

A STUDY ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BATMAN AND HUSH IN BATMAN HUSH A PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH

I Made Bayu Kusumawardana

ABSTRACT

This paper was intended to observe the relationships that developed between the two main characters in Batman Hush based on certain parameters. The parameters are character's environment, social life and their choice to adapt to it. Through the process of analysis, the characters came into different result of relationship even though their conditions are quite similar.

The mean used in this paper are Theory of Psychosocial Development. It's a theory promoted by Professor Erik Erikson which separated human's character development into 8 stages.

Key words: Batman Hush, relationships, psychosocial, Erik Erikson

INTISARI

Skripsi ini ditujukan untuk mengamati hubungan yang berkembang diantara dua karakter utama dalam Batman Hush berdasarkan parameter tertentu. Parameter yang dipakai terdiri dari lingkungan sekitar karakter, kehidupan sosial dan pilihan mereka untuk beradaptasi terhadapnya. Melalui proses analisis diketahui bahwa karakter mendapatkan hasil yang berbeda dalam hubungan sosial mereka walaupun mereka berada dalam kondisi yang mirip

Alat yang dipakai dalam skripsi ini adalah Teori Perkembangan Psikososial. Ini adalah teori yang dipromosikan oleh profesor Erik Erikson dimana teori ini membagi perkembangan karakter manusia dalam delapan tahap.

Key words: Batman Hush, hubungan, psikososial, Erik Erikson

INTRODUCTION

"Hush" is a 2002-2003 comic book story arc that ran through the Batman monthly series. It was written by Jeph Loeb, and penciled by Jim Lee, inked by Scott Williams and colored by Alex Sinclair. The story depicts a mysterious stalker, head wrapped in bandages, called Hush, who seems intent on sabotaging Batman from afar, and utilizes a large number of guest appearances by Batman villains. It also emphasizes the romantic feelings between Batman and Catwoman.

Batman Hush introduced the internal struggle within the mind of Bruce Wayne, as he questions his own belief and past. In the story he meet Thomas Elliot a friend of the past. Thomas Elliot was his equal, even a better individual than he was or that is what he thinks about him. Unknown to Bruce Wayne, Thomas Elliot is living a hell of torture by his parents, a distorted way of loving that is done by his parent. As a result he grew up hating the world but he still sought for it. That is why he killed his own parent for the inheritance, al-

though the plan is half-foiled by Bruce's father Dr. Thomas Wayne.

Theoretical Review

1. Comic as Literature

There is always argument whether comic is regarded as literature. Comic lovers have been struggling for the cause, to have comic books recognized as literature. Although in the past there have been an achievement, Art Spiegelman's *Maus* won a Pulitzer in 1992, but it is only one in the many. Despite the variety of subject matter, art style, and age range, the term 'comic book' is still used as an idiom for lower culture distinction. Now and then there will be review about novels or movies, saying it "comic book-ish". It is not meant as a compliment for innovative or colored with emotion or profound. Comic books can contain those things though. The loosely used term "graphic novel" made the term "comic book" sounds like lightweight stuff. Comic book need a lot more to achieve it's position as a literature.

Comic books are a form of entertainment not different from any other form of popular entertainment. As such, there is bad and good stuff in it as in any other entertainment medium. Comics can be clever, well-written, involving popular entertainment, but they're pop entertainment nonetheless. That is a fact. And how do people can recognize that comic is literature?

Barb Lien-Cooper on his blog in comicsbulletin.com writes "The part of the mainstream which actually reads literature isn't going to believe that comics are literature, no matter what the arguments are or who makes them. The part of the mainstream that doesn't

read literature just see those comics fans who make literature arguments as being geeks, dweebs, and eggheads."

But whether public want to call comics "literature" is a hair-splitting debate. If , the word "literature" comes from the same route as "literacy" and it's primarily about written text, then "literature" isn't an apt choice of word for comics. On the other hand, if it used as an analogy about "media literacy", and if the concept of literature can encompass material like drama, then there is no reason why an expanded definition of the term couldn't encompass comics. "Literature", like most words, has a range of meanings.

It's a matter of personal perception and how each individual perceives what "literature" means to them.

Using the part of "media literacy" which contains the meaning of media that enable people to analyze, evaluate, and create messages, it is fair to state that comic book or graphic novel is a part of literature.

2. Erikson's Psychosocial Development Theory

Erikson's theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole lifespan. One of the main elements of Erikson's psychosocial stage theory is the development of ego identity. Ego identity is the conscious sense of self that we develop through social interaction. According to Erikson, our ego identity is constantly changing due to new experience and information we acquire in our daily interactions with others. In addition to ego identity, Erikson also believed that a sense of competence also motivates behaviors and actions. Each stage in Erikson's theory is concerned

with becoming competent in an area of life. If the stage is handled well, the person will feel a sense of mastery, which he sometimes referred to as ego strength or ego quality.

2.1. Psychosocial Stage 1 - Trust vs. Mistrust

The first stage of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development occurs between birth and one year of age and is the most fundamental stage in life. If a child successfully develops trust, he or she will feel safe and secure in the world. Caregivers who are inconsistent, emotionally unavailable, or rejecting contribute to feelings of mistrust in the children they care for. Failure to develop trust will result in fear and a belief that the world is inconsistent and unpredictable.

2.2. Psychosocial Stage 2 - Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt

In this stage, parent or the caregivers need to control their will over their child. They need not to be too smothering and not to be neglectful. Children who successfully complete this stage feel secure and confident, while those who do not are left with a sense of inadequacy and self-doubt.

2.3. Psychosocial Stage 3 - Initiative vs. Guilt

During the preschool years, children begin to assert their power and control over the world through directing play and other social interaction. Children who are successful at this stage feel capable and able to lead others. Those who fail to acquire these skills are left with a sense of guilt, self-doubt and lack of initiative.

2.4. Psychosocial Stage 4 - Industry vs. Inferiority

This stage covers the early school years from approximately age 6 to 11. Children begin to develop a sense of pride in their accomplishments and abilities. Children who are encouraged and commended by parents and teachers develop a feeling of competence and belief in their skills. Those who receive little or no encouragement from parents, teachers, or peers will doubt their ability to be successful.

2.5. Psychosocial Stage 5 - Identity vs. Confusion

During adolescence, children are exploring their independence and developing a sense of self. Erikson believe that children can find their own identity if the parents allow them the freedom to explore. Those who receive proper encouragement and reinforcement through personal exploration will emerge from this stage with a strong sense of self and a feeling of independence and control. Those who remain unsure of their beliefs and desires will be insecure and confused about themselves and the future.

2.6. Psychosocial Stage 6 - Intimacy vs. Isolation

This stage covers the period of early adulthood when people are exploring personal relationships. Erikson believed it was vital that people develop close, committed relationships with other people. Those who are successful at this step will develop relationships that are committed and secured. Remember that each step builds on skills learned in previous steps. Erikson believed that a strong sense of personal identity was important to developing intimate relationships.

2.7. Psychosocial Stage 7 - Generativity vs. Stagnation

During adulthood, we continue to build our lives, focusing on our career and family. Those who are successful during this phase will feel that they are contributing to the world by being active in their home and community. Those who fail to attain this skill will feel unproductive and uninvolved in the world.

are unsuccessful during this phase will feel that their life has been wasted and will experience many regrets. Successfully completing this phase means looking back with few regrets and a general feeling of satisfaction.

2.8. Psychosocial Stage 8 - Integrity vs. Despair

This phase occurs during old age and is focused on reflecting back on life. Those who

Psychosocial Development Chart

Erik Erikson (1902-1994) described development that occurs throughout the lifespan. Learn more in this chart summarizing Erikson's stages of psychosocial development.

8 stage of psychosocial development chart

Stage	Basic Conflict	Important Events	Outcome
Infancy (birth to 18 months)	Trust vs. Mistrust	Feeding	Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust.
Early Childhood (2 to 3 years)	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	Food, Toys and Cloth Choosing	Children need to develop a sense of personal control over physical skills and a sense of independence. Success leads to feelings of autonomy, failure results in feelings of shame and doubt.
Preschool (3 to 5 years)	Initiative vs. Guilt	Exploration	Children need to begin asserting control and power over the environment. Success in this stage leads to a sense of purpose. Children who try to exert too much power experience disapproval, resulting in a sense of guilt.
School Age (6 to 11 years)	Industry vs. Inferiority	School	Children need to cope with new social and academic demands. Success leads to a sense of competence, while failure results in feelings of inferiority.
Adolescence (12 to 18 years)	Identity vs. Role Confusion	Social Relationships	Teens need to develop a sense of self and personal identity. Success leads to an ability to stay true to yourself, while failure leads to role confusion and a weak sense of self.
Young Adulthood (19 to 40 years)	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Relationships	Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation.

Middle Adulthood (40 to 65 years)	Generativity vs. Stagnation	Work and Parenthood	Adults need to create or nurture things that will outlast them, often by having children or creating a positive change that benefits other people. Success leads to feelings of usefulness and accomplishment, while failure results in shallow involvement in the world.
Maturity(65 to death)	Ego Integrity vs. Despair	Reflection on Life	Older adults need to look back on life and feel a sense of fulfillment. Success at this stage leads to feelings of wisdom, while failure results in regret, bitterness, and despair.

Note: The analysis in the next section exclude the middle adulthood stage and maturity stage of development because the main

character has not reached the age for those two stages to occur.

3. Subject's stage of development chart

Stage	Outcome	Bruce Wayne	Thomas Elliot
Infancy (birth to 18 months)	Children develop a sense of trust when caregivers provide reliability, care, and affection. A lack of this will lead to mistrust.	Grow up normally and positively. Lots of reliability care and affection from both parents.	Grew up without his father affection possibly from his mother too.
Early Childhood (2 to 3 years)	Children need to develop a sense of personal control over physical skills and a sense of independence. Success leads to feelings of autonomy, failure results in feelings of shame and doubt.	Spoiled by his parents, because they are not around much. Butler, Alfred act as his caretaker whenever his parent away. Learn to access his personal control and sense of independence	Living together with his mother under his totalitarian father, a control freak. Unable to fully access sense of independence. Receiving mind scar; witness to DV his mother received
Preschool (3 to 5 years)	Children need to begin asserting control and power over the environment. Success in this stage leads to a sense of purpose. Children who try to exert too much power experience disapproval, resulting in a sense of guilt.	Under the care of his parent and butler with good education and enough freedom. Accident happened, leaving him with a trauma.	Living a sheltered live but grew up with enough freedom and education to possibly develop his competitive trait. Began to receive abuse from his father

School Age (6 to 11 years)	Children need to cope with new social and academic demands. Success leads to a sense of competence, while failure results in feelings of inferiority.	Began school, rather timid in behavior. Met Thomas Elliot for the first time. Parent killed by mug, grew up with a promise to not let the same thing happen.	Began school, an aggressive child with tendency to violence. Met Bruce for the first time. Killed his parent at the age 11 to receive inheritance. Mother survived the fabricated accident
Adolescence (12 to 18 years)	Teens needs to develop a sense of self and personal identity. Success leads to an ability to stay true to yourself, while failure leads to role confusion and a weak sense of self.	Travelling around the world for training and education to fulfill his promise to his dead parents.	Mother dead because of cancer. Taking up the inheritance and began traveling the world to fulfill his dream.
Young Adulthood (19 to 40 years)	Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation.	Return to Gotham City, become Batman.	Became a doctor, receive information that Bruce is Batman. Began the plan to kill him in the cruelest manner possible

Analysis

1. Bruce Wayne and Thomas Elliot's social life and environment

These two characters is the center character in the story in Batman HUSH. Bruce Wayne and his alias Batman is the main protagonist in the story and Thomas Elliot as Hush alongside The Riddle as the evil mastermind behind the series of plot to destroy Batman. Thomas Elliot and Bruce Wayne were born into a high prestige family in Gotham city. For example, Bruce's fathers, Thomas Wayne was one of the most respected patrons in all of Gotham City. He inherited his family's ancestral home Wayne Manor and took charge of the family business Wayne Enterprises. A skilled surgeon and philanthropist, Thomas Wayne also established the charitable Wayne Foundation. The City where they live is a city filled with crime, homeless people

and lots of corrupt police. Being the heir of their respective families, Bruce and Thomas lives a sheltered live. Even as they grew up and taken school, it was a boarding school where you have limited amount of freedom to roam around, this is all to ensure their safety. With their parents as the top brass of the city, both children are often without their parent. And while Bruce Wayne had Alfred the butler, Thomas had none to confide his loneliness.

2. Bruce Wayne Stage of Development

2.1. Psychosocial Stage 1 Infancy (birth to 18 months) -Trust vs. Mistrust-

At this stage Bruce Wayne has develop a sense of trust to his surroundings, particularly toward his parent and the family's butler Alfred. Bruce living condition is quite normal as he is surrounded by people with good deed so thus his natures shape into one. Further-

more his parents are both respectable people and has considerable amount of wealth. This makes Bruce can live his first year of life without any kind of hardship. Although wealth cannot be a measure as to someone can live a life comfortably or not.

The existence of the butler, Alfred also holds a key position here. Alfred is there to stand in between when Bruce's parents are not present. Alfred acts as a substitute for Bruce's parents. The character Alfred is depicted as trustworthy, dependable, and gentle by nature. Such personality is a good influence toward Bruce's development.

2.2. Psychosocial Stage 2 Early Childhood (2 to 3 years -Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt-

Bruce grows quite spoiled by his parent because they are not around much, so whenever they can spend time with Bruce they use it to spoil him. There was no harm intended, but the consequences is that Bruce seldom assert the autonomy he was actually given. Alfred, the butler authority is limited here. Alfred only act as a proxy where his master need it thus at such time he cannot intrude the behavior of the parent that affecting the child in a bad way due to his position as a servant to the house.

2.3. Psychosocial Stage 3 Preschool (3 to 5 years) -Initiative vs. Guilt-

Bruce in this stage was undergoing a trauma as a result of him trying to access his autonomy behavior. He was playing by himself when he doesn't notice that there are an old well near his house. A child Bruce accidentally falls into it. The well is an entrance to

a natural cave in which bats nesting ground lies. Bruce panic and the bats reacted as a response in a hostile behavior.

This accident scars his mind for the rest of his life. This is one of the two major events inspired Bruce Wayne the creation of Batman.

2.4. Psychosocial Stage 4 School Age (6 to 11 years) -Industry vs. Inferiority-

In this stage of development Bruce Wayne is undergo a critical change in his life. In this stage an event occurred where Bruce's parents is murdered by a street thug. This accident caused Bruce Wayne to experience a parental abandonment, albeit non-intentional as it was caused by accident. In 4th stage where a child is supposed to develop a sense of pride trough accomplishment given by their parent, Bruce Wayne lost his parent. Though it is not is his fault Bruce take into account his fear of bat that make his parent leaving early (it's for his sake) and his inability to protect his parent. This guilt is his main cause to take arms against crime and in long-term to become batman.

Abandonment refers to a parent's choice to have no role in his/her child's life. This includes failure to support the child financially, as well as failure to communicate with the child or have any type of active role in the child's life. (<http://singleparents.about.com/od/parenting/a/abandonment.htm>)

According to Balcom, Dennis A. "Absent Fathers: Effects on Abandoned Sons." *The Journal of Men's Studies* 6.3 (1998): 283+. Questia. 31 Mar. 2008, there are 4 major effect that would occur to an individual:

- Children who have been abandoned may reject everything about the absent parent
- Children who have been abandoned may idealize the absent parent
- Children who have been abandoned may develop poor self-esteem
- Children who have been abandoned may have difficulty expressing their emotions

In Bruce's case it was the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Bruce grew as a person with low self-esteem and poor ability to express his emotion. Bruce grew with a sense of guilt that he is the one who contributed to the absence of his parent. The 2nd and 4th effect will be explained in the 6th stage of development.

With parent out of the equation of the children development, how is Bruce able to become a morally good person with a good sense of justice? A situation where no parental figure exist to give guidance usually resulted in children tend to lack of self-control, have low self-esteem and are less competent than their peers.

Bruce took a resolution in his mind. In this case this resolution came in the form of revenge. When a resolve is built as a perimeter, it allows the people who own it to maintain a calm and sound judgment. But in this stage Bruce is but a child, to obtain his desire he needs more intelligence, information and experience. At this stage what he can perceive as information is rather small and at this stage too, his mind is still disrupted by his parent's murder.

2.5. Psychosocial Stage 5 Adolescence (12 to 18 years) -Identity vs. Confusion-

Bruce Wayne has strengthened his resolution during his adolescence by strengthening his physical condition as well.

He would travel into various places in order to train and honed his ability to perfection. To others (Thomas Elliot included), his behavior would like a young billionaire travelling leisurely around the world. It's really a life to be envied. But to Bruce himself this is a way to divert himself from the murder of his parent.

He engages in intense intellectual and physical training; however, he realizes that these skills alone would not be enough. "Criminals are a superstitious and cowardly lot", Wayne remarks, "so my disguise must be able to strike terror into their hearts. I must be a creature of the night, black, terrible..." As if responding to his desires, a bat suddenly flies through the window, inspiring Bruce to assume the persona of Batman.

2.6. Psychosocial Stage 6 Young Adulthood (19 to 40 years) -Intimacy vs. Isolation-

In Batman Hush, Bruce Wayne is shown to have a special relationship with Selina Kyle. Selina Kyle, known as Catwoman in the book is a famed theft in Gotham City with a taste for high stake thefts. Again the trauma of losing loved one has resulted in a life of seclusion. Batman never really opens his heart, his unwillingness to reveal his secret identity to Catwoman is a sign of retreat, not distrust. Batman in fact is actually scared that Seline Kyle or Catwoman will be in danger if she knows

his real name. Batman reveals his identity to her after being advised by Nightwing, another superhero under his guidance also his adopted son and his first partner.

Then again, at the end of the story of Hush Batman become afraid to trust others. This is a result of revealing the identity of Hush, Thomas Elliot. The betrayal of his friend had led to a shock that he can no longer place a complete trust to anyone, let alone a former criminal like Catwoman.

3. Thomas Elliot Stage of Development

3.1. Psychosocial Stage 1 Infancy (birth to 18 months) -Trust vs. Mistrust-

Thomas Elliot was living his infancy stage not as normal as any kid would. This conclusion is from the fact that in his later year Thomas Elliot killing his father and tried to kill his mother also. A mere 11 year old boys would never think of killed both of his parent unless something has happened that left scar at the root of one's mind.

In the case of Thomas Elliot, he lives a very sufficient life but lacks the affections of parents. Thomas Elliot's father is a drunkard who often berates his wife to relieve his stress. An infant is said to be able to feel his mother emotional state. The growing emotion when someone is being berates is fear. Thomas Elliot grew with fear which has resulted in his mistrust of his father. As it is said in the previous chapter, failure to develop trust will result in fear and a belief that the world is inconsistent and unpredictable.

3.2. Psychosocial Stage 2 Early Childhood (2 to 3 years -Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt-

In this stage lies the freedom to choose food, toys, cloth preference. In other words,

Thomas Elliot is supposed to experiencing independence. None of this has been experienced by Thomas Elliot. Thomas Elliot's father is a drunkard and the possibility of being a control freak. Thomas Elliot's mother who comes from a lower background is the type of woman that remains silent to the abuse she received from his husband. She is a woman who gives her obedience in exchange for a wealthy life. The abuse itself shows that there is no equality between the mother and father relationship.

Thomas Elliot has self-doubt about himself. Growing in constant control of his father means that his mother never does anything to prevent it. He has been abandoned by his mother. This is the feeling that he grew up with, hating his mother as a result is by no mean unreasonable.

3.3. Psychosocial Stage 3 Preschool (3 to 5 years) -Initiative vs. Guilt-

Thomas Elliot's childhood is a sheltered one where he's always controlled by his father, but Thomas managed this stage to grow with the trait to lead other. The reasoning might come from the Elliot's social background. While his father is an abusing drunkard, his family name is a respectable one and holds quite the reputation in the social community. For Thomas Elliot's father, neglecting his son developments and educations would be disastrous for his family reputation. This is the reason he allow Thomas Elliot into exploration through education. The freedom he gains allows him to develop a positive trait that any kid should develop at this stage, sense of competence and leadership. In fact his competitive personality is one reason that

Bruce Wayne attracted is to him and become his friend in their later years.

3.4. Psychosocial Stage 4 School Age (6 to 11 years) -Industry vs. Inferiority-

This is the stage where Thomas Elliot begins to receive abuse from his father together with his mom. He cannot take it up against his father due to his mom unwillingness to support his act. This is because his mom came from poverty background she is willing to take any treatment to secure to keep their lifestyle.

Growing without the care or guidance from the parent has turned Thomas Elliot to become a very smart child at the mere age of 10. The differences can be seen with his conversation with the young Bruce Wayne.

- Thomas : You sure you want to do that?
- Bruce : I know what you're doing Tommy. You want me to make

second-guess my move.

- Thomas : Actually I'm offering to save your life.
- Bruce : Just try and kill me.
- Thomas : Bruce you're already dead.
- Bruce : How can you tell? You haven't even moved yet.
- Thomas : It won't happen on the next move. It is six moves from now.

You forgot your most important piece, Bruce.

- Bruce : I've got my general guarded.
- Thomas : not your general, your spy. You always do this, Bruce. You

always attack without knowing your opponent weaknesses. As long as you can't think like me, you'll never beat me. But I can always think like you.

Bruce is always passive while Thomas remains active and independence. In this relationship, Thomas always takes the control. Thomas who is always under the control of his father is asserting control over Bruce as an action against his father.

Thomas Elliot also admires Bruce's Father, Thomas Wayne. For Thomas Elliot, Mr. Wayne is an ideal father that he wanted to have. That is one of the reasons that he became a doctor.

Thomas Elliot cannot hide his anger anymore and leash to Bruce. Bruce did not know about Thomas Elliot plan, think that Thomas anger is caused by the death of his father when in fact it was something completely different. His plan was aborted by the Wayne family, accidentally. This event would be the reason that Thomas Elliot would take revenge against Batman.

3.5. Psychosocial Stage 5 Adolescence (12 to 18 years) -Identity vs. Confusion

While at a summer camp, Tommy attacked a boy and ended up in a psych ward. He irrationally blamed Bruce and Martha Wayne for his outburst, but he was soon released. He was then always kept by his mother to tend her.

A few years after the accident that took the life of his father, Thomas Elliot heard that Bruce had lost his parents in an accident. He would think of the irony while tending his mother. Thomas Elliot's anger grew when he heard that Bruce is living a (apparent) life of

leisure and enjoy traveling using the wealth his family left him, a situation he wish to create for himself. It is another reason Hush or Thomas Elliot had come to hate Batman.

Even after the death of his father, Thomas Elliot social life did not change much – maybe worse. There are two conditions that make it worse; a) his mother did not change his behavior even when she no longer chained by his husband, rather she would continue to cling on the petty pride she had as wife of wealthy family; b) Bruce Wayne received the condition he sought, the wealth of his family and live a free life. The two conditions have created a distorted complex toward the Wayne Family. On one side Thomas Elliot still adores Bruce Wayne as a friend and admires his father (Thomas Wayne), but at the same time Thomas Elliot also hates both of them. There are two reasons for this hatred; a) because Thomas Wayne saved his mother; b) because Bruce managed to achieve condition Thomas Elliot wishes to enjoy. The complex (hate and love at the same time) he creates toward Wayne run deep down Thomas Elliot's soul. Even after attaining the wealth of Elliot family, Thomas Elliot would focus his mind on revenge on Bruce Wayne instead of enjoying a life of freedom he liked so much to do. So instead of setting free from his former sheltered life, Thomas Elliot had thrown himself into another sheltered life – a life sheltered by hatred and desire of revenge. The only difference with the past is Thomas Elliot is willingly thrown himself in such a life.

3.6. Psychosocial Stage 6 Young Adulthood (19 to 40 years) -Intimacy vs. Isolation-

One aspect of Thomas Elliot's plan to take down Batman is to include his own death to deliver psychological damage to the Batman. He knows that his existence is vital to Bruce Wayne. He knows that Bruce Wayne regards him as friend very dearly.

For first step he created Hush, a persona that hide his true identity, Doctor Thomas Elliot ~the famous surgeon~. The name Hush came from a song, a popular lullaby called "Hush Little Baby". It's a lullaby about a kid that cannot be satisfied. The song itself tells about the various promises if the kid keeps quiet. This song is just like how Thomas Elliot, who is always told to keep quiet by her mother when his father abuse him. Just like the song, Thomas Elliot gains everything and still wants more. The name Hush fit Thomas Elliot perfectly. He was a person who never finds satisfaction until the very end.

CONCLUSION

Bruce Wayne is a character that progress throughout his character development. In the past he lost his parent and gained a trauma which becomes one of his drives to become a crime fighting vigilante. Over the year after the loss of his parent, he was stuck with anger and sadness because he still believes that the death of his parents is his fault. The progress here is shown by his demeanor to adopt kid with similar background or the same desire to

fight crime. By adopting these children Bruce Wayne progress from losing family into gaining a new one. In the book he was shown dating a woman, Seline Kyle and he also reveal his secret identity, a sign of openness instead of secretive (another progress). Bruce Wayne is able to develop into a proper adult although he has his quirk.

Thomas Elliot is a character that is always obsessed over his past with Bruce Wayne. He was depicted as a charming human being, a doctor, a smart character. Despite these entire features, deep inside him was but a child. In the past he killed his parents to gain inheritance and freedom. The plan failed and he redirect his anger toward the Wayne family, although at the end he still gain the inheritance. Instead of moving on to become a better person, he is obsessed to take revenge. He still keep a memento of his mother because he still couldn't believe that the same mother he loved would abandon him for the like of his father. Even the fact that Thomas Elliot is a doctor is a sneer toward Bruce because he couldn't become one. Thomas is shown as a lone individual who trust nobody. Even when he goes on to take his vendetta against Batman; he does so by manipulating instead of collaborating.

Man shall always bound by his past, but they shall not be a chain that bound you to grow up instead past should be a pivotal stone to open up a better self. Thomas Elliot has chosen his way, so does Bruce Wayne. This work is an example that life is just a matter of choices.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allport, G.W. *Personality: a psychological interpretation*. New York: Holt, 1937.
- Bergler, Edmund. *The Writter and Psychoanalysis*. New York: Robert Brunner, 1954.
- Carver, C.S. & Scheir, M.F. *Perspectives on Personality*. Needham Heights: MA: Allyn & Bacon., 2000.
- Erikson, E.H. *Childhood and Society*. (2nd ed.). New York: Norton, 1963.
- Erikson, E.H. *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. New York: Norton, 1968.
- Freud, Sigmund. *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. New York: Washington Square Press, 1960.
- Freud, Sigmund. *The Modern Library of The world's Best Book, The Basic Writing of Sigmund Freud*. Ed. Dr. A.A. Brill. Trans. Dr. A.A. Brill. New York: Random House, Inc., 1938.
- Hall, Calvin S. and Gardner Lindzay. *Psikologi Kepribadian 1, Teori-teori Psikoakademik (Kliinis)*. Ed. Dr. A. Supratiknya. Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1993.
- Hall, Calvin S. and Gardner Lindzey. *Theories of Personality*. New York: John Willey & Sons, Inc., 1957.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Eight*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Eleven*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Five*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Four*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Nine*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter One*. DC Comic, 2002.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Seven*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman Hush Chapter Six*. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. *Batman HUSH Chapter Ten*. DC Comic, 2003.

- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. Batman HUSH Chapter Three. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. Batman HUSH Chapter Two. DC Comic, 2003.
- Loeb, Jeph, Jim Lee and S. Williams. Batman HUSH The End. DC Comic, 2003.
- Mednick, Sarnoff A., Jerry Higgins and Jack Kirschenbaum. Psychology, Explorations in Behaviour and Experience. Canada: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1975.
- Teitelbaum, Harry. How To Write A Thesis. New York: Macmillan Inc., 1933.
- "The Freud/Jung Letters ~The Correspondence Between Sigmund Freud and C.G Jung." New York: Penguin Books, 1991.
- Batman Wiki. 4 December 2010 <<http://batman.wikia.com/wiki/Hush>>.
- Batman Wiki. 4 December 2010 <http://batman.wikia.com/wiki/Batman_%28Bruce_Wayne%29>.
- Batman Wiki. 4 December 2010 <http://batman.wikia.com/wiki/Alfred_Pennyworth>.
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 14 May 2011 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychological_trauma.htm>.
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 14 May 2011 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batman:_Hush>.
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 9 December 2010 <<http://batman.wikia.com/wiki/Hush>>.
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 17 December 2010 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erikson%27s_stages_of_psychosocial_development>.
- www.about.com. 17 December 2010 <http://psychology.about.com/library/bl_psychosocial_summary.htm>.
- www.about.com. 17 December 2010 <http://psychology.about.com/od/profilesofmajorthinkers/p/bio_erikson.htm>.
- www.about.com. 17 December 2010 <http://psychology.about.com/od/theoriesofpersonality/a/psychosocial_1.htm; http://psychology.about.com/od/theoriesofpersonality/a/psychosocial_2.htm; http://psychology.about.com/od/theoriesofpersonality/a/psychosocial_3.htm>.
- www.ivillage.com. 1 January 1999 <<http://www.ivillage.com/hush-little-baby-lullaby-lyrics/6-a-127604?p=1>>.