

**DAISY'S STRUGGLE AGAINST EUROPEAN  
TRADITION IN HENRY JAMES *DAISY MILLER*:  
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



**RESEARCH PAPER**

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**by**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

Psychology is an art and a science, psychology can be considered as both a science and art. As a science, psychology needs to deal with a body of systematized knowledge pertaining to the individuals. Individuals trained in the field of psychology constantly are conducting experiments and studying human behavior in all of its aspects for the purpose of gaining more scientific knowledge in this field (Crow and Crow, 1975: 3).

Psychology is no essay matter because of both the wide scope of its concerns and the philosophical differences among its practitioners. But if we ask psychologists to define the word, the chances are good that we will be told something like: “Psychology is the science of human and animal behavior; it includes the application this science to human problems”. (Morgan et. al. 1986: 4). Other definition of psychology are: first, it suggests that psychology is a science, a set of procedures for systematically observing facts about behavior and organizing the facts into generalizations about why humans and other animals act as they do. Second, it stresses that psychology is a means of promoting human welfare, a body of information that can be applied to solve a variety of human problems (Wortman and Loftus, 1988: 3).

According to Wortman and Loftus, psychology is the science of human and animal behavior; it includes the application of this science to human

problems. It means that psychologists, like other scientists, adopt a special approach to obtaining and organizing knowledge. Psychology also learns about the function of physics of healthy people, the relation between people behavior and the other human. It comprises everything related to the feeling, thought, idea, behavior, etc. related to the psychology, every people are unique individually, with their lives. Many problems exist and could make people uncomfortable and feels anxious. Their experience can be happiness, sadness, hesitation and anxiety. Unfortunately, people are capable of solving the problem rationally, but at certain day, they cannot do it.

Literary works have a close relationship with life of human being and the problem of life actually became an initial source of any work of art. As one of literary works, novel also deals with the closeness to life. For example an author can take everything in this life as the background or the reason to write a novel. One of the life problems that became the source of the literary works is the women struggle against society.

*Daisy Miller* was first published in July 1878; it was an instant success, transforming James into an author of international standing. The novel's popularity almost certainly derived from the portrait at its center, of a naïve, overly self-confident, and rather vulgar American girl attempting to inhabit the rarified atmosphere of European high society. *Daisy Miller* is one of the classic novel written by Henry James, which is he heard a piece of gossip from a friend in Rome about a young American girl traveling with wealthy but unsophisticated mother in Europe. Unfortunately he never knew the young lady in question or

heard of her again, but he proceeded to immortalize the idea of her in *Daisy Miller*.

*Daisy Miller* novel tells about the American girls visiting in Europe for the first time in record number. However, an American manner differs greatly from European manners, and the Americans were largely of the customs of Europeans of comparable social status. Daisy miller is fresh graduate from the high society of Schenectady, New York, she neither knows nor cares about local notions of propriety and the conflict between her free-spirited foolishness and the society is at the heart of the novel.

Based on previous reasons the writer is interested to analyze the novel using psychoanalytic approach view from the frame work into her research paper entitled: **DAISY'S STRUGGLE AGAINTS EUROPEAN TRADITION IN HENRY JAMES *DAISY MILLER*: A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**, the writer takes this title because the writer is interested in Daisy's struggle against the European traditional belief.

## **B. Literature review**

In Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, the writer finds that there is one researcher that has done the research paper based on the *DAISY MILLER* novel. The previous research has been done by Fatihah Mailanawati (2001) entitled "Defense Mechanism in Henry James's *DAISY MILLER: Psychoanalytic*". Unfortunately, there is no data to describe the research paper. So the writer cannot make the comparison with the other researcher.

Then after surfing to some website on the internet, the writer finds two researchers, J J Liggera and William Wortman. The first research is entitled “She Would Have Appreciated One's Esteem" Peter Bogdanovich's *Daisy Miller*” that was done in 1981 by J J Liggera. This paper describes the Bogdanovich’s view about *Daisy Miller* film. J J Liggera analyzes the Bogdanovich’s view about Daisy Miller character that Daisy Miller is the stubborn woman but came to bad-end because she did her habitual when she lived in America that against with Europe culture. Bogdanovich creates Daisy Miller character become the character that appreciates one of Daisy Miller esteem in foreign culture (Europe). Daisy Miller esteem that shows in Bogdanovich film is not much to talk but the snobbish circle of transplanted Americans people live in Europe.

The second research is entitled “The Interminable Dramatic Daisy Miller” that was done in 2007 by William Wortman. This paper describes There are eleven different dramatizations of “Daisy Miller” for stage, film, radio, and television from 1932 through 2005:

1. Corcoran, George Eustis. *Daisy Miller*. Harvard Theatre Collection,
2. Allen, Mary Hope. Adapt. “Daisy Miller.” BBC Radio. 21 Nov. 1937.
3. Ross, Clarice A. Adapt. “Daisy Miller.” *NBC Theater*. 17 Jan. 1951.
4. Greene, Bertram. *The Summer of Daisy Miller*. Phoenix Theatre, New York, NY. 27 May–9 June 1963.
5. Bogdanovich, Peter, dir. and screenplay. *Daisy Miller*. Paramount, 1974. DVD.
6. Feely, Terence. Adapt. “Daisy.” *Affairs of the Heart*. London Weekend Television. 6 Apr. 1975.

7. Wicker, Patricia. "Jamesian Women: A Readers Theatre Adaptation from Selected Novels of Henry James.
8. Leitch, Maurice, prod. *Daisy Miller*. BBC Radio 4. 29 Aug.–1 Sept.1978.
9. Krausnick, Dennis. Adapt. *Daisy Miller*. Shakespeare and Company.
10. Bryden, Bill. Adapt. *Daisy Miller*. BBC Radio 4. 1 Apr. 2000.
11. Keeler, Dawn. Adapt. *Daisy Miller*. Malvern Theatres, Malvern, Eng. 30 Aug.–3 Sept. 2005, with at least eight additional productions in other cities throughout the fall.

William Wortman finds eleven different dramas based on *Daisy Miller* novel. Although this novel played, other adopter made drama or film based on the novel. It means that *Daisy Miller's drama* Interminable or endless.

Concerning with the researches that have over been conducted by Fatihah Mailanawati, J J Liggera and William Wortman the writer will put different theory to analyze *Daisy Miller* novel. In this research, the writer wants to analyze Daisy's struggle against European tradition reflected in Henry James's *Daisy Miller* use psychology theory.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Concerning the ideas which have been explained in the previous background of the study, the problem statement is how Daisy's struggle against European tradition reflected in Henry James's *Daisy Miller*?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

To analyze Daisy's struggle against European tradition based on psychoanalytic approach.

### **E. Limitation of the Study**

The writer focuses on Daisy Miller as a major character in her struggle against European tradition using psychoanalytic approach.

### **F. Benefit of the Study**

1. Theoretical benefit: to give a contribution and information to the body of knowledge particularly the literary studies on Henry James in Daisy Miller novel
2. Practical benefit: to enrich the writer's and the reader's knowledge and experience dealing with psychoanalytic approach.

### **G. Research Method**

To analyze the data found in this novel, the writer uses the qualitative method in this study:

#### **1. Object of the Study**

The researcher takes Henry James's entitled *Daisy Miller* published in 1878 by the Penguin Popular Classics as the object of the study.

#### **2. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

Type of data of the study is literary taken from two data sources:

##### **a. Primary data source**

The primary data source are taken from the novel of Henry James entitled *Daisy Miller* published in 1878.

##### **b. Secondary data source**

The secondary data sources are film and books related to the study.

### **3. Type of Research**

The writer uses descriptive qualitative type. The research object in this study is Henry James's entitled *Daisy Miller*.

### **4. Technique of the Data Collection**

The technique of data collection data in this study is library research. The data from both primary and secondary sources are collected in the document as evidence. The methods of collecting data are as follows:

- a. The data are taken by reading the novel of Daisy Miller in order to understand the novel
- b. Reading some related references to observe the theory, data and information in library

### **5. Technique of the Data Analysis**

In this method, the writer will employ the descriptive analysis on Daisy's struggle against European tradition; then the structural analysis of the novel; and finally the psychoanalytic approach analyzing the literary work.

## **H. Paper Organization**

Paper organization of the research is as follows: chapter I is the introduction which consists of background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, technique of data analysis and paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory that consists of



psychoanalytic approach. Chapter III deals with the structural analysis and discussion of the novel. Chapter IV is psychoanalytic analysis of the novel. And chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.