EFFORT OF MINKE TO GET HIS RIGHT
REFLECTED IN “THIS EARTH OF MANKIND” (1975):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The major issue of this study is the effort of Minke to get his right reflected in This Earth of Mankind novel (1975). The objective of this study is to describe This Earth of Mankind novel based on structural elements of novel and to analyze effort of Minke to get his right reflected in This Earth of Mankind novel (1975) on the novel based on An Individual Psychological Approach.

The researcher uses two data sources. The primary data source is This Earth of Mankind (1975) novel of Pramoedya Ananta Toer published by Lentera Dipantara. The secondary data is taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such as books, website, journal or any information related to practice effort of Minke to get his right that supported the individual psychological analysis. The data analysis method is descriptive qualitative analysis based on individual psychological approach.

The results of the study shows the effort of Minke to get his right that he must fight in his life. First, the problem comes from his family, related with his parents that wants Minke become a Bupati like his father. The second, he must solve of of his problem after he turn out from HBS. Minke studied hard until he was accepted back as student in HBS and get graduating first in Surabaya. The third, after Minke married with Annelies, the problem came from the Amsterdam District Court that the guardianship of Annelies Mellema and her future upbringing in the Netherlands. Minke tried to fight the court, everything he tried. And the end he must accepted if Annelies must go on Netherlands. Although, Minke still trying following Annelies to Netherlands.

Keywords: Individual psychological, This Earth of Mankind, Effort.
A. Introduction

1. Background of the study

   Human life can not be separated from the name of the effort. What we do every day is an attempt to achieve a goal. What we do every day is an attempt to achieve a goal and the achievement of the objectives according to how much our efforts to achieve it. But, sometimes the effort in achieving something that we're going will not always be achieved. It may be due to certain factors that become barriers. At least, there have been efforts to achieve it.

   One's life journey is different between one person and another. Someone there is started his journey from bitter to be successful, there is also the experience of life is started from good but in the end became difficult because of certain factors. It can tell others or share information due to experience or learning for others. But, every human being would want to live happily.

   Every human being has a right to life. Both the right of life, choose of religion, freedom of expression, the right to seek happiness and others. When a person is in the oppressed condition, he will try to get independence. Because happiness is a human right. But, in reality we still often see the weak in an oppressed to get right.

   Pramoedya Ananta Toer (born in Blora, Central Java, February 6, 1925 - died in Jakarta, 30 April 2006 at the age of 81 years), is widely regarded as one of the prolific authors in the history of Indonesian
literature. Pramoedya has produced more than 50 works and translated into more than 41 foreign languages.

He is active in writing until his death, although his health has declined due to advanced age and his penchant for smoking. On January 12, 2006, he is said to have two weeks lying ill at his home in Bojong Gede, Bogor, and is being treated in hospital. According to reports, Pramoedya suffered from diabetes, shortness of breath and his heart weakened.

On February 6, 2006 at the Little Theatre Taman Ismail Marzuki there was a special exhibition of the works of Pramoedya's book cover. The exhibition is the gift for Pramoedya 81st birthday. The exhibition that is themed Pram, Books and Young Generation presents the covers of the books ever published in foreign countries. There are about 200 books that have been translated into various languages of the world.

2. The literature review

There are some reviews about this novel in website, in 2009, Auliana Sofi, had a research paper about this novel entitled *Eksistensi Perempuan dalam Pramoedya Ananta Toer*. The main point of her research paper is Eksistensi Perempuan, and analyze the novel based on Feminism approach.

Then, the second reviews written by Winiarum, Fatonah, in 2010 entitled *Diskriminasi Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Novel Bumi Manusia Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer (Analisis Sosiologi Sastra)*, The main
point of her research paper is analyzing social and cultural conditions underlying the occurrence of discrimination, forms of discrimination and impacts caused by the discrimination of women based on the novel “Bumi Manusia”.

3. Problem Statement

The problem statement is “How is effort of Minke reflected in This earth of Mankind novel (1975); directed by Pramoedya Ananta Toer?”

4. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is the researcher focuses the research in analyzing effort of Minke reflected in This earth of Mankind novel (1975); directed by Pramoedya Ananta Toer based on an individual psychological approach.

5. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to analyze effort of Minke to get his right reflected in This Earth of Mankind novel (1975) on the novel based on psychological approach.

6. Benefit of the study

The result of this study is expected to be able to give information and contribution to the development of the knowledge, an academic reference by other researchers to conduct further research and particularly the literary studies on This Earth of Mankind.
7. Underlying Theory

A. Notion of Individual Psychological Approach

Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical system that determine his unique adjustment to his environment (Allport, 1937: 48). Individual psychology is a science which studies human being as essentially a social creature, developed a theory in which the need superiority and the need to relate to others were primary (Hall and Lindzey, 1970: 143).

B. Basic Assumption of Individual Psychology

1. Inferiority Feeling

The inferiority feeling is “considered as a challenge to strive for the compensation of inferiority until psychological. Equilibrium is attained” (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 147). Based on the assumption, inferiority means feeling of reason. Weak physical or mental based on subjectively feeling. So it is manifestation of individual consciousness right to a condition. Usually, inferiority feeling of person is used to try to compensate for weakness with powerful, to get successful.
2. **Striving for Superiority**

Each individual in the life wants to be better in life. Even, someone always wants to be more superiority, whether it is true or false. Nonetheless, every person has only one final goal to improve language. It culture tells us nothing about how we, as individual attempt to attain this goal (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 149).

3. **Creative Self**

(Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992:150) maintained that “the style of life shaped by the person’s creative power. In other word, each person is empowered with the freedom to create that “this creative power is responsible fo the final goal, determines the method of striving for the goal and contributes to be development of social interest”.

4. **Social Interest**

Adler, (in Ryckman, 1985: 96) defines “social interest is as a striving for a form of community which must be thought of as everlasting, as it could be thought of if mankind had reached the goal of perfection”.

5. **Fictional Finalism**

Fictional Finalism is person’s image the goal of his oe her striving. It is a subjective experience rather than objective
reality. It gives direction to the individual’s striving (Adler in Cloninger, 2009: 103)

6. **Style of Life**

Style of Life includes not only the person’s goal, but also self-concept, feelings toward others, and attitude toward the world. It is the product of the interaction of heredity, environment, and goal of success, social interest, and creative power (Feist, 1985: 74).

Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 146) maintained four types of life style attitudes:

1.) **The Rulling Type**

In this type, peoplepossess a dominating attitude toward the manner.

2.) **The Getting Type**

The Getting type is individual with the altitude relate to the outside world in a manner, depending on the others to satisfy most of their needs.

3.) **The Avoiding Type**

The Avoiding type is the people who try to escape from life problems and take part in not much socially constructive activity.
4.) The Socially Useful Type

Person with this type expresses a genuine concern for and communion with other people. The person realizes that solving three major tasks (work, friendship, and love) requires cooperation, personal courage, and a willingness to contribute to the welfare of others.

B. Research Method

1. Types of the study

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Bogdan and Taylor stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and behavior of the observed. The data sources are library and literary data.

2. Object of The Study

The object of the study is This *Earth of Mankind* novel written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer was first publish in 1975 by Lentera Dipantara.

3. Types of The Data and The Data Source

There are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data, as follows:

a. Primary Data

The primary data source is *This Earth of Mankind* (1975) novel of Pramoedya Ananta Toer published by Lentera
Dipantara. The data are taken from the dialogue, character’s description, plot and all of the statements related to the problems.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data source are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such as books, website, journal that related with *This Earth of Mankind*.

4. **Technique of The Data Collection**

a. Reading the novel *This Earth of Mankind* many times.

b. Identifying the problem and to find the data. Therefore, research problem and objective of the study can be drawn.

c. Collecting some supporting data from other references related to the topic. Therefore, the problems appearing will be able to be answered completely.

d. Looking for and selecting the correlation data and theory using structural analysis.

e. Drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter.

5. **Technique of the Data Analysis**

The technique of the data analysis that is used is descriptive. The writer makes some interpretations of the novel dealing with the character from the major character which researcher wants to analyze using individual psychological approach.
C. Research Finding

1. Individual Psychological Analysis

   a. Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

      Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 142) suggests that the process of compensate also occurs in the psychological sphere: that people often strive to compensate not only for organ inferiorities but also for subjective feelings of inferiority, those arise from uniquely felt psychological or social disabilities. Sometimes, inferiority feeling is needed in interaction with other people to avoid vanity. But sometimes, it is not needed in interactions that are not demeaned others.

      The first inferiority feeling of Minke when he visited nyai’s house in Wonokromo. After Minke in nyai’s house, Nyai consider Minke is the son of a Bupati because Minke is HBS student. Although Minke is the son of the Bupati in Surabaya, but he do not admit it.

      The second inferiorty feeling is when Robert Mellema invited Minke to his room. Robert Mellema consider Minke will be a bupati because Robert Suurhof said.

   b. Striving for Superiority

      Each individual in the life wants to be better in life. Even, someone always wants to be more superiority, whether it is true or false. Nonetheless, every person has only one final goal to improve
language. It culture tells us nothing about how we, as individual attempt to attain this goal (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 149).

The striving for superiority of Minke when in the pendopo to meet his father he must walk on his knees. He want in the future his generation not like it. He argued if culture in the java made the future not forwad. The second striving of Minke when he wrapped in the court become a witness based Herman Mellema death and his relations with Annelies Mellema, Minke turn out from his school from the director school. Whereas three month again he must face final test. After Minke turn out from his school, Minke do not hopeless. He write article about the issue of Pures, indos and Natives was published, the director wanted to see he. And then Minke accepted back as student. When Minke accepted back as a student, he tried study hard to face a final test. He want get good value. From his study hard, Minke finally get a good score in his school. The next striving of Minke after he get graduating first in Surabaya especially in HBS, Minke will get married with Annelies. But his striving is difficult because after Minke and Annelies married, the Amsterdam District Court resolve Ir. Maurits Mellema guardian over Miss Annelies Mellema. So, over the guardianship of Annelies Mellema and her future upbringing in the Netherlands. From the resolve, Minke still try against will fight with Nyai Ontosoroh. Besides that, Minke also
write a letter to Herbert de la Croix to required help from his problem. After Minke sent a letter to Herbert, he get a new advocat to against the court from recommendation Mr. Herbert. The advocat could not help Minke and Nyai in the court until finish. But, Minke not hopeless. With all the ability, he wrote an article about the decision of the court. Finally, although it must receive the decision Annelies must to Netherland, Minke still trying following Annelies to Netherland.

c. Creative Self

“The creative self gives meaning to life; it creates to goal as well as the meaning to the goal. The creative self id the active principle of human life, and it is not unlike the order concept of soul” (Hall and Lindzey, 1970: 127). Creative self can be an actions of a person to create meaningful goals. This comes from oneself to face the obstacles that occur. Creative self is a prime mover in getting a goal.

The first creative self of Minke when he face his father in pendopo, his father will celebrating his appointment as a Bupati, but Minke do not care about it.
The second creative self also when his mother want Minke become a *Bupati* like his father. But, Minke rejected if he want to be a free human being.

d. Social Interest

Human being are not alone in her life. Human being need other people in life to socialize with other. ” ...we humans are social creatures – that we must consider our relationship to other and to the larger socio cultural context in which we live if we are to fully understand ourselves (Adler in Hjelle, 1992: 147).

The social interest of Minke is he a good person, although he is a HBS student, son of a *Bupati*, but he never feel arrogant with the other people. Actually he made a good relationship with Jean Marais. His friendship.

A good social interest of Minke when he like help Jean to sell his painting to get money for his life and his daughter.

e. Fictional Finalism

Adler (in Ryckman, 1985: 98) states that people create ideas that guide their behavior and conclude that no one’s various striving can occur without that perception of goals. Adler’s concept of fictional finalism is the idea that human behavior is directed toward a future goal of its own making. Adler (in Hjelle and
Ziegler, 1992: 153) theories that our ultimate goals that can neither be tested nor confirmed against reality

The first fictional Finalism occur when Minke hopes his writing can become a support tool in white court.

The second Fictional Finalism of Minke occur when he get a telegram from Miriam and Herbert. The content of the telegram tells him to pick up the jurist in a station. The telegram makes Minke relieved because there is one’s still can help him.

f. **Style of Life**

Style of Life includes not only the person’s goal, but also self-concept, feelings toward others, and attitude toward the world. It is the product of the interaction of heredity, environment, and goal of success, social interest, and creative power (Feist, 1985: 74).

Minke reflects the personality of person who likes work hard. He tried to get money for his striving self. When Nyai Ontosoroh ask Minke what his business. Minke is the kind of person who likes to work hard.

g. **Structural Element Analysis**

The elements are characters and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, style, and theme.
1. Character and Characterization

a. Major Character

1) Minke

Minke is one of the indigenous who schooled in HBS which could get European descent only at that time. He was good in writing.

Minke is a protagonist who revolted Javanese culture that made him was subject to official.

2) Nyai Ontosoroh

Nyai Ontosoroh was also a protagonist. She was a good mother. She looked well groomed and maintained as described by Minke.

“And soon after, there emerged a Native woman, wearing a kain, a white blouse embellished with expensive lace, perhaps made in Narden as we had been told about E.L.S. She had on black velvet slippers embroidered with silver thread. Her near attire, her clear face, her motherly smile, and her very simple adornments made a deep impression on me. (Toer: 15)

Nyai Ontosoroh was looked educated.

“And I couldn’t say sh as ignorant. Her Dutch was fluent, and polite: her attitude towards her daughter was refined, and wise, and open, not like that of Native mothers; her behavior didn’t differ from that of educated European women. (Toer: 18)
3) **Annelies Mellema**

Annelies in this novel was described as a beautiful woman. Annelies including the main character because most of the stories in this novel tells of her. She was a protagonist.

### b. Minor Characters

1) **Robert Mellema**

Robert Mellema is an antagonist. he does not like the natives except if he gets any facility.

2) **Robert Suurhof**

Robert Suurhof is an antagonist. he did not like Minke. He challenges Minke to get Annelies.

3) **Herman Mellema**

Herman Mellema appeared several times on the most little story. His physical picture was like in quotation.

“Then the European mam emerged-tall, big, fat too fat. His clothes ere rumpled and his hair in a mess, who knows if really white or grey.(Toer: 33)

4) **Magda Peters**

Magda Peters is a protagonist. She is a Dutch Language and Literature. She still hadn’t taken a husband. And when he taught classes, students were quiet and pay attention of her.

5) **Jean Marais**

Jean Marais is an artist. He belongs to the protagonist category. is a neighbor of Minke.
6) Darsam

Darsam is an Madurese. He is a protagonist which comply with the employer (Nyai Ontosoroh).

2. Setting
   a. Setting of Place

   Firstly, the story of novel *This Earth of Mankind* took place in Surabaya, East java, Indonesia. Firstly, The setting of place of this novel is in boarding of Minke Kranggan. Here, Minke is stayed.

   Secondly, The story of *This Earth of Mankind* novel took place in *Wonokromo*. A wooden loft house, the house has a spacious yard with the words: “Boerderij Buitenzorg”. It was Herman Mellema or Nyai Ontosoroh house.

   Thirdly, story of novel *This Earth of Mankind* take pace in H.B.S school Surabaya. It was school for European.

   Lastly, the story take place in Blora. The place which Minke born. When Minke Called by *Bupati* who is his father. “So, I’m being brought before he Bupati of B.! What’s it all about?..(Toer: 105)
b. Setting of Time

The setting of time does not mention by the writer clearly. But we can know the setting of time the story based on few quotation that this story occur at age after the Dutch government.

“7 September 1898. Legi Friday. This was in Indies. Over there in Holland: 6 September 1989. Kliwon Thursday”. (Toer: 6)

“An H.B.S student, Mama.” (Toer: 15)

Based on quotation above we can know that H.B.S school occur at Indies-Holland government. So, we can conclude this story occur in 1816-1942.

3. Plot

a. Exposition

Exposition or beginning relates to the introduction of the story, introducing to the main character and the author also introduces when and where the incidents occur and basic line of conflict (Kennedy, 1983: 8).

The beginning of This Earth of Mankind novel tells about Minke. Minke described as a child of nobility. He was a student in H.B.S. Surabaya.

b. Rising action or Complication

Minke encounter problems when dealing with various socio-cultural problems and politics that brought him into the
struggle. It starts when Suurhof invites him to Boerderij Buitenzorg in Wonokromo. Here, Minke meets Annelies, Nyai Ontosoroh, Robert Mellema and Herman Mallema. Firstly, the company led by Herman Mellema. But later led by his mistress Nyai Ontosoroh whose the real name Sanikem. Sanikem sold by his parents to Herman Mellema for a desired position and earn money.

Nyai Ontosoroh who is regarded as the mistress was different from the common prejudices. She was so humble and wise. Her ethics, behavior, ability in writing, speaking in Malay, and Nyai’s Dutch, really opened Minke’s eyes about the big mistake that developed in society.

Minke love Annelies Mellema. Because his mother, Annelies not grow independently, both physically and psychologically. According to doctors Martinet, his mother was influential in the development Annelies’s psychic.

His father and mother hope Minke can be government officials, but Minke won’t it. He wants to be a free human being who is inspired by French Revolution.

Schools and the public know that Minke stay in Nyai’s home. He was expelled from school. The above considerations Magda Peters, Minke not expelled from school. Minke continued his studies until graduation. After graduating from H.B.S., he soon marries Annelies.
c. Climax

Minke face political problems and romance. When Annelies fell ill, Maurits Mellema apply to the Court to take all the treasures his late father in Wonokromo.

Bravery, courage, and confidence is the capital Minke and Nyai against Maurits at trial. Although, they know that they will lose, they still fight.

As if the law does not recognize Native rights. Minke was not recognized as Annelies husband, despite having married Islamically legitimate.

d. Resolution

Finally, according to the court decision, Annelies went to the Netherlands to settle the case without Minke and Nyai.

4. Point of View

Point of view is the identification of the narrator of the story, describing any part she plays in the events and any limit placed upon her knowledge. (Kennedy: 1983: 18)

Point of view refers to the interests, attitudes, and a belief associated with a character’s group’s particular perspective (Douglass and Hamden, 1996: 31).
The point of view This Earth of Manking novel coming from the author, Minke. Minke is the first participant. It can be seen from the novel that the author introduces hisself as a character on the novel.

5. Theme

According to Kennedy (1983:103), he defines “Theme as the central ideas of the story, it is the author’s purposes in writing the story”.

Kennedy states that the theme of a story as whether general idea or insight the center story reveals. A theme needs to be a moral or a message, it may be what the happenings add up top, what the story is about (Kennedy, 1983: 103).

The theme of This Earth of Mankind novel is suffering of Native in the colonial period. Actually, everyone has right to hisself,

D. Conclusion

Based on the Individual Psychological approach above, the researcher analyze the novel because the major character in the novel itself has a strong character in that novel. It consist of inferiority feeling, striving for superiority, creative self, social interest, fictionla finalism, and style of life.

The effort of Minke to get his right is he must fight in his life. First, the problem comes from his family, related with his parents wants Minke become a Bupati like his father. The second, he must solve of of his problem after he turn out from HBS. Minke study hard until he
accepted back as student in HBS and get graduating first in Surabaya.

The third, after Minke married with Annelies, the problem comes from the Amsterdam District Court that the guardianship of Annelies Mellema and her future upbringing in the Netherlands. Minke tried to fight the court, everything he tried. And the end he must accepted if Annelies must go on Netherlands. Although, Minke still trying following Annelies to Netherlands.

In *This Earth of Mankind* novel, the researcher suggests that to invite the other researcher to analyze this novel using different approach and can be used as reference to the other researcher. The writer analyzes it by using Individual Psychological Approach because the major characters who has strong character in this novel and interesting to be analyzed.
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