

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher describes the analysis of the research to answer the problems in previous chapter. The data in this section has been divided into the form of dialogues and sentences that will analyze some them in Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*. Firstly, the researcher describes the analysis of characterization that is shown from Gregor in Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*. Secondly, the researcher describes the analysis of Gregor's characterization that represents nothingness in Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*.

4.1 The Depiction of Gregor's Characterization

The depiction of Gregor's characterization here is placed as the basic of emerging of nothingness, because his nothingness position is built from his characterization. Therefore, it is put in the first section in answering the problems of the research. The characterization that is shown by Gregor in the story is bad or negative characterization because he gets difficult to cope his new era in his life. Here, there are some depictions of Gregor's characterization that will be mentioned specifically.

4.1.1 Gregor Has Less Intelligence

The first characterization of Gregor, he has less intelligent. It can be seen from two quotations below.

He was the boss' minion, without backbone or intelligence. Well then, what if he reported in sick? But that would be extremely embarrassing and suspicious, because during his five years' service Gregor hadn't been sick even once. (Kafka, 1915: 6)

She was clever. She had already cried while Gregor was still lying quietly on his back. And the manager, this friend of the ladies, would certainly let himself be guided by her. (*Ibid*, 27)

Both quotations have similar method of understanding the character that is direct method. It is like House's statement that characterization constitutes the way of an author to point out purposeful, evident, suitable and constant character (1990: 166).

From those quotations, the author gives evident description about the characteristic of Gregor, so the reader knows about him. At the first quotation, Gregor's characteristic is found with the word "backbone or intelligence". Those words mean, Gregor has a good position as the boss' minion in his workplace but he has less intelligence to occupy that position until he feels incapable with the job. Then, at the second quotation, Gregor is also depicted as a man who has less intelligence. Yet, the author explains it by showing his sister's characteristic which has been proved with the words "she was clever" and "let himself be guided by her". That quite refers if Gregor has less intelligence than his sister. Therefore, the manager suggested him to be guided by his sister. So, from the quotations above, Gregor can be called as a man who has less intelligence.

4.1.2 Gregor is Depicted as a Lazy Man

The second characterization of Gregor is as a lazy man which can be shown by the author clearly just like the excerpt below.

The boss would certainly come with the doctor from the health insurance company and would reproach his parents for *their lazy son* and cut short all objections with the insurance doctor's comments; for him everyone was completely healthy *but really lazy about work*. (Kafka, 1915: 6, my italic)

That excerpt is connected with Abram's statement that telling or direct method means, the author interference authoritatively to illuminate, to assess, the reason and quality of the character (1999: 33).

From researcher's italic words, the author describes authoritatively if Gregor is depicted as lazy man about work. His characteristic is indicated from the boss when he will go to Gregor's home and he intends to call down his parents for Gregor's laziness in his work. With the result that his parents know about their son's bad characteristic that is appraised in good value by their view. Therefore, Gregor in this case has been named by lazy man.

Another example of Gregor's characterization is described in different method just like in the following excerpt.

“Mr. Manager, I am not pig-headed, and I am happy to work. Traveling is exhausting, but I couldn't live without it.” (Kafka, 1915: 25)

That excerpt is indicated in indirect method through the character's speech. It will be supported by International Reading Association theory, “One of methods to presume the character's characteristic easily through the character's speech” (2004: 1).

Gregor's characterization of that excerpt is character's speech because the characteristic of Gregor is explained from his speech. Thus, based on the excerpt above, Gregor has lazy characteristic if he copes his time to work by means of uttering the complaint. The example of his complaint indicates his laziness as “Traveling is exhausting”. The sentence or complaint is used as his motive that he is lazy with his job like traveling salesman. Thus, Gregor has been proven to be a lazy man.

4.1.3 Gregor is a Nonchalant Man

Moreover, the researcher has found in the third characterization of Gregor in the story. It can be seen in the following citation which has been described by author immediately.

However, the sister whispered, ‘Gregor, open the door, I beg you.’ *Gregor had no intention of opening the door, but congratulated himself on his percaution, acquired from traveling, of locking all doors during the night, even at home.* (Kafka, 1915: 8, my italic)

Gregor was still here and wasn’t thingking at all about abandoning his family. At the moment he was lying right there on the carpet, and no one who knew about his condition would’ve seriously demanded that he let the manager in. (*Ibid*, 16)

Those data have equal characterization which is called as telling or direct method.

According to Bonn’s statement that characterization may be performed in a sort of manners, including; direct method which applies direct depiction of the actor by the narrator or author (2010: 27).

The citations above use telling method or direct method cause the author depicts Gregor’s characteristic immediately in the story. Therefore, the reader understands his characterization without inferring it difficulty. Furthermore, the first citation, the sister tries to talk with Gregor by asking him to open the door but he disregards his sister and does not intend to open it. He instead locks all doors during the night. The explanation from the quotation describes that the character or Gregor is nonchalant man. It can be proved with the information of the author in italic sentences above. Meanwhile, the second citation has described Gregor as also a nonchalant man. He really does not want to think all about abandoning his

family. At the other hands, he is not care about the manager's who wants to come in his room. Hence, from that explanation, he can be called as a nonchalant man.

In different way, characterization of Gregor will be appeared in the following excerpt.

“So can Mr.Manager come in to see you now” asked his father impatiently and knocked once again on the door. “No,” said Gregor. (Kafka, 1915: 16)

That excerpt above is related with the theory from Bonn. According to Bonn's statement said that indirect or dramatic method is applied in the direct presentation of speech, thoughts, or character's actions, and other characters' responses to the character (2010: 27).

Gregor's characterization tells about his characteristic through indirect method. Since, his characteristic is described from other character's response, namely his father. From his father's response makes the reader know how Gregor is. Gregor here is depicted as nonchalant man with the situation around him which is belonging to his father's talk. Whereas, his father only wants to ask permission that the manager would come in to his room, but he does not pay attention with it. That is the reason why Gregor is indicated in nonchalant man.

4.1.4 Gregor does not Have Self-Confidence

The fourth Gregor's characterization may be appeared in direct way. It will be seen in the following data.

Gregor wanted to answer in detail and explain everything, but in these circumstances he confined himself to saying, ‘Yes, yes thank you mother. I'm getting up right away.’ (Kafka, 1915: 7)

The data above is strengthened by Baldick's theory. Baldick says, "Characterization may belong to direct method like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary (2001: 37).

The characterization of Gregor here is carried out by the statement of the author. Based on the statement above, Gregor is depicted as a man who has not self-confident. When his mother called him to go to the workplace, he confines himself to reply his mother's voice. For the reason, he has queer voice that can hamper his self-confident to talk with his mother. Therefore, he does not want to make her suspicious with him, because his queer voice is caused with an irrepressibly painful. Therefore, Gregor has been named as a man who has not self-confident.

In the data below also show the characterization of Gregor with different way from the previous data.

"Don't make things more difficult for me than they already are. Speak up on my behalf in the office! People don't like traveling salesmen. I know that." (Kafka, 1915: 25)

"You know well enough that the traveling salesman who is outside the office almost the entire year can become so easily a victim of gossip, coincidences, and groundless complaints, against which it's impossible for him to defend himself, since for the most part he doesn't hear about them at all and only then when he's exhausted after finishing a trip, and gets to feel in his own body at home the nasty consequences, which can't be thoroughly explored back to their origins...." (*Ibid*, 26)

Both data are strengthened by the theory from two theorists. First, Baldick (2001: 37) states, "Indirect methods invite readers to infer qualities from characters' actions, speech, or appearance". In addition, character's speech is one of methods which make easier the reader to infer the character's characteristic (International Reading Association, 2004: 1).

Both data have same characterization, namely indirect characterization that is referred to character's speech. Gregor's characteristic has appeared from how he utters the words. He does not have self-confident about the job which has been chosen by him. He thinks that traveling salesman is appraised as a bad job by other people. Furthermore, he cannot accept his position as traveling salesman with the result that he wants to accede from his work. So, from that description, Gregor has been shown as a man who has not self-confident.

4.1.5 Gregor is a Pessimist

The fifth example of Gregor's characterization is emerged in the citations below.

First he wanted to stand up quietly and undisturbed, get dresses, above all have breakfast, and only then consider further action, for (he noticed this clearly) *by thinking things over in bed he would not reach a reasonable conclusion.* (Kafka, 1915: 8, my italic)

He remembered that he had already often felt a light pain or other in bed, pehaps the result of an awkward lying position, which later turned out to be purely imaginary when he stood up, and *he was eager to see how his present fantasies would gradually dissipate.* (*Ibid*, 8-9, my italic)

Those quotations has been appeared implicitly by the author through character's thought just like International Reading Association states "one of some ways to infers how the character is from the character's thought" (2004: 1). It means, the reader guesses the characteristics from what the character reveals through character's feeling.

Based on both quotations, Gregor wishes anything as what he wants. For example, he wants to stand up composedly, get dressed, have breakfast, and so on. He also imagines about his present, but unexpectedly he abandons all of the

imaginations at that time. That story tells that Gregor may be called as pessimist man, because he only thinks that all his imaginations will get nothing or will not come true. It can be supported with the italic sentences which are created by the researcher above. Those quotation give explanation that Gregor is included as pessimist man.

The similar characterization of Gregor can be shown in this method. It is seen in following quotation.

Now, quite apart from the fact that the doors were locked, should he really call out for help? In spite of all his distress, he was unable to suppress a smile at this idea. (Kafka, 1915: 12)

The quotation above is encouraged with a theory which has compatibility each other. According to Abrams' statement that telling or direct method, the reason and placement quality of the character is explained and appraised by the writer's interference (1999: 33-34).

That quotation gives verification about the similar Gregor's characterization with the previous characterization that is pessimist man. That characterization has been seen from direct method, because it has emerged by author statement explicitly. Gregor can be called as pessimist man when he isolates himself from the fact that the door is locked but he is instead confused to face that fact. Then he thinks if he wants to ask the aid but he is afraid to do it. That description proves that Gregor can be named with pessimist man.

In another condition, the characterization of Gregor also emerges in the following datum.

“O God.” He thought, “what a demanding job I've chosen! Day in, day out on the road. The stresses of trade are much greater than the work going on at head office, and, in addition to that, I have to deal with the problems of traveling, the worries about

train connections, irregular bad food, temporary and constantly changing human relationships which never come from the heart. To hell with it all!". (Kafka, 1995: 4)

That datum has been pointed out with indirect method as Abrams stated:

In showing (dramatic or indirect method), the author easily represents the characters saying and measuring and allows the reader to infer the reason and placement that fib backside what they talk and do. The author may point out not only external utterances and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to phenomenons that is for a highly envolved style such as inner showing (1999: 33-34).

Gregor has been shown his characteristic from his thought when he is thinking about something, especially his work. That way is called by showing or dramatic method through character's thoughts. The words are produced through his thoughts; those can be inferred if Gregor is pessimist man. He only complained about what he had experienced at that time. His experience was a job of salesman which makes him stressed and tired. Thus, in this case, Gregor is called as pessimist man.

Moreover, Gregor's characterization will occur in unequal method. It will be seen from the following citation.

"Your productivity has also been very unsatisfactory recently. Of course, it's not the time of year to conduct exceptional business, we recognize that". (Kafka, 1915: 18)

"People must have seen that in me. Why have I not reported that to the office! But people always think that they'll get over sickness without having to stay at home". (*Ibid*)

Both of the citations are appropriate with the theory of Baldick. According to Baldick that characterization may belong to direct methods as the attribute of grates in description or explanation, and indirect or dramatic methods invites

readers to guess grates from characters' action, utterance, or performance (2001: 37).

Those citations are included in dramatic or indirect method because the characterization of Gregor can be known from the character's speech neither his speech nor other character's speech. It is like at the first citation, Gregor's characterization is pointed out from his manager's speech. Starting at the word "unsatisfactory" refers to his ability with his work until he feels incapable to conduct the exceptional business. Meanwhile, at the second citation, Gregor's characterization can be inferred from his speech. He used to think in limited thought about what he will obtain (or called as the risk) for the next occurrence without trying to do his pretension. So, two characterizations have described that Gregor is pessimist man.

4.1.6 Gregor Always Hides Himself from Others

The sixth characterization of Gregor will appear in dramatic method. It can be seen from the following data.

"Gregor," a voice called (it was his mother!) "it's quarter to seven. Don't you want to be in your way?" the soft voice! Gregor was startled when he heard his voice answering. (Kafka, 1915: 7)

At the other side door, however, his sister knocked lightly. "Gregor? Are you alright? Do you need anything?" Gregor directed answer in both directions, "I'll be ready right away." (*Ibid*, 8)

"Gregor," his father now said from the neighbouring room on the left, "Mr. Manager has come and is asking why you have not left on the early train. (*Ibid*, 14)

Three data above has been given countenance with characterization theory.

Abrams said that:

In showing (dramatic or indirect method), the author easily represents the characters saying and measuring and allows the reader to infer the reason and placement that fib backside what they talk and do. The author may point out not only external utterances and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to phenomenons that is for a highly evolved style such as inner showing (1999: 33-34).

Based on those data, the characterization of Gregor is obtained from other characters saying just like; his mother, father, and sister. They try to speak with him in turn. Afterwards, their speaking have backside meaning to uncover Gregor's behavior (confining himself in the room) by asking him to open the door and come out of the room. But all their demands have not anything because he prefers to engage himself from other people. Thus, Gregor in this case has a characteristic that he always hides himself from others.

Other examples of characterization of Gregor are existed in different way. It will be seen in the citation below.

“Mr. Samsa,” the manager was now shouting, his voice raised, “what’s the matter? You are barricading yourself in your room, answer with only a yes and a no,.... (Kafka, 1915: 17)

The citation above has suitable theory of characterization. According to Bonn's theory, characterization may be done in a kind of ways such as the direct presentation of the speech, thoughts, or actions of the character, and the responses of other characters to the character (2010: 27).

That citation can be analyzed that characterization of Gregor is explained with the manager's response. He says in shouting that Gregor is barricading himself in his room. On the other hands, the manager wants to know the reason of Gregor's behavior. The manager's response indicates if he always hides himself

and he does not want to open up himself for others. Based on this case, Gregor can be called as a man who always hides himself from others.

4.1.7 Gregor is an Irresponsible Man

The last characterization of Gregor will be obtained with indirect method. It exists in the quotations below.

“Otherwise how would Gregor miss a train! The young man has nothing in his head except business. I’m almost angry that he never goes out at night.” (Kafka, 1915: 15)

Based on quotation above, Bonn (2010: 27) stated that there is a variety of ways to recognize the character’s characteristic; it includes the direct presentation of the speech, thoughts, or actions of the character, and the responses of other characters to the character.

Gregor’s characterization in this point can be identified from the direct presentation of the speech which is uttered by his mother. She talks about Gregor’s responsibility of work that has been ignored by him. Because of his characteristic, his mother is surprised with the motive why he conducts a bad thing. So, that is the description of Gregor’s characterization as irresponsible man.

Other data can be appeared to depict Gregor’s characterization. It will be seen in the following data.

“Answer with only a yes and a no, are making serious and unnecessary troubles for your parents, and neglecting (I mention this only incidentally) your commercial duties in a truly unheard of manner. I am speaking here in the name of your parents and your employer, and I am requesting you in all seriousness for an immediate and clear explanation. (Kafka, 1915: 17)

“The Chief indicated to me earlier this very day a possible explanation for your neglect—it concerned the collection of cash entrusted to you a short while ago....” (*Ibid*)

Both data are connected with the compatible theory of characterization. Abram explained that:

In showing (dramatic or indirect method), the author easily represents the characters saying and measuring and allows the reader to infer the reason and placement that fib backside what they talk and do. The author may point out not only external utterances and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to phenomena that is for a highly evolved style such as inner showing (1999: 33-34).

Those data prove Gregor's irresponsibility. It is guessed with the explanation of another character's talk and feel. Another character in that story namely Mr. Manager. At the first data, Mr. Manager forces Gregor to respond his comment about the trouble and neglect of his commercial duties. Then, at the second data, Mr. Manager also tries to speak with Gregor in order to inform him about his neglect. That information has been told from the Chief's explanation. Furthermore, the manager feels that he is really irresponsible man. Thus, both data explain the characterization of Gregor as an irresponsible man.

The different characterization is appeared in the same Gregor's characteristic. It can be seen from the quotation below.

Actually, he wanted to open the door; he really wanted to let himself be seen by and to speak with the manager. He was keen to witness what the others now asking after him would say at the sight of him. If they were startled, then Gregor had no more responsibility and could be calm. (Kafka, 1915: 19)

That quotation is supported with the theory of characterization. According to Abram's statement that direct method asks the writer to interference authoritatively to describe and to assess the reason and placement level of the characters (1999: 33-34).

That quotation can be analyzed that Gregor is depicted as irresponsible man through unequal characterization than previously. In this case, his characteristic method is produced by the author's explanation clearly. The author gives an explanation about Gregor's condition if he actually wants to speak with the manager. He also wants to know people's reaction in facing his condition. Furthermore, based on the writer's words "Gregor has no more responsibility" indicates that he is not responsible. Therefore, Gregor is called as irresponsible man.

To sum up, all of the data above are the examples of Gregor's characterization that has been analyzed with the description explanation. Those examples became the basic of emerging Gregor's nothingness because it appears from his bad characterization. Afterwards, it will be found and analyzed in the next topic.

4.2 Gregor's Characterization that Represents Nothingness

The next problem in this research is the representation of Gregor's nothingness. This problem will be answered in this point in a series which is based on the answer of the previous problem. Anyway, the representation of Gregor's nothingness is caused by his characteristics that he has. Therefore, his nothingness is an effect from his characteristics. This point gives many examples of Gregor's nothingness by emerging some data to support the problem.

Here is the first example of Gregor's nothingness which is caused with his less intelligence. It can be seen in the first quotation below.

It would not have come as a surprise to Gregor if she had not come in, since his position was preventing her from opening the

window immediately. But she not only did not step inside; she even retreated and shut the door. A stranger really could have concluded from this that Gregor had been lying in wait for her and wanted to bite her. (Kafka, 1915: 49)

That quotation is strengthened with another data, such as the data below.

He remembered his family with deep feeling and love. In this business, his own thought that he had to disappear was, if possible, even more decisive than his sister's. He remained in this state of empty and peaceful reflection until the tower clock struck three o'clock in the morning. (*Ibid*, 89)

Both quotations are suitable with the theory of nothingness and that is carried out by the theorist. Sartre in Barnes' book stated that a refusal of existence is called for negation (1953: 11).

Those quotations prove how Gregor represents nothingness in the world. He conducts a negation on his existence and cannot be processed because he lacks his existence such as an intelligent man, thus he feels separated with the essence of his life. In this case, he cannot be processed because he has less intelligence in his life. It is like at the quotation above, his sister who has more intelligent than Gregor does not want to come in to his room. It is caused that he is ashamed to his sister's intelligence, so he prefers to choose nothingness for himself. Meanwhile, he is also in nothingness position as a reason that he remains in the state of empty to stay away from his sister who is more intelligence than him.

The second Gregor's nothingness appears in different situation and cause.

It is like in the following data.

In the first two weeks his parents could not could not bring themselves to visit him, and he often heard how they fully acknowledged his sister's present work; whereas earlier they had often got annoyed at his sister because she had seem to them a somewhat useless young woman. (Kafka, 1915: 50)

In this overworked and exhausted family who had time to worry any longer about Gregor more than was absolutely necessary? The household was constantly getting smaller. (*Ibid*, 69)

Those data above are supported by the statement of Sartre in Spade's book that something is considered as beyond being and dissociated from being, it is called as nothingness or non-being (1996: 124). Meanwhile, Gardner (2009: 42) stated that being is directly ready and capable to point out itself, not something to the probability of manifestation need to be added.

From the data above, Gregor depicts nothingness by his laziness. Properly, as a human being who exists in the world, he can create something in his life as an active human. But he prefers to keep at a distance from being or he is lazy to evolve the ability with the result that his parents forget about his being. They do not have a plan to visit and worry to him. Instead, they pay attention to his sister who does not become a useless young woman previously.

Other examples of Gregor's nothingness emerge in the same cause with unequal situation. It will be shown in the citations below.

Turning to this right, the father heaped reproaches on the mother that she was not to take over the cleaning of Gregor's room the sister and, turning to his left, he shouted at the sister that she would no longer be allowed to clean Gregor's room ever again, while the mother tried to pull the father, beside himself in his excitement, into the bed room; the sister, shaken by her crying fit, pounded on the table with her tiny fists, and Gregor hissed at all this, angry that no one thought about shutting the door and sparing him the sight of this commotion. (Kafka, 1915: 73)

That citation is reinforced with other data. Those can be seen in the following data.

Now they looked at him in silence and sorrow. His mother lay in her chair, with her legs stretched out and pressed together; her eyes were almost shut from weariness. The father and sister sat

next to one another. The sister had set her hands around the father's neck. (*Ibid*, 87)

According to Sartre's explanation that existentialism is a precept to make a man's life possible and also assert that each truth and each measure assert an sphere and a human subjectivity (2007: 18).

Based on the data above, Gregor's parents and sister consider about his non-being especially his father because he has been a lazy man among his family. In fact, if human exists in the world or environment, he makes an appearance and be aware of what he will do because he experiences himself as a subject. However, Gregor conducts it in inversely. For instance, Gregor never cleans his own room until his mother and sister are eager to clean it but his father forbids them in this moment as the reason that his father does not like his laziness. Furthermore, his sister chooses to sit among her mother and father while look at his room in silence and sorrow. From that explanation, Gregor feels in non-being position through his view and his family's view.

The third Gregor's representation of nothingness exists in other examples with unequal cause, it is nonchalant characteristic. It is seen in the excerpts below.

But it was so still all around, in spite of the fact that the apartment was certainly not empty. "what a quiet life the family leads", said Gregor to himself and, as he started fixedly out in front of him into the darkness, he felt a great pride that he had been able to provide such a life in a beautiful apartment like this for his parents and his sister. (Kafka, 1915: 35)

Now it was easy to establish that his parents and his sister had stayed awake all this time, for one could hear clearly as all three moved away on tiptoe. Now it was certain that no one would come into Gregor any more until the morning. (*Ibid*, 35)

In any case, no one paid him any attention. The family was all caught up in the violin playing. (*Ibid*, 80)

Three excerpts have connection with the theory from Sartre about being-for-itself that become the origin in forming nothingness. Sartre in Gardner explained that being-for-itself is its being realizes if a man exists in the world with consciousness because the existence of consciousness is descended from consciousness itself (2009: 48).

Based on three excerpts, Gregor is in nothingness position that is caused by his nonchalant characteristic. Substantively, if human exists just like human being, he must be conscious with the object in front of him such as a circumstance. However, in this case, the consciousness never has identity because he cannot close with himself. That case can be seen during Gregor lives with his family, he never cares about any circumstance which has been happened there. For example, he feels that the apartment is empty, but actually all members of his family stay awake. Even though, the situation is like his thought, he does not care about it; instead he is still proud that he can live in beautiful apartment. Inasmuch, his parent and sister also do not pay attention to him; they give more attention in the violin playing. So, they consider if Gregor is not being in that family.

The same nothingness will be appeared from the same cause, namely nonchalant characteristic. It is shown in the data below.

At first, she also called him to her with words which she presumably thought were friendly, like "Come here for a bit, old dung beetle!" or "Hey, look at the old dung beetle!" Addressed in such a manner, Gregor answered nothing, but remained motionless in his place, as if the door had not been opened at all. (Kafka, 1915: 74)

"My dear parents," said the sister banging her hand on the table by way of an introduction, "things cannot go on any longer in this way. Maybe if you don't understand that, well, I do. I will not utter my brother's name in front of this monster, and thus I say only that we must try to get rid of it. (*Ibid*, 84)

The data above are suitable with the theory from Sartre about nothingness. According to Sartre in Gardner's book that nothingness has concept which will be understood as the 'unity' of all negative judgment (2009: 63).

That data indicates a nothingness which is experienced by Gregor. His nothingness emerges from the nonchalant characteristic which he has. He does not care about his sister who is very close with him. But in this condition, he conducts a nonchalant behavior to her until his sister appraises him in the totality of all negative judgment. His judgment is indicated with how she calls her brother in bad named such as 'the old dung beetle' which signifies his sister to be resentful because of his nonchalance. In such a way, she gives up for calling that name again; it cannot change his characteristic as a nonchalant man. On that account, she has not regarded Gregor's being in her family. That description has proved that Gregor is in nothingness position.

The fourth representation of Gregor's nothingness exists in another cause, that is losing his self-confidence. It can be shown in the following citations.

But how would things go if now all tranquility, all prosperity, all contentment should come to a horrible end? In order not to lose himself in such thoughts, Gregor preferred to set himself moving and crawled up and down in his room. (Kafka, 1915: 35)

She did not find him immediately, but when she noticed him under the couch (God, he had to be somewhere or other; for he could hardly fly away) she got such a shock that (*Ibid*, 36-37)

Those quotations have connection with the theory of nothingness. Sartre in Barnes (1953: xxv) said that nothingness has the concepts which may be related with presenting the loss of personality or characteristic.

Both quotations can be analyzed that Gregor feels in non-being condition. It is caused by a loss of his self-confidence which is similar with the loss of personality or characteristic. It has been happened when he feels strange with his family. Previously, he feels peacefulness, prosperity, and pleasure with the situation of his family, but all his thoughts become a horrible situation such as quiet and sometime, it is full with weeping and disturbance among his sister and parents. So that, he decides to hide him from them with the result that they cannot find him at his room, as a reason he is not self-confident to show himself for his family. For example, his sister enters his room in order to meet him, but she does not find him. Thus, she tries to check under the couch with the result that he flies away from that place, and that behavior makes his sister shock because she sees Gregor in transforming his body as an insect. As a consequence, she does not trust with it and still consider if he is not being in that family. From that explanation, he is portrayed as non-being or nothingness.

The similar depiction of Gregor's nothingness may be seen in the next examples. Those are contained in the following excerpts.

Gregor was now shut off from his mother. He could not open the door, and he did not want to chase away his sister who had to remain with her mother. (Kafka, 1915: 60)

that one only needed to open the door and he would disappear immediately. (*Ibid*, 61)

Those excerpts have a link with the appropriate theory. According to Sartre in Paul (1996: 124) states, “nothingness or non-being is to be viewed as something outside being, something separated from being” (1996:124).

Based on those excerpts, Gregor has been proved as a man who gets non-being position. That position also has the same motive of characteristic with

previous excerpts, namely has not self-confident. As long as he lives in his family, he has not braveness to gather and make visible himself to them because he thinks that he cannot be active man who have to carry out his position as the first son, he actually has responsibility of the families financial. However, he takes down with the view. Therefore, he chooses to undergo his life which is unthinkable. He prefers to live with his transform that become an insect and he stay away from his family. It means that Gregor cannot accept his existence; instead he is outside and separated from being. From that description, Gregor is portrayed as a man who faces nothingness.

The fifth portrait of Gregor's nothingness exists in unequal cause, namely pessimist. It can be seen in some data below.

But now the door was not opened any more, and Gregor waited in vain. Earlier, when the door had been barred, they had all wanted to come in to him; now, when he had opened one door and when the others had obviously been opened during the day, no one came any more, and the keys were stuck in the locks on the outside. (Kafka, 1915: 35)

But at the same time with a quick and complete forgetting of his human past as well? Was he then at this point already on the verge of forgetting and was it only the voice of his mother, which he had not heard for along time, that had aroused him? (*Ibid*, 54)

Those data is suitable with the theory of nothingness. Sartre in Barnes said that that nothingness has the concepts which may be related with applying the concept in the type of negative interpretation to the last fact (1953: xxv).

Those data indicate the portrait of Gregor's nothingness which is caused by his pessimist. His characteristic (pessimist) is built from the negative interpretation to the last fact in his life until he feels in position of nothingness. He actually wants to open the door and meet his family, but his waiting is in vain.

Since, no one comes to his room so that he is on the verge of forgetting everything in his family. If he chooses being for himself, he is afraid that his family ignore him. So, that is the last fact which is faced by him indicates the negative interpretation. It causes Gregor that become pessimist until he chooses to be non-being in the world exactly to his family.

The sixth depiction of Gregor's nothingness emerges in another cause which always hides from others. It can be shown in the following citation.

“I really do have an appetite,” Gregor said to himself sorrowfully, “but not for these things. How these lodgers stuff themselves, and I am dying.” (Kafka, 1915: 78)

The citation above is supported with the compatible theory. According to Sartre in Barnes' book states, “For negation is a refusal of existence” (1953: 11)

That citation can be analyzed if Gregor here obtains nothingness position because he always hides himself from other people around him. In this point, human experiences nothingness position because he refuses his existence and separates the essence from his life. In this case, Gregor does not accept his existence as human being and he chooses to separates from his essence, which is related with the ability that actually every human possess it. He prefers to stay away from his family. On the contrary, he shuts him until every human around him forgets his existence by considering himself in death. That description proves if Gregor really encounters nothingness.

The similar representation of Gregor's nothingness comes out of similar cause, it is called as he always hides himself from others. It can be obtained in the excerpts below.

When now mother and sister, after they had escorted the father to bed, came back, let their work lie, moved close together, and

sat cheek to cheek and when his mother would now say, pointing to Gregor's room, "Close the door, Grete," and when Gregor was again in the darkness, while close by the women mingled their tears or, quite dry eyed, stared at the table. (Kafka, 1915: 70)

However, she laid her finger to her lips and then quickly and silently indicated to the lodgers that they could come into Gregor's room. So they came and stood around Gregor's corpse, their hands in the pockets of their somewhat worn jacket, in the room, which was already quite bright. (*Ibid*, 92)

The three excerpts are connected by the theory of nothingness from an theorist. Kaup explained that nothingness is defined in two differentiation, one of them is absolute non-existence which is defined as the absence of existence, the absence of nothingness, and the absence of absence (2007)

The three excerpts prove that Gregor encounters nothingness position because his closed characteristic. As long as he lives in the world, he always hides himself from his family. Besides that, he does not become close with his family because he feels non-being there or he conducts the absence of existence by hiding in the room. For instance, as long as he lives, he always hides himself in the room from his family. Therefore, his parents and sister regards if Gregor does not exist again in their family. It is seen when they gathers in a room closely, suddenly his mother asks the sister to close the door of Gregor's room which is opened before. Finally, he is found in dying because he never goes out from his room, so the guests (lodgers) visit and stand around Gregor's corpse. That explanation refers about the portrait of Gregor's nothingness.

The last depiction of Gregor's nothingness appears in unequal cause, namely irresponsible characteristic . It can be shown in the following quotations.

His mother was not used to the sight of Gregor; he could have made her ill, and so frightened, Gregor scurried backwards right

to the other end of the sofa, but he could no longer prevent the sheet from moving forward a little. That was enough to catch his mother's attention. She came to a halt, stood still for a moment, and then went back to Grete. (Kafka, 1915: 56)

The quotation above is supported with the theory of nothingness. Sartre in Barner's book defines that nothingness constitutes the conceptual totality of negative opinion, cannot possess the slightest trace of fact (1953: 6-7).

In this case, Gregor encounters nothingness because he is never responsible during his existence as human being. As the first child, he actually has a big responsibility to fulfill his family's financial. Yet, he instead makes his mother ill with him with the result that he cannot have the slightest trace of fact, because all opinions in his mind are negative. Based on his opinion, his irresponsible characteristic has an effect that his family will hate him. So, he chooses that he disappears from the world, especially his family. That description indicates if Gregor experiences nothingness or non-being.

The representation of Gregor's nothingness is obtained in the same cause; it is named with irresponsible characteristic. It can be shown in the data below.

Gregor was a member of the family, something one should not treat as an enemy, and that it was, on the contrary, a requirement of family duty to suppress one's aversion and to endure--nothing else, just endure. (Kafka, 1915: 66)

You must try to get rid of the idea that this is Gregor. The fact that we have believed for so long, that is truly our real misfortune. But how can it be Gregor? If it were Gregor. He would have long ago realized that a communal life among human beings is not possible with such an animal and would have gone away voluntarily. (*Ibid*, 86)

Those data have relation with suitable theory. Sartre in Barnes stated that nothingness has the concepts which may be related by giving an illogical copy to the entire experience (1953: xxv).

On those data, Gregor is also in nothingness position which is caused by his irresponsible characteristic. He faces nothingness by becoming an insect, so that his family can appraise that he is not being again in that family. His behavior such as his transformation signifies if he gives an illogical copy to this entire experience. It is like in the data above; Gregor still disappears from his family until his family nearly supposes him as an enemy not as a member of the family. Meanwhile, his sister tries to convince her father that Gregor is still alive with his transformation. But his father is not trust her effort because is not responsible with his duty as human being, on the contrary he go away from the fact of his being in the world. Therefore, from that explanation, Gregor is referred to nothingness.

So, all of the data above are the examples of portrait of Gregor's nothingness that has been analyzed with the description. The Gregor's nothingness is built from the negative characteristics that he has until now in his body. Thus, the nothingness here as the effect that has to faced by him whereas his negative characteristic is the cause from his nothingness.