

DECONSTRUCTION OF UTILITARIAN
IN THE CORMAC MC. CARTY'S NOIR NOVEL
NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN

FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements
to obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree In English Literature



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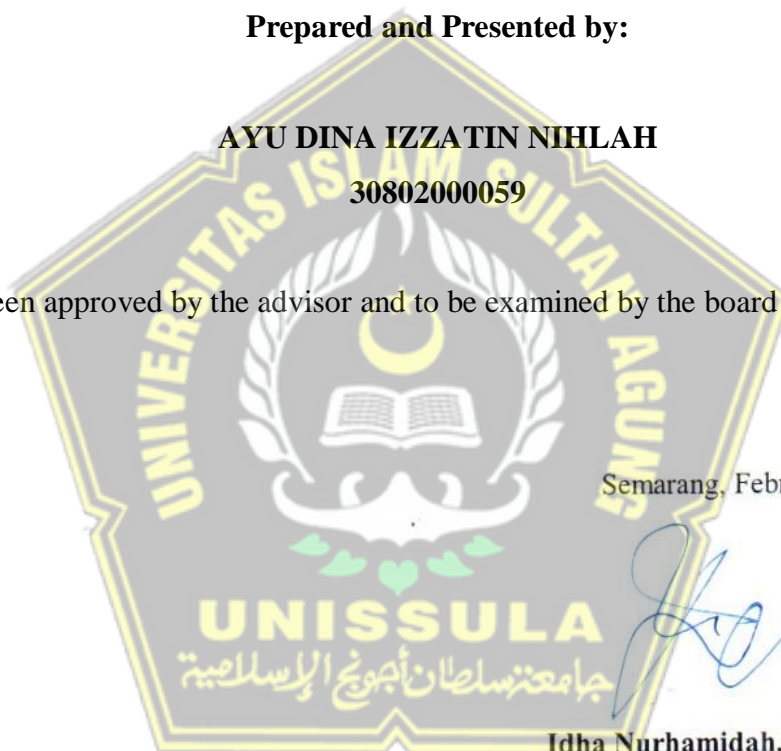
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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works of part of the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should, if my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.

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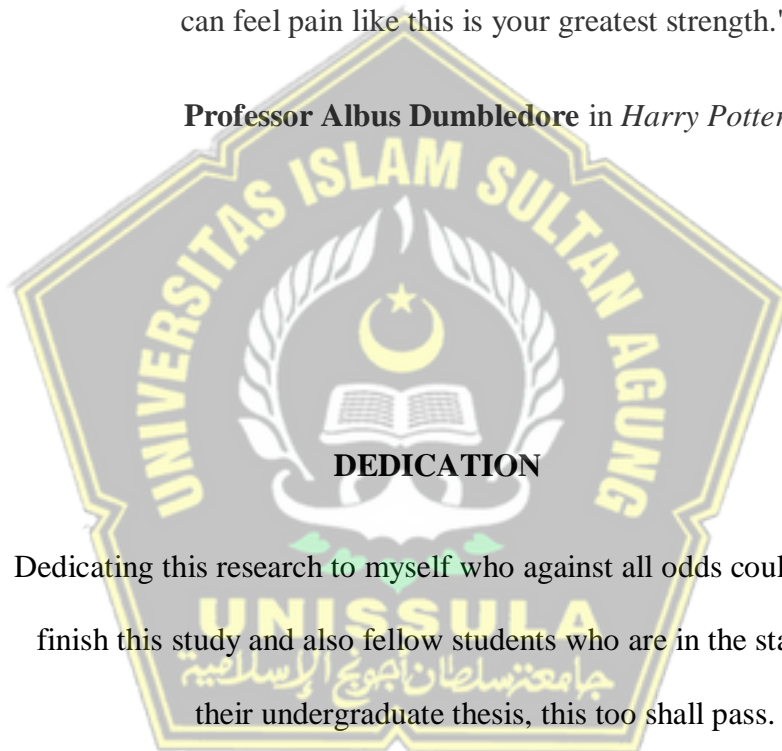


Ayu Dina Izzatin Nihlah

MOTTO

“Happiness can be found, even in the darkness of time, if one only remembers to turn on the light” "It is important to fight and fight again, and keep fighting, for only then can evil be kept at bay though never quite eradicated." "Let us step out into the night and pursue that flighty temptress, adventure." "This pain is part of being human. The fact that you can feel pain like this is your greatest strength."

Professor Albus Dumbledore in *Harry Potter*



DEDICATION

Dedicating this research to myself who against all odds could survive and finish this study and also fellow students who are in the stage to finish their undergraduate thesis, this too shall pass.

ABSTRACT

Ayu Dina Izzatin Nihlah. 30802000059. Deconstruction The Utilitarianism In The Cormac Mc. Carty's Noir Novel *No Country for Old Men*. Final Project of Language and Communication Science Faculty. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

The object of this research is a novel entitled *No Country for Old Men* by Cormac Mc. Carty. This research aims to analyze the value of utilitarianism in Anton Chigurh's character which is then analyzed using by deconstruction theory. This research uses a qualitative method with primary data taken from the novel in the form of narrative and dialogue. Secondary data was taken from various sources such as books, novels, journals and several reliable data which are believed to help this research. The data is then identified, classified, and reduced for deeper understanding.

This study concluded two results. The first result is that the value of utilitarianism found in the depiction of the character Anton Chigurh in the novel leads to characters such as welfarism and consequentialism. The second result is the discovery of a binary opposition which contrasts with the value of utilitarianism from the first result which is then interpreted and analyzed using deconstruction theory.

From this research it can be concluded that there is an imbalance between the utilitarianism values obtained in the first analysis and the analysis obtained in the second results, proven by several contradictory characteristics. This imbalance proves that a villain character does not always have the courage to overcome obstacles and does not minimize the risks or consequences they will face in the future for their own actions.

Keywords: Deconstruction, Binary Opposition, Cormac Mc. Carty, Utilitarianism

INTISARI

Ayu Dina Izzatin Nihlah. 30802000059. Deconstruction The Utilitarianism In The Comac Mc. Carty's Noir Novel *No Country for Old Men*. Tugas Akhir Fakultas Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Objek dari penelitian ini adalah novel berjudul *No Country for Old Men* karya Cormac Mc. Carty. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa nilai utilitarianism pada karakter Anton Chigurgh yang kemudian dianalisa menggunakan teori dekonstruksi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan data primer diambil dari dalam novel yang berupa narasi dan dialog. Data sekunder diambil dari berbagai sumber seperti buku, novel, jurnal dan beberapa data terpercaya yang dipercaya dapat membantu penelitian ini. Data kemudian diidentifikasi, diklasifikasikan, dan direduksi untuk pemahaman yang lebih dalam.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan dua hasil. Hasil yang pertama adalah nilai utilitarianism yang ditemukan pada penggambaran karakter Anton Chigurgh dalam novel mengarah pada karakter seperti welfarism dan consequentialism. Hasil kedua adalah penemuan oposisi biner yang mempunyai sifat kontras dengan nilai utilitarianism dari hasil pertama kemudian ditafsirkan dan dianalisa menggunakan teori dekonstruksi.

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat ketidakseimbangan antara nilai utilitarianism yang didapat pada analisa pertama dengan analisa yang didapat pada hasil analisa kedua dibuktikan dengan beberapa sifat yang berkebalikan. Ketidakseimbangan itu membuktikan bahwa seorang dengan karakter villain tidak selalu berani melewati rintangan dan tidak meminimalisir resiko atau konsekuensi yang akan mereka hadapi kedepannya atas perbuatan mereka sendiri.

Kata kunci: Dekonstruksi, Oposisi Biner, Cormac Mc. Carty, Utilitarianism

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I am most aware that this project is nowhere near perfect, thus I accept any forms of suggestion and criticism. I sincerely hope that this project will enrich and give a better nuance to academia.

Semarang, February 2th 2024



Ayu Dina Izzatin Nihlah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter conducts the introduction of the study which includes; background of the study, limitation of the study, problems formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Deconstruction is a term created by a philosopher named Jacques Derrida. Derrida is a philosopher who came from France and was born in Algeria. Deconstruction is a philosophy that he developed which he used in a number of his works and was developed through in-depth reading of Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistics and Husserlian and Heideggerian Phenomonology.

An understanding in reading a literary work does not only go in one direction, each text has its own contradictory meaning, some literary works that have a wild and dark genre of story can be interpreted as a story full of joy and full of holiness, all of them it depends on the reading technique used by the reader, one of the literary criticisms that studies contradictory and careful reading is deconstruction. J. Hillis Miller said that deconstruction is not dismantling the structure of the text, but deconstruction is dismantling itself (Miller, J. Hillis, 50)

Deconstruction was created by Jacques Derrida, Derrida revealed that in western culture they will tend to argue to express their thoughts in the form of a binary opposition, Binary opposition is a term or concept that has

opposite meanings, in language or thought binary opposition has two opposing theories that are strictly defined and contradict each other (Smith 383) This binary opponent is a term that is considered positive or superior and negative or inferior, thus, this binary opposite influences someone in reading a literary work. Derrida said that a term's meaning does not come from the "meaning" attached to it, but "meaning" is an effect that comes from the relationship between several language terms, and therefore no conflicting concept has its own meaning from the "reverse" previous meaning (Amstron & Paynter 5). Derrida's focus on what is repressed, the former meaning stops at the dualistic thinking left behind, uproots the phases of the former binary logic. (Kilduff 15). Deconstruction does not only replace meaning with meaning but changes the term so that the multiples look meaningful, Deconstruction is not used to eliminate truth, science, logic or philosophy, but to debate how the goals and concepts of the text will be deconstructed. (Derrida 111-115)

Deconstruction argues that to understand a text, a person cannot only rely on reading the text and its structure, but not both and outside the context of the text (Aprilia & Arianto, 66). Deconstruction challenges the idea that there is only one truth out there (logocentrism) and thus believing that truth is something that is very personal and can vary from person to person. Derrida always rejected the western philosophical belief that there is only one truth in the universe. This logocentrism creates privileges towards something and marginalizes other things, for example society tends to give privileges to men and dismisses women, black over white, rich over poor, and so on (Powell, 996)

The object of study *No Country for Old Men*, the theme is about dark transactions and a fierce hunt between assassins and welders who steal some of the money from illegal transactions, the greed of someone who has a dark eye on a treasure, becomes a greedy person. There is no mercy for a murderer, describing the contents of the novel *No Country for Old Men*, the character of Chigurh is merciless towards his victims, a blessing that his victims will never feel if they face Chigurh. Novels that carry noir themes and genres, genres that carry dark themes in their stories, the noir genre is very rarely of interest to several generations today, instead of making the noir genre their first choice for reading, they tend to choose novels in the noir genre. The romance or comedy genre attracts more attention, although it is possible that some people will be interested in the noir genre. Several analysts have analyzed this novel because its popularity cannot be underestimated, however the theme carried by the author is still rarely found in analyzes of the noir genre, namely the utilitarianism values found in the character Chigurh.

Chigurh is a fugitive who escaped from prison and the person who was paid to look for Llewelyn who was accidentally involved in an illegal drug transaction, Llewelyn brought the money and Chigurh had a mission to find him and the money, as a murderer, Chigurh will do everything he can to get it. carrying out this mission, he considers this mission as the goal of his welfare, namely finding money and killing Llewelyn, behind this mission there will definitely be obstacles and he considers these obstacles as one of the processes that he must undergo. Chigurh is also described as someone who thinks about

the various risks he will face in this mission, and if he remembers that these risks will actually cause him misery, he will think again and think of a plan that minimizes the risks for himself.

Utilitarianism itself is a normative ethical theory that determines actions that maximize happiness and well-being for individuals. (Duignan, Brian 2000) Utilitarianism encourages action to ensure goodness on a large scale of happiness, personal happiness, is the proper aim or end of all our actions...every particular action may be said to have a proper and specific aim...(but)...it still tends or ought to lead to something further; as seen from here, that is. That one may ask and hope for the reason why either of the two is pursued: now to ask the reason for any action or pursuit is simply to inquire into the end of that action: but to expect a reason, that is, an end, to be given for attaining the end, is an absurd thing sense. To ask why I pursue happiness, there is no other answer than an explanation of the terms. (Gay 408)

In this analysis, deconstructing the chase between Chigurgh and Llewelyn's characters is not as simple as the chase between the killer and his victim, behind the factor reasons that triggered Chigurgh's crime. This analysis to proves that a murderer is not only depicted as someone who dares to overcome obstacles or acts carefully and thinks about everything that described him as a perfect murder, and have no fear, but a murderer is look like ordinary people, they have weak side within their self.

This study analyzes the value of utilitarianism in the character Anton Chigurh in the novel "No Country for Old Men" and then interprets and analyzes using deconstruction theory. What makes this research interesting and different from other research is analyzing the value of utilitarianism, because in several analyses, the researchers brought up the themes of religion and feminism, as in several previous studies which analyzed deconstruction theory. The first is an analysis written by M. Farid Ulin Nuha entitled *Deconstruction analysis of Christianity in of Mice and Men By John Ernst Steinbeck* (2019). He emphasized that his research would look for all events and characters that indicate the forms of Christian teachings that appear in the novel Of Mice and Men by John Ernst Steinbeck and then analyze them using Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction theory. The results of this research found forms of Christianity conveyed by the author implicitly. The data displayed is based on words and conversations taken from the novel Of Mice and Men and also the Bible as a comparison.

Furthermore, the research entitled *The Deconstruction study of Alice through the Looking Glass Movie* (2018) written by Lintang Putri Sayekti explains the deconstruction analysis of Alice's character with the results of the research which found several reasons for Alice's struggle not based on her position as a woman but because of the influence of her father. This research proves that Alice's character can be seen as a character that does not depict gender equality between men and women.

B. Problems Formulation

Based on the limitation of the study above, the statements of the study can be represented as follows:

1. What are the utilitarianism shown by the character Chigurh in the novel *No Country For Old Men*?
2. How is the Chigurh character deconstructed by Jacques Derrida in the novel *No Country for Old Men*?

C. Limitation of the study

Based on the background of the study above, this study focused on binary opposition and deconstruction of utilitarianism in the Chigurh character on the novel *No Country for Old Men*.

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the utilitarianism shown by the character Chigurh in the novel *No Country for Old Men*.
2. To analyze the Chigurh character deconstructed by Jacques Derrida in the novel *No Country for Old Men*.

E. Significance of the study

The result of this literary study is expected to be able to contribute to the following benefits:

1. This literary study can be the source of information and further research to understand the utilitarianism from the deconstruction perspective.

2. This literary study also may be source of information related to deconstruction, mainly on the definition and how to observe the binary opposition by having deep critical thinking which becomes a determination in resulting the deconstruction product is.
3. This literary study also may be source of information related to deconstruction, mainly on the definition and how to observe the binary opposition by having deep critical thinking becomes a determination in resulting the deconstruction product is.

F. Outline of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction in which the study gives the illustration of the background and a significant reason in choosing the topic, limitation of the study, problems formulation of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and outlines of the study. Meanwhile, the second chapter consists of review related literature, synopsis of the novel, and the discussion of the theory which is used in this study, such as; the utilitarianism and deconstruction. The third discusses about the research method, the description of the method and the procedure of the analysis in this study. In addition, the chapter gives a discussion about the findings which are about deconstruction of the utilitarianism. Finally on the fifth chapter derives to the conclusion and also the suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

No Country for Old Men is an American novel by Cormac Mc. Carthy, this noir genre novel tells about the character of Chigurh where after he manages to escape from prison for the murder he committed and kills the prison warden and brings himself to find someone who has made off with the money from his client's drug transactions, his job as an assassin obliges him to find someone known named Llewelyn, a hunt occurs between them, Llewelyn who is too afraid of the consequences of what he is doing makes him leave and run away from home, authorizing his wife to immediately move from their house and settle down temporarily at her parents' house. Llewelyn required himself to stay temporarily at a motel and bring all the money that had previously been reduced because he gave it to his wife, with full alert he took himself to a motel that was rarely visited by several people, bought several items such as rifles to become weapons against people who had hunted him, without knowing that in the money bag he was carrying there was a chip that could track locations, and this made Llewelyn easily tracked by Chigurh, but before being caught, Llewelyn already knew that Chigurh already knew the place, so that made Llewelyn create a scenario as if but he was the one who didn't bring the money, by renting several rooms, and putting the money bag that had been emptied into someone else's room, resulting in a

fight between Chigurh and the innocent room tenant, and in short Chigurh finally realized that he had been tricked, Meanwhile Llewelyn and Chigurh were still chasing each other with fisticuffs and several shots that Chigurh sent to Llewelyn, Chigurh who would never give up in defeating his enemy, but with Llewelyn's shrewdness, he was able to save himself from the shooting sent by Chigurh. However, the pursuit activities carried out by them did not stop there, Chigurh continued to hunt.

Llewelyn moved places and made sure to the receptionist where he was staying not to give information about himself to anyone when someone was looking for him, in the middle of his resting activities, he had to be surprised by Chigurh who was already in front of his room, Chigurh brought several rifles and fired bullets at Llewelyn, Chigurh succeeded to enter the room that Llewelyn used to rest, but Llewelyn managed to get out through the window of his room, the chasing activity occurred again, and also shooting activities also occurred, Chigurh received a gunshot wound in his arm, making him lose track of Llewelyn, his unfit physical condition forced him to treating his wounds, it is impossible for him to take himself to the hospital as he is considered a fugitive by the government, all he can do is get some medicine from the pharmacy, Chigurh sets up an explosion inside the pharmacy so he can take the medicine without anyone suspecting him. Chigurh's condition at

that time was quite chaotic, because of that he had to postpone the hunt for Llewlyn and rest himself first.

Chigurgh knows that Llewelyn is worried about his wife, worried that his wife will be in trouble after her husband takes the money, this makes Chigurgh bully Llewelyn by threatening his wife, making Llewelyn finally give up and without Chigurgh's knowledge Llewelyn has thrown the money into a lake, and the only person who is aware of this, and ends up dying because he did not inform Chigurgh of the whereabouts of the money.

In the end of the story, Llewelyn died when he wanted to meet his wife, before that he met a woman who was staying at the same hotel where he was staying, without him knowing that Chigurgh was there and shot him, this made Llewelyn's wife feel sad for him. Llewelyn's death, and it ends with Chigurgh recovering the money.

B. Related Study

B.1. Deconstruction Theory

The term deconstruction itself comes from French which means repairing, repeating, developing to take some parts of a literary work (Gnanasekaran 212) but in philosophy, the word deconstruction was coined by Jacques Derrida in 1930 which defines deconstruction as destroying, rebuilding a literary work. Deconstruction is not a method, not an analysis or criticism, Derrida reveals, deconstruction is not an analysis that undermines

the text's original or fundamental elements, on the contrary deconstruction forms an effort to build origins or foundations, whether it stands alone or covers all of its parts. (Thomassen 43)

Deconstruction is not as simple as rearranging the new meaning of a literary work, deconstruction has a relationship between the foundation and what is found. (Derrida 111-112) Deconstruction generally avoids and disagreeing with the domination of one text and its meaning, Derrida criticizes most of the centralist or logocentric theories which attribute the meaning of a text to a particular source, because according to Derrida by avoiding this, one can be free to control and determine certain meanings. (Mashadi 110)

Derrida's constant references to metaphysics borrow heavily from Heidegger's writings. Actually Heidegger argues that Western philosophy has always privileged what is or appears forgot to pay attention to the state of this appearance. In that sense, its existence is a privilege. It does not make existence possible or impossible. In Heidegger's view, this attitude is also developed under the broad rubric of the term "metaphysics". Derrida is born from this idea of Heidegger he have a problem with the way metaphysical thinking is based on dynamic conflicts such as good and evil. Inside and outside, large and small, words and letters, truth and falsehood, life and death, etc. However, his criticism

according to metaphysics, any conceptual conflict is problematic if one pole of the conflict is problematic. Considered classically superior and meaningful. The other is considered secondary and derived from it previously defined as lack of presence. For Derrida, this conceptualization of metaphysics philosophy, it creates a dualistic conflict and installs a privileged hierarchy, the term of each dichotomy to the other. Binary opposition is defined as a system which in its language has two theoretical opposites defined and set off from one another. (Smith 383)

Since the emergence of Derrida and several other postmodern philosophers, they have defined and described subjective truth, truth is a thought created by mankind, "truth" has a relative nature, in accordance with cultural and social influences in life, because truth does not only have one truth but has several truths. , philosophers state that the concept of modernity is about an objective reality that must be denied and replaced by many different concepts. (Bressler 118)

According to Bressler (131), deconstruction theory can be applied in deconstructionist reading as a strategy in interpreting a text or reading with several steps that must be taken: the first step is identifying or looking for possible binary oppositions from the text. Then the second step is to underline or comment on values, concepts and ideas outside of operations (initial interpretation of a

text). The third step is to dismantle the conventional views that have been adhered to. Then accept the possibility of various perspectives or meanings in a text based on new binary oppositions. The final step is to allow the meaning of the text to be undetermined.

B.2. Binary Opposition

Deconstruction was created by Jacques Derrida, Derrida revealed that in western culture they will tend to argue to express their thoughts in the form of a binary opposition, Binary opposition is a term or concept that has opposite meanings, in language or thought binary opposition has two opposing theories that are strictly defined and contradict each other (Smith 383) This binary opponent is a term that is considered positive or superior and negative or inferior, thus, this binary opposite influences someone in reading a literary work. Derrida said that a term's meaning does not come from the "meaning" attached to it, but "meaning" is an effect that comes from the relationship between several language terms, and therefore no conflicting concept has its own meaning from the "reverse" previous meaning (Amstrong & Paynter 5). Derrida's focus on what is repressed, the former meaning stops at the dualistic thinking left behind, uproots the phases of the former binary logic. (Kilduff 15). Deconstruction does not only replace meaning with meaning but changes the term so that the multiples

look meaningful, Deconstruction is not used to eliminate truth, science, logic or philosophy, but to debate how the goals and concepts of the text will be deconstructed. (Derrida 111-115)

B.3. Utilitarianism

Utilitarianism is a normative ethical theory that determines actions that maximize happiness and well-being for individuals. (Duignan, Brian 2000) Utilitarianism encourages action to ensure goodness on a large scale. happiness, personal happiness, is the proper aim or end of all our actions...every particular action may be said to have a proper and specific aim...(but)...it still tends or ought to lead to something further; as seen from here, that is. that one may ask and hope for the reason why either of the two is pursued: now to ask the reason for any action or pursuit, is simply to inquire into the end of that action: but to expect a reason, that is, an end, to be given for attaining the end, is an absurd thing sense. To ask why I pursue happiness, there is no other answer than an explanation of the terms. (Gay 408)

Utilitarianism argues that an action is right if it tends to promote happiness and wrong if it tends to produce sadness, or the opposite of happiness. at least a appreciably high amount of total utility, According to MacAskill, Meissner and Chappel, Utilitarianism is divided into 4 elements: Consequentialism,

Welfarism, Impartiality, Aggregationism. (MacAskill, Meissner, Chappel 2)

1. Consequentialism

The goal of consequentialism is to make the world a better and more important place than these competing moral goals. (Mulgan 139) According to RM Hare (1991-2002) an action is considered right if it maximizes desires and preference goals. Consequentialism in ethics is defined as the doctrine that actions must be judged based on right or wrong based on their consequences, an act of consequentialism is an action that maximizes good, namely if the action maximizes happiness, minimizes failure and bad, or at least the position between happiness and bad is equal. (Moore 1992 p.2) different from the definition of welfarism, welfarism will maximize their satisfaction and does not depend on activities or circumstances (Hurka 1993) This explains that welfarism does not care about the consequences of failure or bad things in the process of their fulfillment and satisfaction in achieving their goal of happiness.

Among opponents of consequentialist doctrines, especially those of utilitarianism, there is a long tradition of suggesting that consequentialists are committed. We believe that every decision should be based on highly calculated actuarial science. F.H. Bradley got straight to the point in it he wrote about

the utilitarian approach: "Until now my the light will come on. This should make it valid, justified and even valid encourage constant hands-on discussion. and it is necessary about the death of morality there is little to add" (Williams in Smart and Williams 1973). Consequentialists almost always object to this charge. therefore, Henry Sidgwick of the last century and J.J.C. Smart of this year He argued forcefully that utilitarianism does not need these subjects. Everyone makes decisions with clear reference to options it is achieved by promoting well-being (Smart and Williams,1973).

2. Welfarism

Welfarism is a moral value and element of utilitarianism, a happiness that is measured in the welfare of each individual, where welfare is a matter of broad satisfaction and enjoyment (Wayne 199-223). Satisfied with what he wants. According to the theory of welfare satisfaction, it is enjoying or liking what each individual has in life. (Richard 169-185) in satisfying needs and satisfaction what is needed is perfection and prudence of human nature, or sufficient need itself, does not depend on satisfaction and does not depend on being sufficient from activities or circumstances. (Hurka 1993) according to Regan himself claims that individual welfare has a moral meaning as well-being, he argues that an individual pursues or aims at certain goals, and not

welfare, is basically important for the individual. (Regan 995-1095)

3. Impartiality

Impartiality is the view that a certain quantity of well-being is equally valuable, no matter whose welfare it is, as Henry Sidgwick said that the good of one person is not more important from the point of view of the universe than the good of another person. Utilitarians value the well-being of all individuals equally, regardless of their nationality, gender, where or when they live, and in principle should not prioritize their own or family's well-being over the well-being of strangers. (Sidgwick, 186)

4. Aggregationism

Aggregationism is the view that the value of an outcome is determined by the sum of the values of life. Individual well-being differs, and use this total to determine which exchange is worth making. Some philosophers deny any form of aggregation. They may believe, for example, that a small benefit to many cannot outweigh the great benefit to a few. To illustrate this belief, suppose you were faced with a choice between saving someone's life or preventing a large group of people from getting a small headache. An anti-aggregation might argue that saving lives is

more morally important than preventing headaches, regardless of the number of headaches prevented. Utilitarian would reason that if there are enough people whose headaches you can prevent, then the total well-being achieved by preventing headaches is greater than the total well-being saving lives, so you must prevent headaches. (Parfit, 368-390)

C. Previous Study

There is some research that has been done in the field of binary oppositions in literature, for example M. Farid Ulin Nuha who wrote his bachelor thesis in English Literature entitled *Deconstruction analysis of Christianity in of Mice and Men By John Ernst Steinbeck* (2019). He emphasized that his research would look for all events and characters that indicate the forms of Christian teachings that appear in the novel *Of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck and then analyze them using Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction theory. The results of this research found forms of Christianity conveyed by the author implicitly. The data displayed is based on words and conversations taken from the novel *Of Mice and Men* and also the Bible as a comparison.

Furthermore, the research entitled *The Deconstruction study of Alice through the Looking Glass Movie* (2018) written by Lintang Putri Sayekti explains the deconstruction analysis of Alice's character with the results of the research which found several reasons for Alice's struggle not based on her position as a woman but because of the influence of her

father. This research proves that Alice's character can be seen as a character that does not depict gender equality between men and women.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology. Research methodology uses the strategy employed in collecting and analyzing data to answer the problem formulation. This research method consists of three parts; type of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Types of Research

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, descriptive qualitative is a data collection process carried out qualitatively and reporting data carried out is descriptive. The focus of this research is *No Country for Old Men* by Cormac Mc. Carty on which the research was based. This research focuses on studying the meaning of data by individuals or groups, so the research does not use statistical data but focuses more on descriptions or understanding in the form of words, sentences and dialogue, so descriptive qualitative will be very suitable for this research, according to Creswell, researchers only describe and explain a phenomenon without manipulating data (Creswell 2009)

B. Data Organizing

The aims of this study are given to be insight and reference for both Proposal Writing and Final Project.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

Some steps are used in data collecting method are:

B.1.1. Reading the Novel

The novel title is *No Country for Old Men* and it takes reading for several times to understand what is inside, finding the aim, and view, with a purpose to obtain data which is connected with problem formulation. To analyze the story in this step, the writer has read more than two times. The first reading was a quick reading. Its purpose is to obtain general information such as the main and supporting characters, theme, as well as the plot. The second one is close reading. This step also involves analytical reading where novel as the object of the study is read from Jacques Derrida deconstruction perspective. In this step, this study pays attention to details such as sentences, narration, monologue, dialogue and description, which are related to data analysis of the study.

B.1.2. Identifying the data

After reading "*No Country for Old Men*" novel and read closely. The second step is collecting the data by identifying the data which related the topic. The form of the data identified at this stage is dialogue, monologue, or narrative. The step of collecting the data was doing quotes highlight in the novel.

B.1.3. Classifying the data

After identification, the overall data are classified into several kinds of tables in appendices. These tables contain some columns such as numbers, content, type of data and pages, types of analysis,

references and comments. Classifying the data was done based on the questions to answer the problem formulation.

B.1.4. Reducing the data

This step aims to finalize the data through reduction and selection methods. In the reduction step, similar data is reduced to simplify the data. In the selection step, this study selects the most relevant data related to the problem. Only relevant data are used to answer the problem formulation. The final data will be used to support this study analysis in Chapter IV.

B.2. Types of the Data

Types of the data are primary and secondary. The primary data refers to the main information providing first hand sources related to the object of the study. The primary data in this study is the novel *No Country for Old Men* by ComacMac.Carty. Data in this study refers to the collection of information from secondary sources. The secondary data in this paper includes a range of scholarly writing related to the theory of human needs from articles, journals, books, final projects and websites which related to the study.

C. Analyzing and Reporting the Data

The last step is analyzing the data. It means that the study has to analyze all of the data already gets from the novel. The purpose is to figure out the problem formulation of this study. Meanwhile, reporting of the data in this case will be reported in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The fourth chapter further explains the discussion mentioned in the first and second chapters. There are two focuses that will be discussed, namely the value of utilitarianism found in the character of Anton Chigurh, and the deconstruction found in the previous problem formulation.

A. The utilitarianism shown by the character Chigurh in the novel *No Country For Old Men*

A.1. Welfarism

Chigurh, who was in prison and couldn't go out because he was trapped in that place, had to try to escape from that place, his aim in doing this was for his own well-being, he did the most extreme thing without thinking about the risk he would receive, he could fail and even be sentenced to a heavier sentence in the future, but considering several things such as, if he can get out of this prison, it will lead to greater happiness. Even though he injured the prison guard because the main key to Chigurh's freedom was the guard, because his hands were locked by the handcuffs, they could only be released with the key carried by the guard, and he had to make the guard unconscious or in a weak state in order to steal, it was easy to free himself by unlocking the handcuffs

“Chigurh lay breathing quietly, holding him. When he got up he took the **keys** from the **deputy's belt** and released himself and put the deputy's revolver in the

waistband of his trousers and went into the bathroom.”(Snicket 7)

According to Regan, he claims that individual welfare has a moral meaning as well being, he argues that an individual's pursuit or aim at certain goals, and not welfare, is basically important for the individual. (Regan 995-1095) Fulfilling satisfaction for oneself is not only aimed at obtaining happiness or prosperity, but it is something that is important for oneself, the scene where Chigurh attacks the prison guard is for his own interest in getting out of this prison, to achieve prosperity, welfarism says that that self-satisfaction depends on satisfaction and does not depend on the fulfillment of activities, this explains that welfarism gets rid of some of the pain that the individual will receive during the process of achieving individual goals, considers that pain is a form of process in achieving goals, by considering several possibilities, according to Regan, he claims that individual welfare has a moral meaning as well being, he argues that an individual's pursuit or aim at certain goals, and not welfare, is basically important for the individual. (Regan 995-1095)

. Chigurh, who was fighting the guard at that time, had to be injured in one part of his body, and because he felt that he was able to fight the guard, he attacked the guard, and there was no other way but to fight the guard, because Chigurh's desire was to be free and escape from prison. This means you have to subdue the guard and take the key kept by the guard and then free his hands from the handcuffs.

The description of Chigurh's welfare and reason for escaping from prison is the money stolen by Llewelyn, Chigurh who escaped from prison has a logical reason, namely wanting to take back the money that Llewelyn stole, the main purpose of Chigurh escaping from prison is to chase Llewelyn and take back the money which had been stolen by Llewelyn.

“What have you done Llewelyn?”

“I robbed the bank at Fort Stockton”

“You’re laying sack you know what.” (Snicket 30)

The chase between Chigurh and Llewelyn was not that easy for Chigurh to do, when Chigurh first realized that the transaction of the money, he was going to take near the desert had disappeared, and immediately realized that the money had been stolen by someone, and Chigurh found Llewelyn at that time and managed to escape from Chigurh.

“He looked off to one side of it to see it the better. There was someone standing beside it. Then they were gone. There is no description of a fool, he said, that you fail to satisfy. Now you’re going to die.” (Snicket 13)

Chigurh could not easily catch Llewelyn at that time, and he had to carry out a fiercer chase to find Llewelyn. Money is the main goal in the context of welfare for Chigurh. He doesn't care that there will be

several obstacles that will be waiting for him one day, because he will keep trying because according to him, the satisfaction of welfare in quotation marks, his goal in the form of money, is more important. This illustrates the welfarism side of Chigurh. According to satisfaction theory, well-being is enjoying or liking what each individual has in life. (Richard 169-185). In Chigurh's case, he interpreted money as a satisfaction in his life that he must have. Meanwhile, the thing he enjoyed and liked the most at that time was not in his grasp, and Llewelyn stole that thing.

The depiction of Chigurh's character has the value of welfarism in the scene where Chigurh was injured due to the shooting between himself and Llewelyn, causing him to be quite badly injured, because his injured condition made Chigurh unable to fight Llewelyn, because his condition made it impossible for him to fight, in the end Chigurh chose to release Llewelyn temporarily, and his condition was quite serious and required further action to be treated immediately, but thinking about the risk of being arrested by the police because of his status as a fugitive at that time and the wounds on his body were also not normal wounds, so that it will automatically attract the attention of other people, and because his goal of arresting Llewelyn has not been achieved, and if he is caught by the police, he will not be able to achieve his goal of arresting Llewelyn

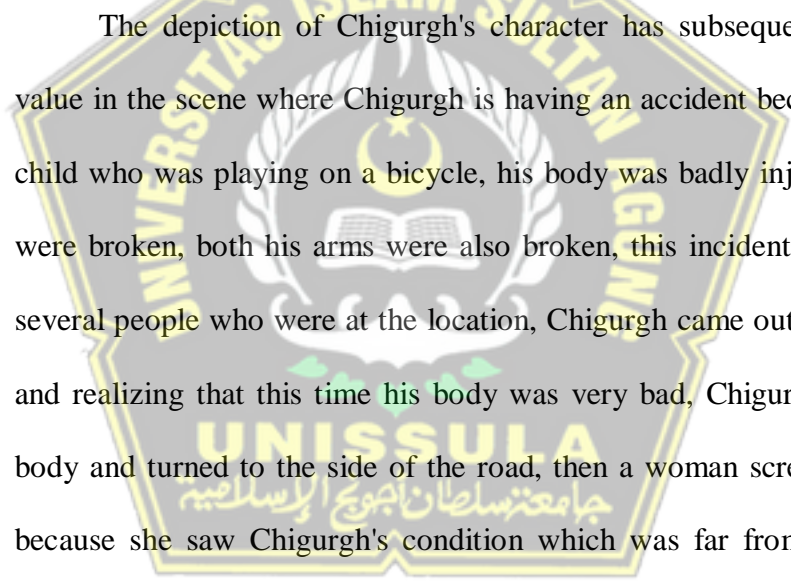
What they saw was Chigurh's pistol lying in the floorboard of the truck. They could already hear the sirens in the distance.

“Get it” the first one said. “Go on.”

“Why me?”

“I aint got a shirt to cover it with. Go on. Hurry.”

(Snicket 147)



The depiction of Chigurh's character has subsequent welfarism value in the scene where Chigurh is having an accident because he hit a child who was playing on a bicycle, his body was badly injured, his ribs were broken, both his arms were also broken, this incident was seen by several people who were at the location, Chigurh came out from the car and realizing that this time his body was very bad, Chigurh rested his body and turned to the side of the road, then a woman screamed loudly because she saw Chigurh's condition which was far from good. Two children approached Chigurh and asked how he was, they said that an ambulance would be here any minute, Chigurh was a little panicked hearing what the two boys were saying, then Chigurh looked at them, and the idea came to buy the t-shirt that the child was wearing, Chigurh gave him money which is not commensurate with the t-shirt the child is wearing, it is too much just for the child's used t-shirt.

What they saw was Chigurh's pistol lying in the floorboard of the truck. They could already hear the sirens in the distance.

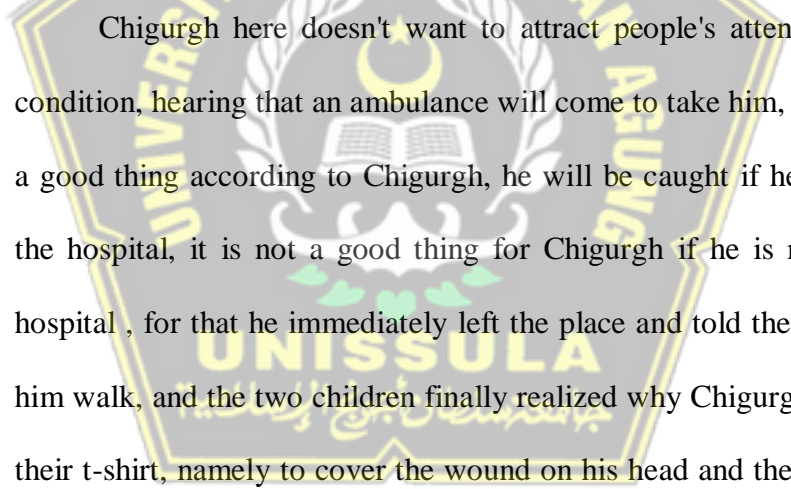
“Get it” the first one said.

“Go on.”

“Why me?”

“I aint got a shirt to cover it with. Go on. Hurry.”

(Snicket 147)



Chigurh here doesn't want to attract people's attention with his condition, hearing that an ambulance will come to take him, and that's not a good thing according to Chigurh, he will be caught if he is rushed to the hospital, it is not a good thing for Chigurh if he is rushed to the hospital, for that he immediately left the place and told the child to help him walk, and the two children finally realized why Chigurh had bought their t-shirt, namely to cover the wound on his head and the two children saw a gun in Chigurh's car.

According to Hurka, in fulfilling a need and satisfaction what is needed is perfection and prudence of human nature, or the fulfillment of the need itself, does not depend on satisfaction and does not depend on the fulfillment of activities or circumstances.(Hurka 1993). Chigurh's efforts to achieve his goal of well-being are how to prevent him from

being captured by a group of people who are looking for him, he refuses the pain in his body, instead of giving up to escape from his complicated situation and taking his body to the hospital, he takes his steps away from that place, because He felt that he could still control the wounds on his body, this was proven when he got out of the car and checked his condition, he still didn't feel any pain and he thought that he could still get out of there and avoid the ambulance.

A.2. Consequentialism

The depiction of Chigurh's character has consequentialism value in the scene where Chigurh was injured due to the shooting between himself and Llewelyn, causing him to be quite badly injured, because his injured condition made Chigurh unable to fight Llewelyn, because his condition made it impossible for him to fight, in the end Chigurh chose to release Llewelyn temporarily, and his condition was quite serious and required further action to be treated immediately, but thinking about the risk of being arrested by the police because of his status as a fugitive at that time and the wounds on his body were also not normal wounds, so that it will automatically attract the attention of other people, and because his goal of arresting Llewelyn has not been achieved, and if he is caught by the police, he will not be able to achieve his goal of arresting Llewelyn.

“He taped the cardboard over the open gastank and balles the sleeve wet with gasoline over the top of it and taped it

down and lit it and turned and limped into the drugstore. He was little more than halfway down the aisle toward the pharmacy when the car outside exploded into flame taking out most of the glass in front of the store.”(Snicket 90)

So with some consideration, Chigurh finally launched his plan by setting fire to the car in front of the pharmacy, that way, the focus of the visitors and several pharmacy guards would shift to the chaos caused by him, so that Chigurh could enter the pharmacy by sneaking around without anyone knowing. Other people then stole some medicine and things he might need.

According to Moore, said that act of consequentialism is an act of maximizing goodness, that is, if the action maximizes happiness, minimizes failure and badness, or at least the position between happiness and badness is equal. (Moore 1992 p.2). Chigurh's attitude illustrates how he thinks about the consequences he will get, the utility goal that Chigurh wants to achieve is to treat his wounds, but he doesn't want any risks or minimizes the risks and chooses to carry out this action.

The value of consequentialism in the figure of Chigurh is illustrated when Chigurh's condition makes it impossible for him to continue his pursuit of Llewelyn, making him to take a rest, he chooses to recover first and stay in a motel for five days, taking care of himself in the bathroom and did not allow motel workers to enter the room where he was temporarily staying. He also turned on the television and watched the

news, monitoring the situation by watching the news broadcast in the motel.

He stayed in the motel for five days. Hobbled down to the cafe on the crutches for his meals and back again. He kept the television on and he sat up in the bed watching it and he never changed channels. He watched whatever came on. He watched soap operas and the news and talk shows. (Snicket 91)

Chigurh's action illustrates how he chose to recover himself first so that after his condition improves he can continue his pursuit of Llewelyn and get the money Llewelyn brought. Here Chigurh really minimizes the risk he will get if he forces himself to pursue in the exact conditions it would be detrimental to himself, apart from that, Chigurh, while recovering, took the time to monitor the situation by watching television, because if there was news on the news that he had been found, Chigurh would still be able to escape. According to Moore, said that act of consequentialism is an act of maximizing goodness, that is, if the action maximizes happiness, minimizes failure and badness, or at least the position between happiness and badness is equal. (Moore 1992 p.2).

B. Chigurh character deconstructed by Jacques Derrida in the novel *No Country for Old Men*

B.1. Welfarism vs Pessimism

Chigurh is a character who is described by the author as an invincible figure. In the previous analysis, Chigurh is depicted as a figure of welfarism, a figure who will fulfill his satisfaction to achieve his main goal, namely chasing Llewelyn and getting the money that Llewelyn has stolen from him, in the depiction of the character Chigurh in this novel, he uses various methods to achieve his goal, by escaping from prison and defeating the prison guards in order to get the key that will take him out of prison, Chigurh is a person who will not waver from his initial goal, trying as hard as he can to immediately find Llewelyn and the money that Llewelyn stole, Chigurh's confidence is very high in his character's depiction in this novel.

To deconstruct Chigurh's character, the first step is that we find the binary opposition of Chigurh's current character. Binary opposition is a term or concept that has opposite meanings, in language or thought binary opposition has two opposing theories that are strictly defined and contradict each other (Smith 383) this binary opponent is a term that is considered positive or superior and negative or inferior, thus, this binary opposite influences someone in reading a literary work. Derrida said that a term's meaning does not come from the "meaning" attached to it, but "meaning" is an effect that comes from the relationship between several language terms, and therefore no conflicting concept has its own meaning from the "reverse" previous meaning (Amstron & Paynter 5).

The depiction of Chigurh who is very prosperous and makes every effort to get the goals he wants to achieve, has a strong determination for his goals, and he believes himself that he is capable. Through all the obstacles that await him for the goal he wants to achieve, the correct binary opposition for Chigurh's character is pessimism.

Pessimism itself has the meaning that pessimistic people are people who expect bad things to happen to themselves and others, or those who doubt or hesitate about positive results. (APA) in short, a pessimist is a person who doesn't even believe in himself, thinks that he always does bad things for himself, and has a high sense of inferiority and a lack of self-confidence.

Deconstruction is not as simple as rearranging the new meaning of a literary work, deconstruction has a relationship between the foundation and what is found (Derrida 111-112). In the part where Chigurh was on his way after being released from prison, he found a sedan passing him and honked at him. In the author's interpretation, Chigurh, who was walking in the area of the road, took advantage of the situation where he planned to take the sedan driven by the driver, because it would benefit him, take the sedan and he wouldn't have to walk along the highway.

On the interstate he picked out a late model Ford sedan with a single driver and turned on the lights and hit the **siren** briefly. The car pulled onto the shoulder. Chigurh pulled in behind him and shut off the engine and slung the

tank across his shoulder and stepped out. The man was watching him in the rear view mirror as he walked up.(Snicket 7).

After further research and viewing, and contrasting the binary opposition of Chigurh's character, then deconstructing Chigurh, the word deconstruction was coined by Jacques Derrida in 1930 which defines deconstruction as destroying, rebuilding a literary work. Deconstruction is not a method, not an analysis or criticism, Derrida reveals, deconstruction is not an analysis that undermines the text's original or fundamental elements, on the contrary deconstruction forms an effort to build origins or foundations, whether it stands alone or covers all of its parts. (Thomassen 43). Chigurh is depicted as a pessimist figure, he feels offended by the driver's treatment, considering that the siren he honked was a sign that the driver was indirectly looking down on him. Plus, Chigurh seemed doubtful about walking to where he was going. With that in mind, Chigurh decided to shoot the driver and take the sedan.

Another piece of evidence is in the part where Chigurh was arrested, he was found using a stuntgun or oxygen tank to kill his victim, the reasons behind Chigurh's use of oxygen tanks were not clearly explained, considering Chigurh's characteristics as a peculiar man, there was nothing wrong with him using oxygen tanks to kill his victim. Using this weapon will also make him safe from several risks that he might get if he uses a gun as a weapon that he will use at that time, besides that, the

gun is quite complicated to use, you have to fill it with bullets and Chigurh prefers to use things efficiently. prefer to use oxygen tanks.

“Just walked in the door, sheriff, He had some sort of thing on him like one of them **oxygentanks** for emphysema or whatever. Then he had a hose that run down the inside of his sleeve and went to one of them **stunguns** like they use at the slaughterhouse.”

“Yes, sir, well that’s what it looks like, you can see it when you get in. yes sir. I got it covered. Yes sir.” (Snicket 4)

However, if you look more deeply and deconstruct it, the reason behind Chigurh not using a gun and preferring oxygen tanks is a form of pessimism in him. The definition of a pessimist is a person who expects bad things to happen to themselves and others, or those who doubt or have doubts about positive outcomes. (APA) in short, a pessimist is a person who doesn't even believe in himself, thinks that he always does things which is bad for himself, high feelings of inferiority and lack of self-confidence. Because he was hesitant to use a firearm such as a gun, and he felt he could not use a gun according to its intended use, Chigurh did not dare to try something, instead choosing a gun, Chigurh preferred a simple weapon, because of his lack of self-confidence, thinking that he would make a mistake if you try something that is beyond your ability.

B.2. Consequentialism vs Impulsiveness

The characteristics of Chigurh described by the author are a figure who takes all actions by considering the consequences that he will get, is very careful in deciding on a decision to take steps towards the goal he will achieve, the depiction of the consequentialist concept in Chigurh in this novel is for example when he is in a condition which made it impossible to chase Llewelyn, because he was not in a fit condition at that time and he was injured, Chigurh realized that if he continued to insist on chasing Llewelyn, at that time he would be the one who would be more injured, or when the part in front of the pharmacy because he wanted to take some medicine and medical equipment, because Chigurh thought about the risk of being caught because at that time he was a fugitive.

The first step in deconstructing a work of text is to look for the binary opposition of Chigurh's character which has been explained by the author. Binary opposition is a term or concept that has opposite meanings, in language or thought binary opposition has two opposing theories that are strictly defined and contradict each other (Smith 383) this binary opponent is a term that is considered positive or superior and negative or inferior, thus, this binary opposite influences someone in reading a literary work. Derrida said that a term's meaning does not come from the "meaning" attached to it, but "meaning" is an effect that comes from the relationship between several language terms, and therefore no

conflicting concept has its own meaning from the "reverse" previous meaning (Amstrong & Paynter 5). The binary opposition which is appropriate for the concept of consequentialism is impulsiveness.

Impulsiveness itself means is a tendency to act on a whim, displaying behavior characterized by little or no forethought, reflection, or consideration of the consequences (Venden 470). In short, the characteristic of people who have an impulsive personality is that they don't really think about what consequences they will get if they choose a decision. Impulsive people tend to think practically, and tend to immediately take action according to the first thought that appears in their brain.

In the part where when Chigurh plays coin toss to Carla, the wife of Moss Llewelyn which is done at Carla's residence, the Coin toss game played by Chigurh is his own idea, in the author's understanding, the game is to illustrate how cruel Chigurh is in determining someone's life, and this game is the fairest decision for Chigurh's victims, they cannot argue with the results that will come out in the future, and this is fate for them, all results in the end are an absolute decision and this has become fate for them.

“He straightened out his leg and reached into hispocket and dres out a few coins and took one and held it up. He turned it. For her to see the justice of it. He held it between his thumb and forefinger and weighed it and then flipped it

spinning in the air and caught it and slapped it down on his wrist. Call it, he said.”(Snicket 145)

If examined further, and applying deconstruction theory, the word deconstruction was coined by Jacques Derrida in 1930 which defines deconstruction as destroying, rebuilding a literary work. Deconstruction is not a method, not an analysis or criticism, Derrida reveals, deconstruction is not an analysis that undermines the text's original or fundamental elements, on the contrary deconstruction forms an effort to build origins or foundations, whether it stands alone or covers all of its parts. (Thomassen 43) This coin toss game depicts the impulsive side of Chigurh, this game is not a depiction of Chigurh's cruelty alone, this is not a fair game for the partners of this game, Chigurh tends to make decisions without thinking about the impact or even just to rethinking someone's destiny, for example, when the victim has chosen a head and that part does not appear in the game round, their life will automatically be taken by Chigurh, this activity does not even have an important role for Chigurh, he does not get any benefit from the action he takes when That is, Chigurh does not fully have a side and understands consequentialism, he does not only think about what consequences and impacts his actions will have in the future, he also has an impulsive side to him.

The coin toss game played by Chigurh is not only played with Carla, this game is one of Chigurh's characteristics in the novel, the author describes the cruelty of Chigurh's character, for example in the

part where Chigurh buys petrol in a town to fill up with petrol, when Chigurh wants to pay his bill, the prerioter starts chatting with Chigurh like a cashier serving visitors, asking if Chigurh was from Dallas, and this question made Chigurh a little offended by this narrative, Chigurh attacked by asking questions that made the preriot a little scared, like whether this shop was his, then when the shop was gone not operating, where would he spend the night, and asked about the operational hours of this shop. The preriot's fear was clearly visible when he answered Chigurh's question that he would close this shop immediately, right then and there.

Now. We're closed now. (Snicket 27)

This was a form of Chigurh's resistance, he gave the prerioter a limitation that not all questions had to be answered. Apart from that, a more specific reason why Chigurh is a little offended by this question is that his current whereabouts are unsafe, with residents seeing that he is from Dallas, it will worsen the plans he has previously prepared, the possibility of Chigurh being caught is even greater, there will be living witnesses. who saw him there buying petrol at a shop, it was quite stressful for him to imagine several possibilities. According to Chigurh, there must be a punishment for the person's impudence, namely by playing the coin toss game. According to Chigurh, this game answers all decisions that are in accordance with the player's destiny. If the player loses in this game they will be judged as fairly as possible.

“You stand to win everything, Chigurh said. Everything. You ain't getting any sense, mister. Call it. Heads then. Chigurh uncovered the coin. He turned his arm slightly for the man to see. Well done, he said.” (Snicket 29).

However, if examined further and using deconstruction theory. This coin toss game symbolizes Chigurh's impulsive nature, because Chigurh himself at that time was in quite a depressed condition, because the preprior knew that he was driving from Dallas and that threatened his personal safety. Chigurh's action of suddenly forcing the prepriorer to ask him to play coin toss was an action to protect himself in a desperate situation, he forced him to play so that he could take his life, by losing the game of coin toss. Chigurh's impulsive nature is very contrary to the consequentialist side of him in the previous analysis of utilitarianism, Chigurh does not fully look at and rethink what actions he will take in the future, puts aside all risks, tends to choose to solve problems with ideas that momentarily occur to him. his brain at that time.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

This study analyzes the deconstruction found in the character Anton Chigurh in the novel *No Country for Old Men*. The researcher uses Derrida's concepts, namely deconstruction and Binary Opposition which he used in a number of his works and was developed through in-depth reading of Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistics and Husserlian and Heideggerian Phenomenology.

The object of study *No Country for Old Men*, Novels that carry noir themes and genres, genres that carry dark themes in their stories, the noir genre is very rarely of interest to several generations today, instead of making the noir genre their first choice for reading, they tend to choose novels in the noir genre. This object study tells the story of a convict who managed to escape from prison with the aim of finding someone who had stolen money from an incident related to a drug deal in a remote area of southwest Texas. This chase started when Llewelyn, who accidentally found out about the transaction, Until the end Chigurh could not be captured.

There are 2 findings found from this analysis, the first is the value of utilitarianism in Chigurh's character, namely welfarism which is described as a character that fulfills needs and satisfaction as the most

important thing considering that the obstacles and difficulties behind the process of fulfillment are a process that must be achieved, carried out. Chigurh is depicted as a figure who dares to fight against obstacles provided that the results of the process can fulfill satisfaction and provide prosperity. Then Chigurh is described as a character that has elements of consequentialism, Chigurh is a figure who really considers the risks of whatever he is going through, really minimizes the risks in the decisions he will take. The second finding found was the deconstruction of Chigurh's character found in the novel; Welfarism vs Pessimism, Consequentialism vs Impulsiveness. All the pairs have very contrasting meanings, this proves that Chigurh has a pessimistic side and an impulsive side to him. This proves that a murderer is not only depicted as someone who dares to overcome obstacles or acts carefully and thinks about everything by considering the consequences he will face in the future, but everyone has a pessimistic and impulsive side in themselves, they never feel doubtful and insecure. With what they do and they also have a side that is less wise in deciding things, in fact everyone has their own weak side.

B. Suggestion

It is important to set boundaries because Derrida's theory is very broad. Derrida's The concept of deconstruction can be applied in various novels or films with contrasting characterization, among others. A good example is the noir novel because of its tendency to differentiate between good and bad.

Literature that contains deconstruction in its plot also makes deconstruction more prominent.



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