
**THREE-DIMENSIONAL ASPECTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
DELIA OWENS' *WHERE THE CRAWDADS SING*****Wahyuni Khotimah,* Bunyamin Faisal Syarifudin, Agry Pramita**English Literature, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati
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ABSTRACT

Egri's three-dimensional theory (1923) was employed to examine the multifaceted aspects of Catherine Danielle Clark, the main character in Delia Owens' novel "Where the Crawdads Sing." This qualitative study utilized a narrative approach to gather and analyze data through inductive and deductive techniques. The findings revealed several three-dimensional aspects of Catherine Danielle Clark. Physically, she possessed beauty, long black hair, and a well-proportioned body with a deep-tanned complexion, which improved as she matured. Socially, she hailed from a lower-class American family, held various jobs as a seafood seller, book writer, and poet, and experienced discrimination and singledom. Her hobbies included reading books and collecting organisms from the marsh. Psychologically, she exhibited introversion, insecurity, sensitivity, irritability, selfishness, anxiety, and a reluctance to forgive. However, she also displayed independence, optimism, and a determined fighting spirit for survival, showcasing remarkable talent in painting and writing. Overall, the study found that the psychological dimension was more pronounced than the physiological and social dimensions.

Keywords: main character, physiological dimension, psychological dimension, sociological dimension, three-dimensional aspects

INTRODUCTION

Characters play a crucial role in shaping the narrative of a novel, as they are the driving force behind the story. Without well-developed characters, a compelling plot cannot be constructed. According to Frey (1987), characters can be broadly categorized into two types: "flat" or "uni-dimensional," and "rounded" or "three-dimensional." The latter type, the three-dimensional characters, are typically the main characters in a novel and possess intricate qualities that are harder to discern. They exhibit complex motives, conflicting

desires, and are driven by passions and ambitions. They may have experienced significant sins and endured agonizing hardships, carrying burdens of worries, grievances, and unresolved issues (Frey, 1987, p. 3).

Egri, as cited in Mulyawan (2015), explains the concept of three-dimensional characters by relating them to objects with three dimensions: depth, height, and width. However, human beings have an additional three dimensions: physiology, sociology, and psychology. The physiological dimension refers to physical characteristics, the sociological dimension involves the social context, and the psychological dimension pertains to the mental state.

In a novel, main characters with three-dimensional aspects come across as more lifelike compared to those with only one or two of these dimensions (Utama, 2018). The presence of three-dimensional aspects provides insight into the reasoning behind each phase of a character's behavior (Irawan, 2019). As a result, in-depth descriptions of main characters are essential to fully understand and explore their motivations. Investigating these three-dimensional aspects is an intriguing pursuit, leading to a comprehensive analysis of the main character in "Where the Crawdads Sing," Delia Owens' debut novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In a novel, characters are the author's creations who experience various events and conflicts, adding depth and interest to the story. Wirawan (2016, p. 101) defines characters as figures that participate in the story's action and are expected to be natural and lifelike. In Delia Owens' novel "Where the Crawdads Sing," the main character's journey unfolds over 18 years, depicting her daily life, work, hobbies, love story, and relationships with other characters. She faces challenges and works hard to survive as she sells seafood and writes books while also finding solace in reading and exploring the marsh. Throughout the novel, she exhibits a range of emotions, experiencing sadness, happiness, and anger, much like real-life humans who encounter various feelings in their journey.

Egri (1923, p. 47) points out that human beings possess three additional dimensions: physiology, sociology, and psychology, which are crucial for character appraisal. These three aspects are interrelated and jointly shape the main character's personality, setting her apart from other characters in the novel. The physiological dimension encompasses physical characteristics such as age, height, weight, hair color, eye color, posture, appearance, defects, and heredity. The sociological dimension delves into the character's social condition, including social class, occupation, education, marital status, religion, race or nationality, position in the community, political affiliations, amusements, and hobbies. Lastly, the psychological dimension reveals the main character's inner mental state, addressing aspects like their sex life, moral standards, personal beliefs, ambitions, frustrations, chief disappointments, temperament, attitude toward life, complexes, extroversion, introversion, ambiversion, abilities, qualities, and IQ. By understanding these three dimensions, the main character is thoroughly characterized, offering a comprehensive view of her physical attributes, social background, and inner

psyche. This complexity adds depth and realism to the character, making her distinct and relatable throughout the narrative.

METHOD

The research design employed in this study was qualitative in nature. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research aims to explore and comprehend the meanings individuals or groups attribute to social or human problems. Qualitative researchers personally collect data by analyzing documents, observing behaviors, or conducting interviews with participants (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p. 257). In this research, a narrative approach was utilized to gather data from qualitative documents, with the primary data source being quotes extracted from the novel "Where the Crawdads Sing." This debut novel has garnered widespread acclaim, captivating readers worldwide since its publication on August 14, 2018, with over 12 million copies sold globally by 2022. It received recognition as the 14th bestselling book of 2021 with over 600,000 copies sold, and has remained on the bestseller list for an impressive 150 weeks as of February 2022. Furthermore, the novel earned prestigious accolades such as the British Book of the Year at the Page Turner Award on May 16, 2021, and the Bookseller Award in Japan on June 9, 2021. Additionally, it has been adapted into a film by Sony Pictures, released on July 15, 2022.

The data analysis in qualitative research goes hand-in-hand with data collection and the presentation of findings (Creswell, 2018). For analyzing the data in this study, the researcher employed both inductive and deductive techniques. The process of qualitative data analysis involves sequential steps, starting from specific observations and moving towards broader generalizations, encompassing various levels of analysis. The steps of data analysis, according to Creswell, include organizing and preparing the data, reading the data, categorizing the data, generating descriptions of the data, and representing these descriptions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

How the Three Dimensional Aspects of the Main Character are Described in *Where the Crawdads Sing*

Physiological Dimension of the Main Character

The physiological dimension is the first and simplest stage to understand the main character in *Where the Crawdads Sing* by knowing her physical characteristics. Physical appearance is an obvious personal characteristic which is immediately accessible to others during social interactions and which contributes to expectations regarding other persons (Mahoney, 1978). The physiological aspects affect changes in the mental state and personality of the main character, because other people's judgments about her physical appearance create feelings of security or insecurity in her. As stated by Garcia (1992) that perceptions about others are largely based on physical appearance and personality traits. And it is a fact in society, good-looking is a privilege is real, a person's good and bad personality is more often judged only by his physical appearance.

The main character in *Where the Crawdads Sing* is a single female main character named Catherine Danielle Clark. She was born in 1945, but in the

novel, she and her life are narrated from 1952 to 1970. One night in 1960 in her shack, she read her family's Bible carefully. On one of the pages, she read the names and dates of birth of her family and found her full name as well as date of birth at the very bottom after her older siblings, written there Miss Catherine Danielle Clark, October 10, 1945.

She went around reading everything—the directions on the grits bag, Tate's notes, and the stories from her fairy-tale books she had pretended to read for years. Then one night she made a little oh sound, and took the old Bible from the shelf. Sitting at the table, she turned the thin pages carefully to the one with the family names. She found her own at the very bottom. There it was, her birthday: Miss Catherine Danielle Clark, October 10, 1945... (Owens, 2018, p. 99)

The quotes above prove that Catherine Danielle Clark is a female and has the nickname Kya. Delia Owens uses the third person point of view “she” and “her” to show that the main character in her novel is a female and the word “miss” written at the beginning of her full name confirms that she is a female. As written in her family's Bible, she was born on October 10, 1945, so that in 1952 she was seven years old, in 1960 she was 15 years old and in 1970 she was 25 years old. Little Kya has a dirty appearance and she has dark eyes that match her straight and thick black hair like her closest brother named Jodie. In 1952, after her Ma left, her older sisters cooked the food for them, but they did not eat together at the table. She had no appetite and chose to take her thin body, but tall for her age with tanned skin to sit on the porch steps and she looked down at the lane her Ma had walked yesterday.

Jodie, the brother closest to Kya, but still seven years older, stepped from the house and stood behind her. He had her same dark eyes and black hair; had taught her birdsongs, star names, how to steer the boat through saw grass. (Owens, 2018, p. 14)

Kya couldn't eat. She sat on the porch steps, looking down the lane. Tall for her age, bone skinny, she had deep-tanned skin and straight hair, black and thick as crow wings. (Owens, 2018, p. 16)

From the quotes above, it can be seen that Kya has dark eyes with straight and thick black hair, and at the age of six, she already had a tall body, but thin with deep-tanned skin. In her teens, she experienced so much better and cleaner change in her physical appearance, she grew into a beautiful teenage girl. One afternoon in 1960, 14-year-old Kya was on the beach, her tall and lanky body stood on the sand to throw food at the seagulls flying above her. She has grown even taller and even her Ma's dress already fit her body. Even in Tate's eyes, she had a different beauty from the other teenage girls he had seen in town. When he met her again after so long, he could not take his eyes off her. She has an exotic beauty, large dark eyes, a slender nose and beautiful lips with an ideal body and dark tanned skin. Five years later, 19-

year-old Kya has longer legs and larger black eyes, sits on Point Beach watching sand crabs bury themselves in the sand. She really enjoys spending her time at the beach, lagoon and oak forest with the marsh's creatures.

Tate couldn't help staring. She must be thirteen or fourteen, he thought. But even at that age, she had the most striking face he'd ever seen. Her large eyes nearly black, her nose slender over shapely lips, painted her in an exotic light. She was tall, thin, giving her a fragile, lithesome look as though molded wild by the wind. Yet young, strapping muscles showed through with quiet power. (Owens, 2018, p. 93)

Nineteen years old, legs longer, eyes larger and seemingly blacker, Kya sat on Point Beach, watching sand crabs bury themselves backward into the swash... (Owens, 2018, p. 137)

It can be seen in the quotes above that Kya has a cleaner physical appearance in her teens. At the age of 15, she has a tall body, lanky and brawny for her age. She was also beautiful with big dark eyes and beautiful lips under her slender nose, which made Tate amazed with her beauty. At the age of 19, her physical appearance is even more beautiful, her black eyes are larger with a well-proportioned body. She looked and dressed so much nicer and cleaner than before with long black hair that she had not cut in four years. A few years later, the teenage Kya has grown into an adult woman, but she has not changed much, she is a beautiful woman with a simple appearance. In December 1966, two days after Christmas, Tate came to the marsh to meet her and he was fascinated by her mature beauty, he even said that she as a woman was very beautiful, her facial features were elegant with sharp cheekbones and full lips. At 24 years old, she still has beautiful long straight and thick black hair. On October 30, 1969, she had just returned from Greenville after meeting her book editor there. When she got off the Trailways at Barkley Cove, many of the townspeople stared and whispered about her as she brushed her long hair down that day.

"Look at you—so beautiful. A woman. You doing okay? Still selling mussels?" He was astonished at how she had changed, her features more refined yet haunting, her cheekbones sharp, lips full. (Owens, 2018, p. 178)

Two days later, at 1:16 in the afternoon, Kya stepped off the Trailways from Greenville. Now even more villagers were about, staring and whispering as she tossed her long hair over her shoulder and took her suitcase from the driver... (Owens, 2018, pp. 280–281)

The quotes above prove that Kya in her 20s is a beautiful woman. Her face looks mature with sharp cheekbones and full lips which makes Tate mesmerized by her beauty when he sees her again after a few years, even he said that she was very beautiful as a woman. At the age of 23, she still has long

black hair, which is one of her trademarks, she had her hair cut once by herself nine years ago at the age of 14, then never cut it again until then.

Sociological Dimension of the Main Character

The second stage to understand well Catherine Danielle Clark is to analyze her social condition. Social conditions affect the development of the behavior and personality of the main character, in what kind of environment she lives and how other characters judge and treat her affects the way she behaves towards them and the environment, as well as influences her judgment about herself or other people. As explained by Locke (Rananda et al., 2020, pp. 1–2) that a child at birth can be likened to a pure white paper without stains, in which the environment can give any impression that will determine the development of children.

Catherine Danielle Clark's family belonged to a lower class family. Her parents had five children, but they did not have permanent jobs, so that the income they earned was not commensurate with the needs they expended. Even Kya and her older siblings did not go to school, because their parents did not have the money to send them to school. She is the youngest and has two older brothers and sisters. They lived in a small old shack located in a coastal marsh in Barkley County of North Carolina. Their shack was not only cramped and uncomfortable, but there was also no running water, no electricity and not even a bathroom inside. The shack is located in a remote place called a swamp far from anywhere and all around is wild nature.

“That’s it,” she said, keeping her back to him, as she pumped the hand crank and filled the dented-in kettle—a picture of the 1920s propped up here in the 1960s. No running water, no electricity, no bathroom. The tin bathtub, its rim bent and rusted, stood in the corner of the kitchen, the stand-alone pie chest held leftovers covered neatly with tea towels, and the humped refrigerator gaped open, a flyswatter in its mouth. Chase had never seen anything like it. (Owens, 2018, pp. 152–153)

The quote above proves that Kya comes from a lower-class family. Her parents had many children, but they did not have a regular monthly income, so that they lived in poverty. Moreover, they lived in the small shack that stood on a marshland far away from the town and it was surrounded by wild nature. Although the environment where she lived was like that, but she felt comfortable living there, even when her family left the marsh and she had to fend for herself, but she still chose to stay there. In the winter of 1956, her Pa never returned to the marsh and made her really live alone at the age of 10. Even though she experienced many difficulties, but she never gave up on defending her life and in order to earn money, she made good use of the marsh’s rich natural resources. She diligently caught mussels, oysters and fish, which she then sold them to Jumpin’. And over years she managed to survive on her own money from selling the seafood that she caught herself every day. One winter day in 1968, one of her older brothers named Jodie came back to the marsh to meet her. He asked her about how she got the money before she

had a job as a book writer. And then, she replied that she earned money from selling mussels, oysters and smoked fish to Jumpin’.

*“How’d you manage, Kya? Before your book, how’d you get money, food?”
“Oh, that’s a long boring story. Mostly I sold mussels, oysters, and smoked fish to Jumpin’.”
Jodie threw his head back and laughed out loud. “Jumpin’! I haven’t thought about him for years. Is he still around?” (Owens, 2018, p. 216)*

The quote above shows that since childhood Kya has worked as a seafood seller and for twelve years she managed to survive with the money she earned from selling them to Jumpin’. At the age of 22, she has a much better job as she worked as a book writer and no longer has to dig in the mud for mussels and oysters. She has a hobby of collecting bird feathers, shells, insects, flowers, mushrooms and other marsh’s creatures that she finds in her marsh. She also really enjoys reading science books, especially biology, so that she is not only very familiar with nature and everything in it, but also has very broad insights about them. And her unique hobby has led her to become the successful author of the guidebooks on marsh’s organisms. Behind her success, she used to have a father who was abusive and did not have a steady job, but he often went to Swamp Guinea to play poker and drink alcohol. He very abusive to his wife and children, he would not hesitate to shout and beat them, especially when he was under the influence of alcohol. In 1953, she remembered that one day her Pa beat her Ma in front of her. She cried and held his arm to stop beating her Ma, but instead of stopping, her Pa shouted at her and told her to take off her jeans and underpants, then he heartlessly hit her bare bottom with his belt.

...Pa had beat all of them, mostly when he was drunk. He’d be all right for a few days at a time—they would eat chicken stew together; once they flew a kite on the beach. Then: drink, shout, hit. Details of some of the bouts were sharp in her mind. Once Pa shoved Ma into the kitchen wall, hitting her until she slumped to the floor. Kya, sobbing for him to quit, touched his arm. He grabbed Kya by the shoulders, shouted for her to pull down her jeans and underpants, and bent her over the kitchen table. In one smooth, practiced motion he slid the belt from his pants and whipped her... (Owens, 2018, p. 66)

From the quote above, it can be seen that Kya has a bad father, because he was an abusive father. He was often physically abusive to his wife and children, especially when he was drunk, he would shout and beat them mercilessly. She was beaten several times by him and saw her Ma beaten more often. She clearly remembers when her Pa beat her and her Ma a few years ago and it was a painful memory that traumatized her. Her parents often fought and her Ma had left the shack several times, but always came back for her children. But in 1952, without saying goodbye to her children, her Ma left them with an abusive father. Her family abandoned her and the townspeople

judged her negatively without knowing her well. In 1952, she came to Sing Oil to buy gas and oil for her boat, but the owner immediately kicked her out very roughly. Without even knowing her purpose for coming there, the owner already had bad thoughts about her. And in 1970, when Chase Andrews died and he was murdered, the townspeople immediately accused her of being the man who killed Chase Andrew. They really looked at her in a very bad way and it had already dominated them, even they put aside the fact that she was an abandoned child.

She stopped by the Sing Oil filling station just outside Barkley Cove, which stood in a grove of pines surrounded by rusted-out trucks and jalopy cars stacked on cement blocks. Mr. Lane saw Kya coming. "Git on outta here, ya little beggar-hen. Marsh trash."

"I got cash money, Mr. Lane. I need gas and oil for Pa's boat motor." She held out two dimes, two nickels, and five pennies. (Owens, 2018, p. 54)

It can be seen in the quote above that Kya has no place in her own environment. The townspeople rejected her as part of them and even always had prejudice against her, even though she had nothing wrong with them. And that made her decide to stay in her marsh, she isolated herself and only knew a few people. She busied herself with work, doing her hobbies and reading books. That means, the environmental conditions in which she lives affect the way she thinks, feels and behaves. As explained by Roberts (2009, p. 9), that environments can affect biological systems indirectly through the way environments make people think, feel, or behave in any given situation (e.g., states). On the other hand, biological factors do not affect the environment directly, but indirectly through the personality trait or state.

Psychological Dimension of the Main Character

The psychological dimension complements the three-dimensional character as the last aspect which is analyzed to fully understand Catherine Danielle Clark from her inside. The physical characteristics and social conditions of the character color her view of all things, how her environmental conditions and how she is judged and treated by other characters around her affect the way she judges, thinks, feels, behaves and also shapes her character and personality. Each individual personality consists of the main dimensions of her or him psychological structure that facilitates lifestyle formation (Habibi et al., 2013, p. 510).

Catherine Danielle Clark grew up alone in the marsh without a mother, sisters or female friends, so that no one told her about girl things. When she had her first period, it was Tate who was there and told her that it was normal for a girl her age, whereas she knew nothing about it. And also no one taught her sex education, she only knew about it from biology books she had read and from watching animals mating in the marsh. At the age of 15, she had a boyfriend named Tate, they often spent time together in her marsh and also express affection through physical touch to each other. And at the age of 20,

she had her first sex with Chase Andrews, but she did not enjoy her first sex, because he did it quickly without thinking about her comfort.

He came toward her slowly and unbuttoned her blouse, then turned her gently around and unfastened her bra. Traced his fingers across her breasts. An excited heat flowed from her breasts to her thighs. As he pulled her down onto the bed in the glow of the red and green neon lights filtering through thin curtains, she closed her eyes. Before, during all those almost-times, when she had stopped him, his wandering fingers had taken on a magical touch, bringing parts of her to life, causing her body to arch toward him, to long and want. But now, with permission finally granted, an urgency gripped him and he seemed to bypass her needs and push his way. She cried out against a sharp tearing, thinking something was wrong. (Owens, 2018, pp. 174–175)

The quote above proves that Kya has a bad sex life, she had her first sexual experience from Tate at the age of 15 and at the age of 20, she had sex for the first time with Chase, but it was a bad first sex experience for her, because he had sex with her just to vent his sexual desires. However, the main source that deeply traumatized her was her own family. They abandoned her and made her live alone in the marsh, had to work since childhood and was discriminated against by the townspeople. She was very disappointed in her family, because none of them remembered to take her with them. Supposedly, family should be the first place for her to learn about right and wrong, how to socialize with other people or about the things that she would experience as a woman. As explained by Rananda, et al (2020, p. 1), that the family is one important element in the process of forming one's social identity, especially with regard to the child's social identity. The family is an informal educational institution that plays a role and is responsible for the growth, development and education of children in the family.

In 1952, Kya's Ma was the first to leave her and a few weeks later, her four older siblings followed her out of the shack, as they could not stand having to live with an abusive Pa and left her alone with him. She lived with her Pa for four years, but he rarely came home to the marsh. Her Pa never knew she was hungry, her feet hurt or she was afraid to be alone at night. He only gave her money once a week to buy her own groceries. And, over the years, her Pa came home less and less until he never came back at all. In the winter of 1956, she sat on the front steps of her shack and thought about the possibilities of why her Pa never came home again. And she realized that her Pa was gone for good and she had been completely left alone in the marsh.

After Ma left, over the next few weeks, Kya's oldest brother and two sisters drifted away too, as if by example. They had endured Pa's red-faced rages, which started as shouts, then escalated into fistslugs, or backhanded punches, until one by one, they disappeared. They were nearly grown anyway. And later, just as she forgot their ages, she couldn't remember their real names, only that they were called Missy, Murph, and Mandy. On

her porch mattress, Kya found a small pile of socks left by her sisters. (Owens, 2018, p. 19)

The quote above shows that Kya's main disappointment that traumatized her was being abandoned by her family. Living alone made her have to work to earn money, so that she did not go to school and did not have friends. She was also rejected as a member of society in her own environment and that made her have very sensitive feelings which turned her into an irritable and selfish person. In making decisions, she did not think about it carefully and was more often influenced by her feelings, so that the results of her decisions had more negative impacts. As stated by Caroline Wehner et al. (2016, p. 7) that the development of mental health problems to be influenced by the individual's personality, which affects the individual problem-solving ability. In 1952 at school, she was laughed at by her classmates because she misspelled a word and after that she did not want to talk to anyone there, because she was offended, so that she chose to remain silent for the rest of the school day. And that embarrassing incident made her decide not to go back to school forever, even though she had a great desire to learn, but she prefers to return to her routine in the marsh.

Kya never went back to school a day in her life. She returned to heron watching and shell collecting, where she reckoned she could learn something. "I can already coo like a dove," she told herself. "And lots better than them. Even with all them fine shoes." (Owens, 2018, p. 35)

It can be seen from the quote above that Kya is a very sensitive person. Her feelings are very irritable when someone hurts her and she took out her anger on everyone around her. When she was humiliated at school, she immediately refused to talk to everyone there and she decided to quit school, even she avoided the social service officers who came to the marsh. In 1970, on the day Kya was released from prison, she wanted to be alone for a while, because she was feeling exhausted. However, Jodie wanted to accompany her, because he thought she needed someone by her side after two months in prison. He advised her not to hold grudges and to forgive the townspeople, then start a better life instead of isolated herself even tighter. She was very offended to be advised about that, because she thought that no one really understood her and she had never hated them. She wanted to have someone and be part of a family, but everyone abandoned her and treated her very badly that she had no other choice, but to distance herself from them.

*"That's what nobody understands about me." She raised her voice, "I never hated people. They hated me. They laughed at me. They left me. They harassed me. They attacked me. Well, it's true; I learned to live without them. Without you. Without Ma! Or anybody!"
He tried to hold her, but she jerked away. (Owens, 2018, p. 316)*

From the quote above, it can be seen that Kya has very irritable feelings. She has lived alone without the presence, advice and suggestions of other people. Hence, in making decisions, she is used to only thinking about herself and based on what she believes is right. But when it comes to her feelings of loneliness, her desire to be with someone was greater than anything else and it often dominated her more than her common sense. She always has high expectations for people who come into her life, so that when she was hurt by her ex-boyfriends, she was very down and sad for a long time. She thought her presence was so worthless in their lives that she made everyone leave her and that thought made her an insecure woman. In 1970, Kya was imprisoned and Tate often visited her, but she always refused to see him and he never gave up until she agreed to meet him. He tried to comfort her that everything would be fine and also promised, he would take her to explore the lagoons again. But unexpectedly, she instead asked him to forget about her and said that she was different from other women out there.

“You know I’m different. I don’t fit with other people. I cannot be part of your world. Please, can’t you understand, I’m afraid to be close with anybody ever again. I can’t.”

“I don’t blame you, Kya, but . . .”

“Tate, listen to me. For years I longed to be with people. I really believed that someone would stay with me, that I would actually have friends and a family. Be part of a group. But no one stayed. Not you or one member of my family. Now I’ve finally learned how to deal with that and how to protect myself. But I can’t talk about this now. I appreciate your coming to see me in here, I do. And maybe someday we can be friends, but I can’t think about what comes next. Not in here.” (Owens, 2018, pp. 264–265)

The quote above proves that Kya is a woman who feels insecure about herself. Being hurt by the man she had given a chance and trust made her lose her confidence. She blamed herself for accepting them so easily and had high expectations for them. Heartbroken made her even more traumatized to trust and forgive other people who had disappointed her. Moreover, she would always hide whenever she found out that someone was around her, because she always got anxiety when she noticed their presence in her place and she was afraid to interact with them. When someone came into her life, she would build a good relationship with them. However, when they hurt her, she would not hesitate to stay away from them, so that it would be difficult for them to gain her trust again. She was very difficult to forgive Chase, because he lied a lot and abused her. She even wanted to take back the shell necklace she had given to him that she could kill him. In 1970, she was accused of killing Chase Andrews until she was imprisoned, but she was found not guilty and released from prison. But in 2009, right after she died, Tate found Chase’s shell necklace in her shack and that meant, it was true that the suspect who had killed Chase Andrews forty years ago was her.

Still kneeling on the floor, he read it again. He held the paper next to his heart, throbbing inside his chest. He looked out the window, making certain no one was coming down the lane—not that they would, why would they? But to be sure. Then he opened the small box, knowing what he would find. There, laid out carefully on cotton, was the shell necklace Chase had worn until the night he died.

Tate sat at the kitchen table for a long while, taking it in, imagining her riding on night buses, catching a riptide, planning around the moon. Softly calling to Chase in the darkness. Pushing him backward. Then, squatting in mud at the bottom, lifting his head, heavy with death, to retrieve the necklace. Covering her footprints; leaving no trace. (Owens, 2018, p. 330)

The quote above shows that Kya does not easily forgive other people's mistakes. She was a person who did not easily show her feelings, both through her expressions and emotions. When she is hurt, she does not express her anger through words and even her face does not show it. Her pain that was buried in her heart made it very difficult for her to forgive other people. She is also a shy and quiet introvert, because she very rarely interacted with anyone other than her family. Hence, she does not have good social skills and worse, the townspeople treated her badly and made her even more afraid to interact with them. In 1965, 19 year old Kya went to Point Beach, but suddenly she heard voices coming from a group of people. She was so panicked, then immediately stood up and rushed into the oak forest. As usual, she hid behind the broad oak trunk and silently watched them having fun on the beach. Over the years, she still remained their secret watcher and never dared to show herself to them.

Nineteen years old, legs longer, eyes larger and seemingly blacker, Kya sat on Point Beach, watching sand crabs bury themselves backward into the swash. Suddenly, from the south, she heard voices and jumped to her feet. The group of kids—now young adults—she'd watched occasionally through the years ambled toward her, tossing a football, running and kicking the surf. Anxious they would see her, she loped to the trees, sand tearing from her heels, and hid behind the broad trunk of an oak tree. Knowing how odd this made her. Not much has changed, she thought, them laughing, me holing up like a sand crab. A wild thing ashamed of her own freakish ways. (Owens, 2018, p. 137)

The quote above is proof that Kya is an introvert and does not easily get along with new people around her. She lived alone and only knew a few people, so that she was not used to the presence of many people and that made it difficult for her to socialize with other people. Even at the age of 19, she was still had anxiety about the presence of other people, she would be very panicked and automatically distanced herself from them. However, living alone without her family has shaped her to become an independent, optimistic and militant woman. She had worked hard for her life and managed to survive on her own from childhood to adulthood. Even when her Pa was still living

with her, she bought her own groceries and after he abandoned her, she had to work on her own to earn money. From the age of 10, she diligently collected mussels and oysters to sell to Jumpin' and sometimes she slept near his dock to be the first to sell them to him.

To stay ahead of the other pickers, Kya slipped down to the marsh by candle or moon—her shadow wavering around on the glistening sand—and gathered mussels deep in the night. She added oysters to her catch and sometimes slept near gullies under the stars to get to Jumpin's by first light. The mussel money turned out to be more reliable than the Monday money ever had, and she usually managed to beat out other pickers. (Owens, 2018, p. 75)

It can be seen from the quote above that Kya is an independent, optimistic and militant woman. Abandoned and ostracized driven her to be able to do everything on her own and depend only on herself. Even though she felt comfortable living in the marsh, but she worked hard to survive there. She was also very talented in painting as well as writing and has hobbies collecting marsh's creatures and reading science books. In her 20s, she began writing about marsh's organisms and it became her regular job, her talents and hobbies led her to become a successful book write, even one of the publisher's favorite authors. In 1970, the editor of her book became a witness for her in the Chase Andrews murder case and he praised her as a very talented naturalist, artist, writer and also greatly admired her talent.

"My name is Robert Foster, and I'm a senior editor for Harrison Morris Publishing Company in Boston, Massachusetts." Kya, hand to her forehead, stared at the floor. Her editor was the only person she knew who didn't think of her as the Marsh Girl, who had respected her, even seemed awed at her knowledge and talent. Now he was in court seeing her at the defendant's table, charged with murder.

"Are you the editor for Miss Catherine Clark's books?"

"Yes, I am. She is a very talented naturalist, artist, and writer. One of our favorite authors." (Owens, 2018, p. 298)

The quotes above prove that Kya has extraordinary talents in painting, drawing, sketching and writing. She got a natural talent in art from her Ma who was also talented in painting. Her talent in painting and writing has created a beautiful combination of science and art through the guidebooks on marsh's creatures she has written. Her books were among the best-selling as well as most sought-after books in America and also she as a writer and her books have received many honorable awards there.

CONCLUSIONS

Catherine Danielle Clark who became the main character in the novel was analysed based on the three-dimensional aspect. The physiological dimension showed seven components relating to physical characteristics.

There were eight components of the sociological dimension about her social conditions. The psychological dimension showed that nine components were found. Therefore, the psychological dimension was frequently discovered than the others. This study also suggested further study to explore more regarding to the main character.

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