**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

* 1. **Literature**

Literature has been widely known by many people and experts. The word ‘ literature’ is derived from the word ‘littera’in latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed words. However, now, the term ‘literature’ is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up prom the imaginative mind of the story writer.

A literature work is a work that consists of the imagination and idea of the writer. It mean that people who are involved in literature have made the great work with their ideassaid “Great liteature is born in the brain of its author. It must have something fresh and original to say and it must say it a fresh and indenpendent way”. It means that great literature is made from agreat concept and fresh idea of the author.(Bhatia SR,2002)

Literature is charged with human interest and characterized by permanence, coloring of imagination created by human and also artistic embellishment. It deals with the life of man and society and destinies on the world. When we read or something listen to literature, it expess thought,feeling,emotionand attitude toward life that an author wants to represent in to his readers, which in other words does not change although time has passsed and in different place. (Abrams, 2009)

Literature work is a medium used by authors to convey their ideas and experiences. Based on this theory the author tries to connect the author's thoughts and his imagination to convey to the reader. literature is not only born because of one event, but also the awareness of the creator that literature is something that is permit, fictitious and can also be born from the imagination of the creator and can be accounted for.( Sugihastut,i 2007 : 23)

Literature also provide an understanding. It may give us information and various experiences and give us much more. The subject of the literature is taken from real life. Reading a literary work means knowing more about life. The reader can reach the message, idea or value from the literary work which they read or learn ( Luken,2003). Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorezed as literature in the more exact sense of the word. ( klarer, 2004).

The extrinsic element tells about the idea of the writer who explains it in that literature work.puspitasi in her thesis explains “ Literature includes poetry deams fiction and many kinds of non-fiction writing as well as oral dramatic and broadcast compositions not necessarily preserved in awritten format such as films and televition program” it means literature classified into four categories or genres 1) prose fiction 2) poetry 3) dream 4) non-fiction. Those are the categories of literary works generally.

**2.2 Novel**

Novel is humanist development that look at the complexities of life as lived in the everyday and does it though telling a story. There is some sort of predicament, perhaps against other people or social convertions or simply within the mind. Something has to be worked out and resolved, hopefully. The novel does contain hope or investigates despair. The first recognised novel in England is Robinson crouse.

Novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting. A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As totality, the novel has passage element, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent the elements of a novel who then collectively form a totality that in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds. The division of the element in the question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are that build the literary work itself. Element are that because the literary present as a work of martial arts. Intrinsic elements of a novel participate and build the story, but affect the building or system of the organism’s martial arts. Extrinsic elements of a novel must be still seen as something important. ( Sumardjo,1998)

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passage element most related to one another close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel builder who when collectively from a totality tahi in addition the formal elements of languages. Richard Taylor (1981) says that “ Novel is a normally a prose work with a quite length complexity which attempts to reflect an express something of the quality of value of human experience”.

Novel is a prose story telling with a great amount of detail on every page, usually reveals human values” The novel is genre of non-fiction or fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word representations of human life that instruct or divert. The forms that fictions may take are best seen less as a number of seperate categories than as a continum or more accurately acline with some such brief forms as the aneedote at one end of the scale and the longlest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book as opposed to a mere part of a book of book, then it may be said acheieved novel hood. (Peck and coyle, (1998)

Novel is a modern literary work that can be found anywhere right now and nowdays, it is so popular because a novel not only can be everyone but also can be watched in the cinema because the development of the moder culcure of litery works and many novels has been adopted for films.

**2.3Post-Modernism**

Post-modernism is the term used to suggest a reaction or response to modernism in the late 20 century. So postmodernism can only be understood in relation to Modernism. At its core, Postmodernism rejects that which Modernism champions. While postmodernism seems very much like modernism in many ways, it differs from modernism in its attitude toward a lot of these trends. Modernism, for example, tends to present a fragmented view of human subjectivity and history, but presents that fragmentation as something tragic, something to be lamented and mourned as a loss. Postmodernism, in contrast, doesn't lament the idea of fragmentation, provisionality, or incoherence, but rather celebrates that. In literature, it used to describe certain characteristics of post–World War II literature, for example, on fragmentation, paradox, questionable narrators, etc. and a reaction against Enlightenment ideas implicit in Modernist literature. Postmodern wanted to have ideals, it is improving and social conditions, a warencess of historical events and development of broadcasting. Postmodern criticized modernism as deemed to have led to decentralization in the field of economics and technology. Moreover, this coupled with the effect of globalization. In addition, postmodern considers that the current media is only focused on the same problem and imitate each other. In the field of art, for example emerging aesthetic and ideological rejection of the modern art movement, such us the rejection of abstract expressionism in painting in literature, there is a rejection of the belief that there is a final representation in the novel and also on the flow of poetry.

Postmodernism is to undermine Western metaphysics, and the destruction of the central arguments that dominated ancient and modern Western thought, such as language, identity, origin, voice, and mind, so has used the mechanisms of dispersal, uncertainty, and disagreement. Postmodernism appeared combined with the philosophy of anarchy, nihilism, disassembly, meaninglessness and disorder; therefore, it got some of its characteristic from those philosophies ( Abdulazim, 2016).

**2.3.1 Characteristics of Postmodernism**

Characteristics of modernism and postmodernism, critics some time become confuse to differentiate one from the other. It would be more helpful if we discuss the characteristics of post-modernism in compare and contrast to modernism, Joseph Heller's Catch-22 is the irony of the now-idiomatic "catch-22", and the narrative is structured around a long series of similar ironies. As evidenced in the following list:

1. **Pastiche**

Related to postmodern intertextuality, pastiche means to combine, or "paste" together, multiple elements. In Postmodernist literature, many postmodern authors combined, or “pasted” elements of previous genres and styles of literature to create a new narrative voice, or to comment on the writing of their contemporaries.

1. **Intertextuality**

Intertextuality is the shaping of texts' meanings by other texts. It can include an author’s borrowing and transformation of a prior text or to a reader’s referencing of one text in reading another. The term “intertextuality” has, itself, been borrowed and transformed many times since it was coined by poststructuralist Julia Kristeva in 1966.

1. **Metafiction**

Many postmodern authors feature metafiction in their writing, which, essentially, is writing about writing, an attempt to make the reader aware of its fictionality and, sometimes, the presence of the author. Authors sometimes use this technique to allow for flagrant shifts in narrative, impossible jumps in time, or to maintain emotional distance as a narrator.

1. **Historiographic metafiction**

This term was created by Linda Hutcheon to refer to novels that fictionalize actual historical events and characters. Notable examples include.  Thomas Pynchon’s Mason and Dixon, for example, features a scene in which George Washington smokes pot. Linda Hutcheon coined the term "historiographic metafiction" to refer to works that fictionalize actual historical events or figures.

1. **Temporal distortion**

This is a common technique in modernist fiction: fragmentation and non-linear narratives are central features in both modern and postmodern literature. Temporal distortion in postmodern fiction is used in a variety of ways, often for the sake of irony.

1. **Paranoia**

Paranoia is the belief that there's an ordering system behind the chaos of the world is another recurring postmodern theme.

1. **Magical realism:**

Arguably the most important postmodern technique, magical realism is the introduction of fantastic or impossible elements into a narrative that it seems real or normal. Magical realist novels may include dreams taking place during normal life, the return of previously deceased characters, extremely complicated plots, wild shifts in time, and myths and fairy tales becoming part of the narrative.

* 1. **AuthorityValues**

Authority is the ability to implement positive law, and thus, can created legal relations between the government and citizens. Authority or authority is often defined as power, the power that ordered the obedience of power lay its clause is over the authority it controls. What is meant by authority or authority is an established right, in social order any, to establish wisdom, to announce decision to consider the relevant issues, and for reconcile contradictions, or counselors for people other (Tonaer,2011).

Authority is often paralleled authority or power. Authority is a very important part of the Law of Governance (Administrative Law), because the new government can perform its functions on the basis of the authority it obtains.

According to Hassan Shadhily, the authority is equal to the authority, namely the right and power to do something. In his book Hassan Shadhily translates authority as the right or power to give orders or acts to influence the actions of others, in order that something is done as desired. According to Louis A. Allen in his book, Management and Organization: Authority is the amount of power (powers) and rights (rights) delegated to a position.

According to Harold Koontz and Cyril O'Donnel in his book The Principles of Management: Authority is a right to rule / act. According to G. R. Terry: Authority is the official power and authority of the officials to order the other party to act and obey the party who has the authority.

So the authority is the basis for conducting an action, deed and doing activities/activities of the company. Authority is the result of delegation or delegation of authority from superiors to subordinates within an organization.

**2.4.1 Authority Abuse**

Authority of abuse is a policy givenan official to another official intended to runthe work is not in accordance with the authority possessed by the officialin other words the official deviates from his authorityabuse of authority according (Rivero and Waline in Book Willy, 2013). Authority is a nerve that functions as a driver rather than activities. The authority that is in someone who is formal must also be supported by informal authority, to get good cooperation with subordinates. Besides that authority also depends on the ability of knowledge, experience and leadership. Authority functions to carry out activities that exist within the organization. Authority can be interpreted as the right to do something or to order other people to do or not do something in order to achieve certain goals. Authority is the result of delegation or delegation of authority from superior to subordinate in an organization. Two opposing views about the source of authority, namely:

1. Formal theory of authority

Authority is a gift, because someone is given or overflowed with it. Assume that authority comes from a high level of society. So this view traces the highest source of authority up to the last source, where for company organizations are owners or shareholders.

2. Acceptance theory of authority

Authority arises only if it is acceptable to the group or individual to whom the authority is exercised. This view states the basic key of authority by the influence (influencee) is not the one that influences (influencer). So, authority depends on the receiver (receiver), who decides to accept or reject.

Power is often mixed with authority, even though both are different. If authority is the right to do something, then power is the ability to exercise that right. Power is the ability to influence individuals, groups, decisions or events. Authority without power or power without authority will cause conflict within the organization.

* + 1. **Kinds of Authority**

Authority is legitimate power. (Max Weber, 2015)who is considered the father of bureaucracy, revealed three types of ideal types of authority there are:

1. Traditional authority

2. Charismatic authority

3. Legal-rational authority

1. **Traditional** **authority** is the authority that can be possessed by humans or groups of humans. This authority is owned by people who have long had power in society. This authority is owned by a person or group of people not because they have special abilities, but this authority is owned because it has institutionalized power and authority that has even inspired the community.

1. **Charismatic** **authority** is authority that is not governed by rules or rules, both traditional and rational. The nature of charismatic authority tends to be irrational or unreasonable. Sometimes the charisma is lost because people change and have different understandings. But this change is a factor that cannot be followed by people who have charismatic authority, so he is left behind by the progress and development of society.

1. **Legal-rational authority** is the authority that is based on a system or rule of law that applies in society. This authority is the basis of government authority. Therefore, bureaucracy is dominated by the spirit of formalistic-impersonality. All authority possessed by a person is based on applicable law, this is also regulated so that the owner of that authority does not apply arbitrarily.

**2.4.3 The Causes of Authority Abuse**

1.Power that cannot be controlled

If we cannot control power, then we will be controlled by that power and trigger many irregularities**.**

2. Wrong view of the authority it carries

An official or leader sometimes misunderstands and thinks that he has a high position will be free to act as he pleases. Or have unlimited or free authority. Even though having a high position, the higher the authority is not personal power. Don't get a wrong look.

3. Weak Law Enforcement Again Authority Abuse Behavior

In the midst of poverty, legal blindness, corruption is rampant. Those who stole chickens were sentenced to life in prison, billions in corruption were sentenced to a few years.

4. Public Policy Is Seen Only As A Procedural Error

Viewing public policy as a procedural error, but if the purpose is to benefit certain groups or individuals and harm the state, then it is included in a criminal act.

5. Weak Moral and Mental

The point is that someone who is given high authority or position but has a moral and mental thief for example, will not be able to carry out the mandate and carry out duties according to his authority.

6. Economic demands

The leader or official must have a family that he must live. The higher the position, usually the need for life is also higher. And a large expenditure of a stake rather than a pole results in an official being able to abuse his authority to reap material benefits for himself.

7. Weak Supervision

Lack of supervision from above and related parties, for example in budget oversight. Allowing the occurrence of fraud by officials or leaders that will make the community become the cause of the creation of a pluralistic and multicultural society

**2.4.4 The Positive and Negative Impact of Authority**

1. Positive impact of authority

Decreased authority and control of leaders get a high response from local governments in dealing with problems in their own regions.

1. Negative impact of authority

There is an opportunity for individuals in leaders to take actions that can harm the State and the people such as corruption, collusion and nepotism.

**2.5 Authoress Biography**

Sandra Brown is renowned American bestselling fiction writer. She is best known for her romantic thrillers and suspense novels. Her works have been published under several pen names, such as Erin St. Claire, Laura Jordan and Rachel Ryan.Sandra Lynn Brown was born 12 March 1948, in Waco, Texas and grew up in Fort Worth. She pursued major in English from Texas Christian University. However, she left her studies amid to marry, a former television news anchor and award-winning documentarian, Michael Brown. She worked as a weathercaster and news reporter after her marriage. On her husband’s persuasion and challenge, Brown embarked on her writing career. She has written prolifically over the period of time and managed to produce seventy fiction works out of which fifty has topped the New York Times bestsellers list. Nearly eighty million copies of her novels have been sold worldwide grossing millions of dollars. Her books have been translated into thirty-four languages across the globe.Brown wrote her first novel, Love’s Encore, as Rachel Ryan in 1981. It was a part of Dell Candlelight Ecstasy Romances. As Laura Jordan she produced two standalone novels, Hidden Fires and Silken Web, both published in 1982. Harlequin and Silhouette Category Romances were written under the pseudonym Erin St. Claire. After acquiring success as a romance novelist, she finally began using her real name in her further publications in 1983. She wrote a few family sagas and historical romances, including Coleman Family Saga (1985), Mason Sisters Series (1987), Texas! Tyler Family Saga (1990).

Sandra Brown began her writing career in 1981 and since then has published 65 novels. Her books have been translated into 30 languages, and there are presently 70 million copies of her books in print worldwide. A lifelong Texan, Sandra Brown was born in waco and raised in ft. Worth. Before embarking on her writing career, she worked as a model at the Dallas Apparel Mart, and in television, including weathercasting for wfaa-tv in dallas, and feature reporting on the nationally syndicated prigram “PM magazine.

Awards and commendations includes the American business women’s Associations distiguished circle of success, B’nai British distiguished literary achievement award, the A. C. Greene award and the romance writers of america’s lifetime achievement award. She is a member of authors guild, mystery writers of america, international association of crime writer, novelists,inc, and literacy partners. Sandra Brown was recently awarded honorary Doctor of huname letters from texas Christian university. he was named triller master for 2008, the highest awarded by the international triller writers association. Other awards and honors include the 2007 texas medal of arts award for literarture and romantic romance lifestyle romantic award.Sandra Brown is renowned American bestselling fiction writer. She is best known for her romantic thrillers and suspense novels. Her works have been published under several pen names, such as Erin St. Claire, Laura Jordan and Rachel Ryan.

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1. Formal theory (classical view)

Authority is a gift, because someone is given or overflowed with it. Assume that authority comes from a high level of society. So this view traces the highest source of authority up to the last source, where for company organizations are owners or shareholders.

2. Acceptance theory of authority

Authority arises only if it is acceptable to the group or individual to whom the authority is exercised. This view states the basic key of authority by the influence (influencee) is not the one that influences (influencer). So, authority depends on the receiver (receiver), who decides to accept or reject.

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**2.6Previous research**

In this study, the writer present the previous research with the same issue, but in this different object, they are :

1. Winahyu Erwiningsih,(2009) titled Legal this research was based on how the implementation of regulation of state’s authoriy rights over land according to UUD 1945. Promovenda thought that one of ungently and crucial issue was not properly cleared and strictness of UUPA to explain the definition means and substance of state’s authority rights cover land that might caused misinterpretation. This research was using normative method with explanatory-analytical type. Researcher was using juridical normative, comparative and historical approach. Qualitative method was used in data analysis. The research generated few results.  First, state’s authority rights over land is an implementation of people’s rights based on right and responsibility.Equality of Indonesian people which have an original characteristic that sub stain to achieve nation welfare. Second, the implementation of the State’s authority rights is not entirely showed in law regulations so the state has obstacles to execute their authority. Third, the State has no political will to executed the agrarian politic consequently recognized doing a single interpretation of state’s authority rights over land based on the political regime interests.

2. Erga Yuhandra,(2016) titled Legal this research In conducting this research, researchers took the theme of "the Authority of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in carrying out the Legislation Function as a Sociological Review of the Formation of Village Regulation in Karamatwangi Village, Kec. Garawangi Kab. Brass. As for the location of the study itself, it was carried out in Kuningan District, more precisely in Karamatwangi Village. This research will focus on the first problem, how is the process of forming village regulations in the village, second, how is the Village Consultative Body's effectiveness in carrying out the legislative function. The purpose of this study was to find out and examine how the process of forming village regulations in the village of Karamatwangi, Kec. Garawangi Kab. Kuningan and to find out and examine how the Village Consultative Body's effectiveness is in carrying out the legislative function. This research can be useful, among others, that can practically be used as a reference in terms of the establishment of regulations, especially village regulations, this study tries to provide an overview of the authority of the Village Consultative Body in carrying out the legislative function. The results of this study are expected to provide references in the field of academic law, especially in the field of Constitutional Law. The research method used in this study is an empirical juridical research method or quantitative research that is a method of collecting and presenting the data obtained to analyze the actual situation and then conducted a rational analysis based on juridical references through literature and field research. The Village Consultative Body is a lower-level legislative body which has an important role in the formation of village government legal products to realize the system of checks and balance and the connection of the community in conveying aspirations.

3. Akbar Nurmansyah, (2014) titled "Overview of the Attorney General's Law in Conducting Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Crimes (case studies in the Demak District Prosecutor's Office)". The method used in this study is a sociological juridical method, a juridical approach used in an effort to analyze data by referring to legal norms as outlined in the laws and regulations, while the sociological aspects of this research are to find out the role of the prosecutor in conducting investigations and prosecution criminal corruption. Both of these aspects by the author are then observed, examined, and analyzed in practice in the Demak District Attorney's Office. The results showed that the role of the Demak District Attorney in investigating corruption in Demak had the authority to examine suspect assets, investigators had the right to open, examine and confiscate letters and shipments through the Post Office and telephone suspected of having a relationship with cases of corruption that are being examined, the authority to enter a place or house which he deems necessary in connection with the task of examination, to ban the suspects who have fled. In the prosecutor's office, the state prosecutor has the authority to receive and examine the results of investigations from investigators, delegate case files to the Semarang Corruption Court, make an indictment, carry out prosecution at the Semarang Corruption Court trial. Constraints experienced by the Demak District Attorney in conducting investigations and prosecuting cases of corruption in Demak City, in the field of investigation the obstacles faced were in the form of lack of budget, confirmation of the old experts, suspects fled. In the field of obstacle prosecution faced by the Demak District Attorney in the form of limited courtroom in the Semarang Corruption Court, the complexity of cases often requires comprehensive knowledge, witnesses were not present on time at the trial at the Semarang Corruption Court. Keywords: Authority of the Prosecutor's Office, Corruption Crime. In the field of investigation the obstacles faced were in the form of lack of budgets, confirming old experts, suspects fled. In the field of obstacle prosecution faced by the Demak District Attorney in the form of limited courtroom in the Semarang Corruption Court, the complexity of cases often requires comprehensive knowledge, witnesses were not present on time at the trial at the Semarang Corruption Court. Keywords: Authority of the Prosecutor's Office, Corruption Crime.

**2.7 Summary of the Novel**

Huff as the main character in the novel who abuse of authority. As for the crimes he committed to killing people, being irresponsible to employees who were injured with working in his company, with drawing scholarship that he hated, he considered everything could be bought with money, and the crime was never revealed because he had bribed a lawyer to cover up his mistakes.

Sayre Hoyle is a single and strikingly beautiful interior designer, enjoying success in San Francisco after running away from her Louisiana hometown, where her family still resides, a decade ago. When she learns of her brother's unexpected death, Sayre returns to her small town to attend his funeral, and revisits the strained relationship she's always had with her father, Huff Hoyle, a corrupt factory owner who lords over his employees - and most of the town - using fear and intimidation. There, Sayre meets Beck Merchant, Huff's handsome attorney, who immediately takes an interest in her. Though it's widely believed her brother died from an accidental gunshot wound, Sayre soon begins to suspect foul play, and turns the town upside down when she launches her own investigation, attempting to discover the truth behind his tragic passing. Uncovering a web of dark secrets, lies, cover ups and revenge plots, Sayre struggles with family dynamics, terrifying threats and local law-enforcement officials. Despite becoming more and more attracted to Beck - and maybe even falling in love - Sayre remains determined to prove her brother was murdered and bring his killer to justice.

It has been ten years since she left Destiny, Louisiana, the town controlled by her father Huff Hoyle and his son Chris, but her younger brother Danny died and Sayre Lynch wants to be there for his funeral. She plans to leave right after he is laid to rest but she changes her mind when the deputy sheriff says that it looks as if Danny did not commit suicide, but was murdered. Circumstantial evidence links Chris to Danny's death and even the sheriff, though in Holt's pocket, can't stop the investigation. The family lawyer Beck Merchant is bought and paid for by Huff but that doesn't stop the attraction Sayre feels for him. The foundry is the town's main business and Huff rules it with an iron fist but trouble is brewing as safety conditions are non-existent and the labor union is trying to get Huff's workers to join. Sayre is on the side of the workers and fights for their rights, not realizing she is precipitating the very violence she wants to avoid and getting in the way of Beck's plans for the Huff in fire and the Holts.

Once again, Sandra Brown presents her myriad of readers with an action thriller that will keep reader attention from first page to last. All the major characters have dark secrets in their past that makes them interesting, dynamic and as *White Hot* as a bomb going off. The female protagonist is no angel but her motives are pure and she does care about the town's welfare even if she sometimes makes the wrong move and incites trouble.

**2.8 Characters of the Novel**

According to language, character is the behavior attitude, whereas according to psychologists, character is a system of beliefs and habits that direct an individual's actions. Gulo W: 1982 states that personality traits are viewed from an ethical or moral standpoint, ect someone's honesty, usually has a relationship with relatively fixed traits. Whereas according to Alwisol; character is the depiction of behavior by highlighting the value (good or bad) both implicitly and explicitly.

Character is the values ​​of human behavior that relate to God Almighty, self, fellow human beings, environment and nationality manifested in the mind, attitude, words, and deeds, based on the norms of religion, law, manners, culture and customs. (Sudirman; 1992).

According the explanation above, the main characters in *White Hot* are:

1. **Huff**

The main character, he is soullessly, the father of Chris Sayre and the Danny who is the owner of Hoyle Enterprises.Has a greedy nature and can bribe a lawyer for injustice in his family, with money he can do whatever he wants.

1. **Chris**

The other main character, he the first child of Hoyle, greedy selfish and likes to drink drunk.He hated his sister Danny by telling someone to kill the angler using a sword into his mouth, because his father wanted to give the Hoyle factory to him and he knew the motive of the murder case and where his body was buried by Chris to Iverson.

1. **Sayre**

A meeting that is firm and wise, just wants to plunge the huff for acts that are not humane.He also does not recognize the family of Hoyle. He wants to plunge Huff and Chris into prison for the cunning and evil they commit murder which establishes dark secrets that hide the feelings of pain and anger that have been buried for years.

1. **Danny**

The last child of the Hoyle family was killed by his brother because Danny knew all the crimes by Chris.Before he died he had a fiancee and gave a diamond ring to get married immediately named Jessica De Blance, he didn't tell his father because of different religions.

1. **Beck Merchant**

Hypocritical remarks that are highly trusted by the Hoyle family.That he is the son of Sonny Hallser who was killed by Huff and wants to take revenge on him by changing his name to Beck.

1. **George Robson**

Highly trusted from the Hoyle and factory security guard whose wife is cheated on by Chrishighly trusted from the Hoyle.

1. **Charles Nielson**

OSHA government who wants to investigate and stop Hoyle enterprises (huff enemies).

1. **Red Harper**

That will not be deterred by the Hoyle family based on a sense of affection or determination or even greed for all the consequences that they bear and are willing to sin for the sake of the Hoyle family.

1. **Billy**

A poor worker at a Hoyle factory who is mentally and emotionally disabled, his hand is hit by a pipe-making fire engine where the parties from the Hoyle factory do not want to be responsible

1. **Mary Beth**

She is the wife of Chris and wants to divorce her because Merry does not want to give birth to a child because after giving birth she will give her child to Chris and expel her from home, therefore she closes her uterus.

1. **Wayne Scott**

A man is an honest lawyer and the government prosecutor cooperates with the Sayre and investigates the death of Danny. Examination of workers at the factory and want to close it and find the truth.