himself in a small wood; but the lonelier the place, the more strongly did he become aware of some close and alarming presence, a presence that did not so much inspire him with fear as get on his nerves, and he hurried back to town, mingled with the crowds, went into the restaurants and pubs, walked to the flea market or to the Hay Market. There he seemed to feel more at ease and even more solitary... But in the end he had felt uneasy again (Dostoyevsky 452-53).

Of course, living in such a way creates his suffering.

His third suffering is that he is haunted by his desire of making confession. This feeling has created an inner conflict within him. He is confronted whether or not he has to confess his crime. Many times he wants to confess his crime to the

police but he cancels it. Due to his fear of being suspected as a murderer, he wants to confess his crime. The following day after he commits his crime, police calls him because the landlady has reported him for he has not paid the rent long. However, he forgets about his landlady's accusation on him. Therefore, he thinks that the police's summon is due to his crime. His fear possesses him greatly that along the way to the police, he thinks no other idea than confess his crime (Dostoyevsky 111). When he enters the first door of the police's station, he speaks in his mind "If they ask me, I shall probably tell them" (112). When he is in the fourth floor, he speaks again to himself "I will go in, go down by my knees, and tell everything " (113). Thus, it can be seen that the fear haunts him. Although, the police's summon is not due to his crime, he is afraid that it is so, therefore, in his great fear, he thinks of confessing his crime.

Also, due to his decision to end his suffering that caused by his mental punishment, he almost confesses his crime. His decision of confessing appears because he cannot bear anymore his suffering. He decides to go to the police and to make a confession as stated:

Well, why not? Might as well!" he said determinedly. He walked off the bridge and went in the direction of the police station. He felt an empty void in his heart ... Well, that's one way out, anyhow," he thought, walking quietly and listlessly along the canal embankment. "End it all because that's how I want it to be... for he had now

definitely made up his mind to go to the police station, and he knew for certain that everything would soon be over” (189;194).

Somehow, even Raskolnikov is haunted by his desire of making confession; he always cancels the decision as stated:

Enough! he said solemnly and resolutely. “No more delusion, no more imaginary terrors, no more phantoms vision! There is such a thing as life!... my life has not come to an end with the death of the old woman! May she rest in peace... Now begins the reign of reason and light and- and of will and strength... we’ll try our strength now! he added arrogantly... I practically made up my mind to live in a square yard of space [prison] (208).

The reason why he always cancels his decision to confess is because he will face man’s humiliation. His fear on man’s humiliation can be seen from his reason why he rejects Sonia’s idea of confessing his crime to the police as he said: “What annoys me much is that all those stupid brutes will crowd me, glare at me, and put their silly question to me, which I shall be forced to answer- point their fingers at me” (533). Thus, if he confesses, he will face a humility, which he is afraid of. On the other hand, if he does not confess, his fear and his uneasy mind will keep following him. Besides if he confesses then it means that he is not the extraordinary man for in his opinion an extraordinary man should be able to

overcome sufferings as he says "... Suffering and pain are always necessary for men of great sensibility and deep feeling. Really great man, it seems to me, must feel the great sorrow on earth and be able to overcome suffering..." (281). So, Raskolnikov is in dilemma, if he confesses then it means he should face man's humiliation and admit that he is not the extraordinary man. On the other hand, Raskolnikov cannot bear anymore to live in misery.

Raskolnikov's sufferings have changed his character as an arrogant man. It has been stated that at first Raskolnikov is arrogant for considering himself as an extraordinary man (Jones 64). He commits a murder in order to prove that he is an extraordinary man as Dilman states "Raskolnikov thinks that he can step in to the group of extraordinary man by committing the crime" (Griffith 102). The crime has brought misery to his life and he realizes that he cannot bear the suffering. Since he realizes that he cannot bear his suffering, he realizes that he cannot step in to the group of extraordinary man. He says:

I should have known it, he [Raskolnikov] thought with a bitter smile.
And how did I dare, knowing sort of man I was... Those men
[extraordinary men] are not made like that. A real ruler of men, a man
to whom everything is permitted... Such men are not made of flesh
and blood, but of bronze!... I am an aesthetic louse and nothing more
(Dostoyevsky 290-91)

Raskolnikov always uses the word “louse” in referring to the common people or ordinary man (Roberts 30). Therefore, by looking at his words, the thesis writer sees that after the crime, Raskolnikov learns to be humble by admitting that he is the same with the common people.

Also, Raskolnikov’s confession to Sonia shows that his character as an arrogant man develops. He comes to Sonia admits that he is not an extraordinary man as he says:

I had no right to go there [group of extraordinary man] because I was the same kind of louse as the rest. He made a laughing stock of me, and that’s why I’ve come to you now. Welcome your quest! If I had not been a louse, would I have come to you? ... (433).

Words “if I had not been a louse, would I have come to you” shows that he admits that he is just a common people. If Raskolnikov can bear his suffering, he will not come to Sonia and thus considers himself as an extraordinary man. However, he realizes that he cannot bear the suffering; therefore he comes to Sonia to share his burden. Hence, in his confession to Sonia, it can be seen that now Raskolnikov learns to be humble since as when Porfiry asks him whether or not he considers himself as the extraordinary man, Raskolnikov answers him “Quite Possibly” (Dostoyevsky 282). So, he does not consider himself anymore as an extraordinary man but he is equal with the rest.

Lastly, from Raskolnikov’s speech in the court, the thesis writer sees that Raskolnikov is not an arrogant man like before. After he confesses his crime to

the police, he is brought to the court. In the court, he regrets his wrong doing as Dostoyevsky states that Raskolnikov replied frankly to the jury that he was sincerely sorry for what he has done” (544). His regret shows the changing within him if before he considers the pawnbroker is only a wicked and useless being; now, he realizes that he is wrong in killing the old woman as he says to Sonia “...- I did wrong in killing the old woman ...If I had followed the same road I should perhaps never have committed a murder again” (429;432). Therefore, it can be seen that he is not as arrogant as before when he disdains other human being. Hence, he learns to be humble now.

3.3 The Process of the Development of Raskolnikov’s Character from a Coward Man to a Brave Man

In this part, the thesis writer discusses the process of the development of Raskolnikov’s character from a coward man to a brave man. The thesis writer sees that before the crime, Raskolnikov is a coward man. There are a lot of proofs in the novel that show he is coward. However, the thesis writer only sees it through Raskolnikov’s action in two events. First of all, how Raskolnikov settles his problem to his landlady shows that he is coward. It has been mentioned before that Raskolnikov has a debt to her. Actually there are some ways to solve the problem. He can talk to his landlady since before he was once the boy friend of the landlady’s daughter. They had planned to get married, but she passed away so that the wedding was canceled (Dostoyevsky 120-21). The thesis writer believes if Raskolnikov talks to his landlady, his landlady will understand him. Also he can

go to Razumikhin to whom Raskolnikov can ask for works to do. If

Raskolnikov asks a job to Razumikhin, he can pay his debt to his landlady installment.

However, even there are ways to settle the problem; Raskolnikov chooses to run from it. Instead of talking to his landlady, Raskolnikov chooses to avoid meeting her as it is mentioned “He had been so absorbed in himself and has led so cloistered a life that he was afraid of meeting anybody, let alone his landlady... A thousand times better to slip downstairs [the landlady’s room] as quietly as a mouse and escape without being seen by anybody” (Dostoyevsky 19). Neither does Raskolnikov try to find a job to pay his debt; Raskolnikov chooses not to go to work as he says to Sonia later

Mother would have sent me enough to pay my fees and I could have earned enough to pay for my clothes, boots and food. I’m sure I could! I could have got lessons for half a rouble an hour. After all, there’s Razumikhin. He manages to get work. But I got bitter, and I didn’t want to work. Yes, I got bitter (430).

Therefore, it can be summed up that Raskolnikov’s actions in avoiding his landlady and refusing to work show that he is coward.

Secondly, how he deals with his inner conflict due to his mother’s hope on him shows that he is coward. His family puts hope on him to bring his family have better future as his mother says to him “You are our only hope of a better and

brighter future” (Dostoyevsky 48). However, in reality Raskolnikov cannot maintain himself in university and he faces debt in his life. Raskolnikov runs from his mother’s hope on him by finding compensation, which is his dreaming of becoming the extraordinary man.

In Raskolnikov’s opinion, man is divided into two categories that is the ordinary and the extraordinary man. The ordinary man is “the masses, comprises all the people, who generally speaking, are by nature conservative, respectable and docile and love to be docile” (Dostoyevsky 277). The extraordinary man is all destroyers in the name of a better future. Thus, the extraordinary can transgress the law if his action will bring welfare of all mankind (276-77).

In the reality, Raskolnikov thinks that someone who kills the pawnbroker is the one who belongs to the extraordinary man because he thinks that the pawnbroker is wicked, stupid and senseless. In his opinion, the pawnbroker is wicked because she lives by strangling the poor people, who borrow some money from her. Also, it is because she forces her sister named Lisaveta works day and night for her (Dostoyevsky 83). Therefore, Raskolnikov thinks that her death will bring welfare to the society as stated:

Well, don’t you think that one little crime could be expiated and wiped out by thousands of good deeds? For one life, you will save thousands of lives from corruption and decay. One death in exchange for a hundred lives-why, it is a simple sum in arithmetic! And, when you come to think of it, what does the life of a sickly, wicked old hag

amount to when weighed in the scales of the general good of mankind? (84).

Raskolnikov's action in running from his mother's hope on him by dreaming to be an extraordinary man shows that he is coward. Dilmán states that by dreaming of becoming the extraordinary man, Raskolnikov escapes from his life's problem as mentioned that the dream is the compensation of his problems (Griffith 104). In order to escape from his passivity, Raskolnikov dreams whether he dares or not to be the extraordinary man. Even Raskolnikov can fight to overcome his current situation by asking a job to Razumikhin, Raskolnikov chooses to waste his time to dream whether he dares or not dares to be an extraordinary man by killing the pawnbroker as stated on his conversation to Nastasya, his room maid:

You used to give lesson to children before, didn't you? Well, why is it you do nothing now? But I am doing something..." Raskolnikov said reluctantly and sternly. Are you now? Well, what is it?" "Working..." "What kind of work?" "I am thinking" he replied seriously after a short pause (46)

The word "thinking" refers to his thinking of becoming the extraordinary man. Therefore, it can be seen that even though there is a way to settle his problem, Raskolnikov chooses not to settle it and replaces it by dreaming to be an

extraordinary man. Hence, by looking at his action that is running from reality and his mother's hope on him, the thesis writer concludes that he is coward.

After the crime, the thesis writer sees that Raskolnikov's character as a coward develops at the end. She believes that the development does not happen suddenly and she sees that the character named Sonia plays an important role in the changing. By her love, Raskolnikov is brave to face his problem. He does not run anymore from his problem. It is Sonia that advises him to say the truth that he is the murderer at the Hay Market so that he will be relieved from his torment feeling as she says:

What are you to do?... Go at once, this every minutes, and stand at the crossroads, bow down, first kiss the earth which you have defiled, and then bow down to all the four corners of the world-and say to all men aloud, I am murderer! Then God will send you life again. Will you go? Will you? (Dostoyevsky 433).

At first Raskolnikov rejects the idea for he is afraid of man's humiliation. Yet, her love toward him has encouraged him to confess in order that he is relieved from his punishment as Dostoyevsky states that "a feeling he had not known for a long time overwhelmed him entirely and at once softened his heart. He did not resist it: tears started in his eyes and hang on his eyelashes" (425). Then, at the end, Raskolnikov agrees with Sonia's idea to make a confession to the police and people at Hay Market instead of killing himself.

...yet you're ready to face suffering [making confession to the police]! You are, aren't you?" I am. I am going now. At once. To escape this grace I intended to drown myself, but as I stood there I thought that if I had thought myself strong till now, I mustn't be afraid of disgrace, "he said, running ahead. "Is it pride, Dunya? (529).

Therefore, it can be seen that Raskolnikov's characters develop. From a man, who always escapes from his problem, to a man, who faces his problem. Sonia's role in it cannot be separated since before he makes a confession, he needs to see her love on him to undergo his suffering due to his fear on man's humiliation as he says:

Why did I go to see her now? I told her I came on business. What business? I had no business of any kind ...What I wanted was her tears!! What I wanted was to see her terror, to see how her heart ached and bled! I had to have something to hold on to, to gain time, to have a look at human being! (535).

Quotation above shows that Sonia's love toward him encourages him in making his confession to the police. All of the ways to the police's station, Sonia follows him in the back. There is a time when he is eager to drop the idea of confessing; however, seeing Sonia follows him all of his ways to the police's station, Raskolnikov gets back in and makes confession (542). Therefore, it can be seen that Sonia helps Raskolnikov face his problem by loving him.

Hence, up to this, the thesis writer concludes that Raskolnikov's character as a coward man develops after being touched by Sonia's love. He is not a coward anymore but he is a brave person.

