

**AFFECTION AND PREJUDICE IN *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*
NOVEL BY HARPER LEE (1960):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



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by:

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APPROVAL

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Accepted and Approved by the Board of Examiners
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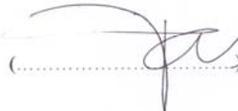
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Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat digunakan seperlunya.

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**AFFECTION AND PREJUDICE IN *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* NOVEL
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A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

The problem of the study is to reveal how major character reflects his affection and prejudice. The objective of the study is to analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic analysis.

*In conducting this study the researcher uses qualitative research. The object of the study is *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee in the 1930s in the Southern United States. The data sources are divided into two, namely primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the novel itself and the secondary data source is the other sources related to the analysis such as the author biography and also psychological books, particularly related to the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. In analyzing the data the writer employs and applies some approaches. Structural analysis approach is used to analyze the elements of the novel, namely character and characterization, plot, point of view, setting, theme and style. The psychoanalytic approach is used to analyze the structure of major character's personality. These approaches are employed in order to have the appropriate analysis and to answer the problem. The method of data collection is library research. The data technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis.*

The outcome of the study shows that the problem of the major character causes the conflict of his mental condition. It brings him into prejudice because of the struggle to find the truth about the case of client. In the end, his change of social status makes him respected by society.

Keywords: *Id, ego, superego, affection, prejudice, psychoanalytic.*

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Affection is often called love. Human beings are born with the potential to love and be loved. Fromm (1956:53) wrote in his classic art of the loving that love of oneself is part of being able to love others: “Love of others and love of ourselves are not alternative on the contrary an attitude of love toward themselves will be found in all those who are capable of loving others.”

Love generally includes an emotion of intense attraction to other person, a place, or thing, and may also include the aspect of caring for or finding identification with those objects, including self love. Love can be described an intense feeling of affection an emotional or an emotional state. In ordinary use, it usually refers to interpersonal love usually felt by a person. For another person, love is commonly considered impossible to describe. Love is essentially an abstract concept, easier to experience than to explain.

Psychology sees love as more of a social and cultural phenomenon. Famous psychologist Strenberg explains that love has three different components. Intimacy is two people that can share secrets and various details of their personal life. Intimacy is usually shown in friendships and romantic love affairs. Commitment, on the other hand, is the expectation that the relationship is going to last forever and common form of love is simply sex or passion. Passionate love is shown in infatuation love as well as romantic love. This is probably elements of truth in both views certainly live is influenced by hormones and how people think and behave in love is influenced by ones conceptions of love.

Love deals with human psychological life and it has a tight relation with literary wok. According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 90), the processes of the author’s creation are legitimate object of the psychologist investigative curiosity. They classify the poets according to psychological and psychological types, they describe their mental ills: they may even

explore his subconscious mind. The evidence of the psychologist may come from unliterary documents or it is drawn from the work itself. Psychological are also helpful for us to observe the emotion of each character and their behavior psychology, individual psychology, humanistic psychology, social psychology or psychoanalysis.

Love is one of psychoanalytic principles is part of psychology study. One of the best known figures of psychology is Sigmund Freud, an Austrian physician. Freud was the father of psychoanalytic theory in the early 1900s. to describe the structure of personality, Freud in (Feist, 1985: 25) develop a comprehensive theory in which he said personality consisted of three separated but interesting parts; id, ego, and superego. Psychological approaches are very helpful for us to observe this novel, especially psychoanalytic approach. It can be used if we want or know the character's personality, such as the emotion of each character and also their behavior.

Harper Lee is an American author known for her 1961 Pulitzer Prize winning novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* and has become a classic of modern American literature. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is primarily a novel about growing up under extraordinary circumstances in the 1930s in the Southern United States. The story covers a span of three years, during which the main characters undergo significant changes. Scout Finch lives with her brother Jem and their father Atticus in the fictitious town of Maycomb, Alabama. Maycomb is a small, close-knit town, and every family has its social station depending on where they live, who their parents are, and how long their ancestors have lived in Maycomb.

Based on psychological factor, the researcher analyzes the novel by using a psychoanalytic approach presented by Sigmund Freud that has three major structure of personality; the id, the ego, and the superego. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is very interesting to be analyzed further. Finally the researcher is extremely inspired to expose the struggle to find the truth, by giving the title of this research paper. **“Affection and Prejudice in *To Kill***

***a Mockingbird* Novel by Harper Lee (1960): a Psychoanalytic Approach”.**

2. Previous Study

To Kill a Mockingbirds novel has not been analyzed in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and all around of Surakarta region. The writer has researched through local and digital library in found none of it. Thus, this study is first ever conducted at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

3. Problem Statement

The problem of research is “how are the affection and prejudice reflected in Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel?”

4. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing affection and prejudice of the characters in Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel based on a psychoanalytic approach.

5. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is the following:

- a. To analyze the novel based on its structural elements by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and themes.
- b. To analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic approach.

6. Benefit of the Study

Here, the benefit of the study is divided into two, namely theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

a. Theoretical Benefit :

This study is expected to contribute to the development of the larger body of knowledge, particularly literary studies on Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

b. Practical Benefit :

To enrich literary study, particularly among the students at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

B. Underlying Theory

1. Notion of Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is the branch of psychological studies that has fundamental assumption. According to Freud (in Feist, 1985:21), the fundamental assumption of psychoanalysis is the mental life is divided into two levels; the conscious and the unconscious, the unconscious in term has two different levels, the conscious proper and the preconscious (Feist, 1985:21). The basic assumption of Freud's theory is that much of our behavior stems from processes that are unconscious (Atkinson & friends, 1981: 10). However it is Freud who gives the concept of an unconscious life as an empirical status (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 87). Especially he proposed that the unconscious must not be concerned a hypothetical abstraction but as reality which can be demonstrated and thus proved Freud believes that the most significant aspect of human (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 87).

In this theory Freud divides person's mental life into three parts: the conscious, preconscious and the unconscious (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 87).

a. Conscious

Conscious is a small part of the mind includes everything we are aware of in the given moment (Burger, 1986:56). According to Hjelle and Ziegler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 87), consciousness plays relatively have the minor role in psychoanalytic theory. It is only a level of the mental life that is directly available to us. Moreover Freud (in Feist, 1985; 23) says ideas can reach consciousness from two different directions. The first is from the perceptual unconscious system and the second is from the mental structure (Feist, 1985: 23).

b. Preconscious

Preconscious is part of the unconscious, which holds memories that the conscious need in order to perform its function (Burger, 1986: 56). According to Freud (in Feist, 1985:25) the preconscious level

contains all those mental elements, which are not conscious but can become so quite readily. The contents of the preconscious come from two sources namely the conscious perception and the unconscious (Feist, 1985: 23).

c. Unconscious

Unconscious is the deepest and major stratum of the human mind, it is the storehouse for primitive instinctual drives plus emotions and memories that are so threatening to the conscious mind that they have been repressed (Hjelle and Ziegar, 1992:87). According to Freud (in Feist, 1985: 25) unconscious processes play an important role in determining processes play an important role in determining behavior, it is believed that they exert an extensive influence on one's world, feelings, thoughts and action.

2. Structure of Personality

According to Freud in Hall and Lindzey, the personality consists of three major systems: the *id*, the *ego* and the *superego* (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 33). These systems have their own function (Newman, 1983: 12). According to Freud (in Pervin, 1984: 76) structural model for psychoanalysis defined by the concept of *id*, *ego* and *superego*.

Freud (in Moesono, 2003: 30) state that *id* represents to the biological substratum of humans, the source of all drives energy. It operates according to pleasure principle (Pervin, 1985: 76). Further Pervin states that *superego* which represents to the moral branch of our functioning, containing the ideas we strive for a punishment we expect when we have gone against our ethical code (Pervin, 1984:76). Whereas the *superego* operates according to morality principle the *ego* operates according to the reality satisfy the *id* impulse (Feist, 1985: 57).

To get better understanding of theory, the writer is going to present one by one.

a. *Id*

Freud (in Suryabrata, 2002: 125). *Id* represents the biological substratum of humans, the source of all drive energy (Pervin, 1984: 76). Hall and Lindzey define *id* works according to pleasure principle.

The *id* operates based on pleasure principle that tries to obtain pleasure and avoid pain. According to the *id*, pleasure means a state of laziness or of low energy levels and pain is the tension that is brought by excitation or increase in energy when stimuli make tension, the *id* tries to reduce the tension and to return it to a low energy level (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 33).

According to Hall and Lindzey the aim of the *id* is “carrying the energy through two processes at its command, reflex action is inborn and automatic reaction. Human recognizes this only by doing reflex actions such as inhaling, coughing or sneezing. Primary process is an infantile type of mental activity that cannot distinguish between image and reality (Suryabrata, 2002: 125).

b. *Ego*

The *ego*, or *I*, is the region of the mind in contact with reality. It grows out of the *id* during infancy and, throughout a person’s lifetime; it remains the extension of the *id* which has communication with the external world. The *ego* is governed by the reality principle, which is tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the *id* (Feist, 1985: 25).

The *ego* is said to obey the reality principle, which requires that action be delayed until the *ego* can determine whether something has existence in objective reality. Thus the *ego* temporarily suspends the pleasure principle, then the secondary process-realistic thinking-delays action until it finds a need-satisfying object, and then tests the plan to see if it works (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 34).

Freud (Burger: 57) states that human behavior is motivated by the instinct and directed toward tension reduction. Freud explains that, “very young children might be allowed” to grab food off their parent plate, and may be watched carefully enough so that they not found hot or sharp object that might harm them.

c. *Superego*

The *superego* is the internal representative or the traditional values and evaluative norms. Freud (Hall and Lindzey: 1985:35) states that the *superego* represents societies and is particularly the parents as values and standards. “*Superego* as the principle of morality consists of some values and evaluated norms”. The *superego* forwards to ideal world and perfection than pleasure. The *superego* thus places more restrictions or what on individual can and cannot do (Asimov, 1983: 145)

Freud (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 43) states “Superego is the internal representative of the traditional values and evaluative norms. Superego represents the ideal world rather than pleasure or the real world it tries to reach perfection rather than pleasure”. The superego does not merely punish the individual for moral violations.

According to Freud (Burger, 1986: 57), “superego also provides the ideals the ego uses to determine if a behavior is virtuous and therefore worthy of praise. Because of poor – rearing practices, some children fail to fully develop the superego. In other individuals, the superego can become too powerful, or: super moral” and burden the *ego* with impossible standard of perfection”.

3. Theory of the Issue

a. Affection

Affection is often called love. Human beings are born with the potential to love and be loved. Fromm (1956: 53) wrote in his classic art of the loving that love of oneself is part of being able to love others: “Love of others and love of ourselves are not alternative on the

contrary an attitude of love toward themselves will be found in all those who are capable of loving others.”

b. Prejudice

According to Allport, (1979: 6) prejudice is making a decision before becoming aware of the relevant facts of a case. In recent times, the word has come to be most often used to refer to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people or a person because of gender, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality or other personal characteristics. In this case it refers to a positive or negative evaluation of another person based on their group membership. Prejudice is a "feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on, actual experience.

4. Structural Elements of the Novel

a. Character and Characterization

Authors create a novel as if they brought the reality in a written form. It is impossible for them to tell it without the persons who take part in their story called the character. Kennedy in his book (1983: 45) define it as “an imagine person who inhabits a story”. There are two kinds of character namely major character and minor character (Kennedy, 1983: 45). Major character is the most important character in the story, they still need others character to supporting them and cannot stand alone (Kennedy, 1983: 45). While minor characters are those who are less important than the major character, and they support the identification of major characters (Kennedy, 1983: 45).

b. Setting

The second element of the structure of the novel is setting. Setting is the place of events or incidents. It refers to the point of time and place at which the events in the story occur. In other words setting is the location, historical, period and social surrounding in which the

action in the story develops (Kennedy, 1983: 25). The setting of the story, both setting of place and setting of time, really color the story.

c. Plot

Plot is the happening as they are selected and arranged by the author (Barnet, 1975:13). According to Kennedy plot is not simply the events recounted in the story but the author arrangement of those events according to their causal relationship (Kennedy, 1966: 14).

d. Point of View

Point of view is the position from which an experience is seen or simply as the way of the author telling the story (Kennedy, 1983: 20). Kennedy divided point of view in two kinds there are participants (first person) and non participants (third person) (Kennedy, 1983: 19). At first person means that the author appears as character in the story which is as major or minor character. Meanwhile the third person is means that the author does not appear as a character in the story (Kennedy, 1983: 19).

e. Style

Style is an important point for the author. Style refers to the individual traits or characteristics of piece of writing. To the authors style is the choice and arrangement of words into sentences (Kennedy, 1983: 75). The author's style can be seen from those words. So the main concern is the language used by the author in delivering the ideas or the theme in literary work (Kennedy, 1983: 75).

f. Theme

Theme is general control idea of the story. Theme is the meaning or the point of the story (Kennedy, 1983: 103). A literary works must have a message for the readers. The authors create to control the idea of the story. A comprehensively understanding is needed to build a theme.

C. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In writing the study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983: 3) affirms that qualitative research is research which result in the descriptive data in the form observed people or behaviors. Then, the steps of conducting this qualitative study is (1) determining the type of the study (2) determining the object of the study (3) determining the data and data source (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining the technique of the data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. In this research, the writer is going to analyze it by using psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source :

The type of the data in this study is a text that consists of words, sentences, and paragraphs. Whereas the data sources in this study are the primary data source and the secondary data source.

a. Primary Data :

The primary data source of the study is the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.

b. Secondary Data :

The secondary data includes books and several references, which are related with the primary data such as the biography of the author, website about the novel and others that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The techniques of the data collection as follows:

- a. Reading the novel comprehensively.
- b. Marking the important points of the novel.
- c. Identifying the topic of the novel.

- d. Taking notes on the points related to the analysis, including the structural elements of the novel, such as major characters, setting, plot, etc.
- e. Analyzing the data of the research.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of the data analysis used in this study is descriptive analysis. Descriptive means that the writer interprets the text and content related to the psychological condition of the major character.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion.

1. Conclusion

After analyzing the whole part of the novel and also the data dealing with Atticus Finch's structure personality, the researcher concludes that *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a novel that reflects the author's idea and intention. Harper Lee intends to say that we could never understand someone until we see everything from his perspective, to infiltrate behind the skin and to live his way. Someone must be able to handle this situation because it will help him or her overcome the consideration of love and affection in life.

In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the author creates a character named Atticus Finch, a nice and good person who is trapped in the case a black man name's Tom Robinson. He prefers to keep silent because he wants to know the truth of the problem. Harper Lee describes Atticus as a lawyer who does not let his client be punished before the truth is revealed in court. Then the trial court is conducted and Atticus provides impressive evidence that the wounds on the Mayella face his father's deeds. Because of Mr. Ewell does not receive he was vowed to revenge. And finally he attacks Jem and Scout when they are back from Halloween party. Boo Redley saves the children and takes them home. In the resolution Atticus knows that Mr. Ewell will do this revenge. He immediately contacts the doctor and be grateful to Boo Redley who has saved his son.

People sometimes have to consider the love and affection to face the problems in life. This condition is caused by the contradiction in the structural personality between *id* and *superego*. If they cannot get the appropriate solution it will cause them suffer. In this novel, Harper Lee represents this condition in the major character of Atticus Finch with his conflicts. The battle of his *id* and *superego* influences his decision to do something. His *superego* rather than his *id* dominates Ray's personality in taking decision.

2. Suggestion

This research paper is far from being perfect because of the researcher's limited knowledge and understanding on the literature. The whole analysis represents the researcher understanding of the novel based on the psychoanalytic perspective. In the future the other researchers may use different approach to analyze this novel deeply.

To the reader who is interested in this novel or to the writer of the novel, researcher will suggest to research using sociological approach, because there is difference of the social status and also the culture background that is reflected in this novel. Finally the researcher hopes that this novel will be useful for the reader in the future.

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