THE MAIN CHARACTER'S ALTRUISM IN BURNETT'S

"A Little Princess": A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

THESIS

By

Selvi Radica Suri

151210026

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

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Nama   : Selvi Radica Suri
NPM   : 151210026
Fakultas   : Sosial dan Humaniora
Program Studi   : Sastra Inggris

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Selvi Radica Suri
151210026

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I, Selvi Radica Suri, NPM No. 151210026

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

THE MAIN CHARACTER'S ALTRUISM IN BURNETT'S "A Little Princess": A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Is the real work of myself and the thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 9 Agustus 2019

<u>Selvi Radica Suri</u>
151210026

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The thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below

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**Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN: 1001098503**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang altruisme karakter utama dalam novel "A Little Princess" oleh Frances Hodgson Burnett. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan bagaimana sang karakter utama, Sara Crewe menunjukkan altruismenya. Peneliti berfokus pada altruisme dari Sara Crewe dan hambatan yang harus dia hadapi dalam melakukan tindakan altruisme. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori altruisme dari Anna Freud. Freud menyebutkan 5 jenis altruisme, yaitu Protoaltruisme, Altruisme Generatif, Altruisme Konflik, Pseudoaltruisme dan Altruisme Psikotik sebagai bentuk dasar altruisme. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif untuk menganalisis novel dan untuk menemukan altruisme Sara. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan bahwa data diambil dari sumber tertulis dan memilih data berdasarkan rumusan masalah. Penelitian ini menggunakan teks naratif dalam menyajikan data. Peneliti menemukan 4 bentuk altruisme yang dapat diidentifikasi menjadi 3 jenis altruisme oleh Fred, konflik altruisme, protoaltruisme, dan altruisme generatif. Jenis altruisme yang paling banyak terjadi adalah altruisme generatif. Rintangannya adalah pertama,dinilai berbeda dan dibenci. Yang kedua, tidak bisa mengatakan 'tidak' dan menyembunyikan perasaan sendiri.

*Kata kunci: **altruisme; pendekatan psikologi***

ABSTRACT

This research discusses about the altruism of the main character in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The purpose of this research is to describe how the main character, Sara Crewe shows her altruism. The researcher focuses on the altruism in Sara Crewe and the obstacles that she has to face in committing the altruism. In doing this research, the researcher uses altruism theory from Anna Freud. Freud mentioned 5 types of altruism, Protoaltruism, Generative Altruism, Conflicted Altruism, Pseudoaltruism and Psychotic Altruism as the basic form of altruism. This research uses the descriptive-analysis method to analyze the novel and to find Sara's altruism. In collecting the data, the researcher uses library research that the data are taken from written source and choosing the data based on the formulation of the problem. This research uses narrative text in presenting the data.The researcher finds 4 forms of altruism that can be identified into 3 types of altruism by Fred, conflicted altruism, protoaltruism and generative altruism. The type of altruism that occurs the most is the generative altruism. The obstacles are first, being misjudged and hated and second, unable to say 'no' and hiding real feelings.

Keyword: altruism; psychological approach

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Don't be scared, it's stopping you from growing.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the people who stay around and give support during the
hardest time in my life. Especially, my beloved family.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

In delivering ideas or expressing their thoughts, people use various media. One of the media is called as literature or literary work. Literature comes in various forms, from performing act such as play to written text such as novel. The most common form of literary work is the written text. What makes the written literary work different from the other text is in literary work text there is a beauty or aesthetic sense that the author used which is supported by Klarer (2004), he stated that the definitions of literary work usually include additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "artistic" to distinguish literary works from texts in everyday use.

In order to make it easier in classifying written literary work, there are three major genres; fiction, drama and poetry. The most famous and mostly used in modern era is fiction such as novel. Novel has some elements in building the story. There are plot which is the way the story flows, characters which means the people who involved in the story, point of view or the perspective narative of the story and setting which means where and when the story happens. A novel can not be completed without all of these elements. In literary criticism, each of these elemesnts can be analyzed with certain approach.

One of thousands novels that is exist today, there is a novel called "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Burnett was a British novelist and playwright with her best-known three children's novels Little Lord Fauntleroy (1885-1886), "A Little Princess" (1905) and The Secret Garden (1911). This research chose the novel "A Little Princess" to be analyzed. It tells a story about a little girl name Sara Crewe who moved to a boarding school owned by Miss Minchin which later showed her admirable character that made her seemed to be the princess of the school. This novel has been one of the best classic English novel for children. It is an expanded short story called "Sara Crewe: or, What Happened at Miss Minchin's" which was published in St. Nicholas Magazine on December 1887.

Just like humans in real life, characters in novels also have complexity in their personalities. Character as one of the elements of a novel consists of main character and supporting character. The main character is usually the one who experiences the events that happen in the story which in this research is Sara Crewe in "A Little Princess". The way the writer sets the individualization of a character has been a main feature to set the genre of the novel. This statement is supported by Klarer (2004), he stated that the individualization of a character, however, has evolved into a main feature of the genre of the novel. In this research the researcher is going to analyze one of the complex phenomena of psychology from a character which is altruism which can be found in the main character of "A Little Princess", Sara Crewe.

People still misunderstand the act of altruism as an unwise act where someone is being used by someone else in a bad way or see altruism as the act of boasting the

one's richness or kindness. This missunderstanding usually causes the altruist to suffer. The fact is that the person who does altruism act is aware with the needs of others and tries to give what they need. The altruism act itself comes from the heart of the actor with various motives which can change anytime. An experience or an action from other people can change the altruism in someone. It can make the altruism comes out to show or become an obstacle that make the altruism dissappear or even do not make any changes even though the character has been through an awful experience. As in the novel "A Little Princess", the main character is being hated by her classmates and even her teacher because they assume her as a girl who likes to boast.

Quoted from Theories of Altruism: Systematic Review (2014), the term altruism was introduced by Auguste Comte who used altruism to describe devotion to the interests of others as an action-guiding principle. From psychological literature view altruism can be identified as donating behavior, helping behavior, rescue behavior related welfare act, sacrificing behavior and behavior related with social service. The person who exerts influence in others through altruistic act is attributed with benefactor and his action of altruism indicates his positive mental health. Stephen G. Post (2005) also stated that altrusim has a very strong connection to the feeling of love, care, symphaty and emphaty toward the person who needs it.

In this research, the researcher is intrested to analyze the altruism from the main character using the psychological approach by Sigmund and Anna Freud. It is analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach proposed by Sigmund Freud.

Psychoanalysis is the most famous theory of psychology, in which a branch of psychological study concerns with personality of human being. As quoted in the book by Klarer (2004) stated that under the influenced by Anna's father, Sigmund Freud, the psychoanalytic literary criticism expanded the study of psychological features beyond the author to cover a variety of intrinsic textual aspects.

There are some researches about altruism that have been doen before, the researcher gathered some information from previous researches which are related to this research. The first research is "Theories of Human Altruism: A Systematic Review by Svetlana Feigi, Glynn Owens and Felicity Goodyear-Smith (2014). This research has difference with previous research, that is the object used. The second research is "Social Class Reflected In Frances Hodgson Burnett's "A Little Princess" Novel (1904): A Marxist Approach" by Endah Dwi Sulistyowati (2016). This research and previous research has different with the research now, that is the object used. This research use a novel "A Little Princes", meanwhile the previous one used novel "Catatan Dari Dalam Tanah".

The data for this research are taken from the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The researcher in this research analyzes the altruism in the novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Not only the altrusit act but also the obstacles. The research uses the theory from Anna Freud and use the descriptive-analysis method. This research describes how the main character, Sara Crewe shows her action of altruism.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Refers to the background of the research above, the researcher found some problems identified such as;

1.   The altruist acts comited by the main character in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

2.   The cause of altruism in the main character in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

3.   The obstacle that the main character face in committing altruism in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

4.   The self-defense by the main character in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

5.   The Id dominant of the antagonist characters in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the limitation of this research is the altruism from the main character, Sara Crewe in Burnett's A Little Princes:

1.   The altruist acts comited by the main character in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

2.   The obstacles that the main character face in committing altruism in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1.   What are the altruist acts committed by the main character in Burnett's "A Little Princess"?

2.   What are the obstacles that the main character faced in committed altruist acts in Burnett's "A Little Princess"?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out and analyze the altruist acts comited by the main character of Burnett's "A Little Princess".

2. To identify the obstacles that the main character faced in committed altruist acts in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

1.6 Significances of the Research

In this study there are benefits, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1. Theoretically, through this research is expected to contribute to enrich the reader's insight into the analysis, especially the analysis of the altruism and the obstacles in the main character of a novel "A Little Princess" by Francess Hodgson Burnett that develops to the readers who are interested in doing the research about altruism.

2. Practically, this research is useful for other researchers in conducting research on the character of a novel, especially altruism with other literary works. This research, in particular, is expected to assist readers in learning to understand the altruism an the effects from characters in the novel.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Altruism   : the antonym of selfish which defined as selflessness which means an act of putting others before ourselves without thinking of any specific purposes. The action inludes donating behavior, helping behavior, rescue behavior related welfare act, sacrificing behavior and behavior related with social service. (Post, 2005)

Psychological Approach   : an approach in literary criticism which is used to evaluate the character psychology. It is also possible to use in analyzing character presentation in the context of the narration framework. (Klarer, 2004)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the second chapter, the researcher explains the approach and the theory used for this research. The approach is psychological approach and altruism theory by Sigmund Anna Freud. This chapter also review of the previous researches which have related to this current research. Beside those, the researcher is also going to deliver the framework of the research.

2.1   Psychological Approach

In writing a research of a literary work, there are several approaches that can be applied to analyze the literary work. One of the approaches is the psychological approach. The psychological approach in literary criticism takes the part of psychology of human like the author or also some specific characters from literary work. This approach usually used to analyze a novel which the character has specific psychological factor or motivation in doing an action. This approach also applicable to distinguish the protagonist and antagonist character in the novel.

The psychological approach started in 4th century b.c by Aristotles who defined tragedy as the combination of the pity and terror to create emotional release. In twentieth century, the austrian psychologist, Sigmund Freud came up with the famous theory of iceberg or 3 physic zone as the id, ego and superego which became the most well-known psychology theory to be applied in literature analysis. Sigmund also

stated that the psychologycal traits in children can not be analyzed that there is nothing special in children psychology. Sigmund's youngest daughter, Anna Freud proved that her father is wrong. She became a specialist in children psychology which according to her father could not be analyzed and gave big influence to the psychological approach. Anna also expanded the theory of defense and mechanism by her father and proposed the theory of basic altruism. This research observed the altruism phenomena from "A Little Princess" main character, Sara Crewe who is only a little girl means that she is child.

2.1.1 Altruism

There is no perfect kind human being who act like an angel. Selfish is one of the basic human behaviors which means people only care about themselves. It is natural that people only do what is necessery to their maters. The behavior as the opposite of selfish is actually exist even though the fact that humans are basically selfish. Some people have the tendency to put others goals before theirs and to nurture others is what makes them happy. The behavior of helping others first is called as selflessness or altruism.

The term altruism was first poposed by Auguste Comte who used altruism to describe devotion to the interests of others as an action-guiding principle. From psychological literature view altruism can be identified as donating behavior, helping behavior, rescue behavior related welfare act, sacrificing behavior and behavior related with social service. Altruism can be defined as selflessness which means an individual who put other's need upon his own needs, a way of thinking where an

individual awares of what other's need or as the antonym of selfish. The actor of altruism finds joy and happiness by doing the helping act, sacrifying act or social service act.

In literature view, altruism only got a little attention. Freud (1917) in his article "The Libido theory and Narcissism" defined altruism as the opposite of egoism and mentioned the example as in people who fall in love with the absence of sexual desire. The loved one might attracts or absorbs the ego narcissism. Another expert, Vaillant (1977) explained that altruism allows people to feel the self-fulfillment from the pleasure of helping others while they can not fulfill their own desire or needs. He also believed that altruism is the healthiest defense. Thus, altruism is a healthy and normal trait in human.

Many approaches to human altruism trough psychoanalysis were influenced by the belief that selfish or egoism is a ntural part of human. Freud also argued that all the human actions happen due to the needs of the self. Feigin, Owens and Goodyear-Smith (2014) stated that there are two altruism in human psychology, the first one is pseudo-altruistic and the 'true' altruism.

2.1.1.1 Pseudo-altruistic approach

According to Scwhartz (1993), the pseudo-altruistic has different definition with the altruism defined by August Comte. This first approach to altruism is the most popular theory among psychology, it is the action of altruism that one does has relation with self-rewards, in a form of directly or indirectly based on the belief that all human actions are self-serving.

2.1.1.1.1 Social Learning Perspective

Living in certain society, human has been tought about moral and norms to live as a good social human being. This altruism has relation with human moral responses. According to Rushton (1982), the social learning the human moral responses come from the human 'laws-of-learning'. The learning from parent as model has been the strongest one to this altruism. Some said that the altruism is built in human since childhood and grows along the way. But, this theory does not fully serve the definition of altruism due to the lacking of observing the genetic factor and thus that moral influence is insufficient.

2.1.1.1.2 Normative Theory

The normative altruism still has relation to personal moral as in the social learning perspective, but in this theory the altruism is an expected action as a way to receive social rewards and an obligation ones must do. According to Schwartz (1977), there are three influences those are the intensity of moral or personal obligation, a cognitive structure of norms and values, and the relevance of feeling of moral obligation. This altruism is influenced by the expectation of a society as the appropriate social response. People are socialized in life to adopt the norm of helping others and social responsibility. There is a shared believe related to this theory, it said that life is fair that everyone gets what they deserve or vice versa, that people help the one has helped them. Archer (1984) also proposed the term empathy-specific reward/punishment that has similar explanation as the nirmative theory which is the action of helping is taken because of the external or internal reward or punishment.

2.1.1.1.3 Negative State Relief Models

This altruism is a helping behavior that gives rewards as the form of relief feeling to the actor, it gives a positive feedback. The experience of feeling 'guilt' is the biggest influence in this theory. According to Salovey, Mayer and Rosenhan (1991), the feeling of guilt has a bad effect to ones self-esteem and the action of helping will help to fix the self-image. When someone sees another self in difficulties, the tension of negative state in the self rises and can be released only by helping the sufferer. If the helping action seems to not give any comfort, the observer most likely to not help and find another less-risky ways to release the negative state.

2.1.1.2 The Altruistic Approach

The second contemporary theory to human altruism, the altruistic approach that retains the definition by Auguste Comte, the first person who introduced the term altruism and its meaning, devotion to the interests of others as an action-guiding principle. The motivation in this altruism is the increase of others walfare as the goal. Schwartz (1993) stated that the altruism trait in human is not impossible anymore. It has appeared and the 'altruistic personality' becomes possible. The altruistic personality describes someone with higher-standards of justice, social responsibility, modes of moral and more empathic towards the feelings of others.

2.1.1.2.1 Autonomous Altruism

Karylowski (1981) proposed the term endocentric altruism and exocentric altruism. Endocentric is doing good to feel good about onself, meanwhile exocentric is doing good to make another person feel good. From these definitions, the

endocentric is included in pseudo-altruistic and exocentris is the 'true' altruistic. Exocentric is focusing attention to another people than to the self. Autonomous altruism is the exocentric altruism which should be seen as 'selfless'. The altruist actor make the action of altruism without the influence of society norms or moral and it occurs purely from the self.

2.1.1.2.2 Empathy-altruism Hypothesis

Batson (1991) stated that the common motivation that can be found in altruism theory is empathic emotion that produces the altruistic behavior. He proposed the characterisation by seven empirically testable processses. The first one is the perceiption of another need, also related to the current well-being state of others or the potential of the well-being state. The second involves the adoption of other's perspective that leads to the occurance of the need to help when the adoptor finds it as difficult state if the sufferer is him. The third is the attachment and relates to the four one, psychological process that is experience of empathy. The stronger the attachment will increase the one's desire to adopt the other's perspective more. The adoption of other's perspective increases the emphatic experienced more. The fifth process is the emphatic experienced that leads to by the feelings of sympathy and compassion with the ultimate goal is to improve the other's walfare. The sixth has termed as the 'hedonic to calculus'. This process is the realtive benefit analysis performed to determine the best way and the most effective way to fulfill the needs of the other and wether there is someone who is more capable in achieving the needs or not. In certain occation if the benefit analysis result is negative, the one will avoid to help.

The Theories of Human Altruism

Pseudo-altruistic

Negative State Relief

Internal Rewards

Social Learning

Arousal-reduction Model

Normative Theory

Empathy Specific Reward/Punishment

Altruistic

Autonomous Theory

Empathy-altruism Hypothesis

Endocentric and Exocentric

Affect and Emotion

Justice
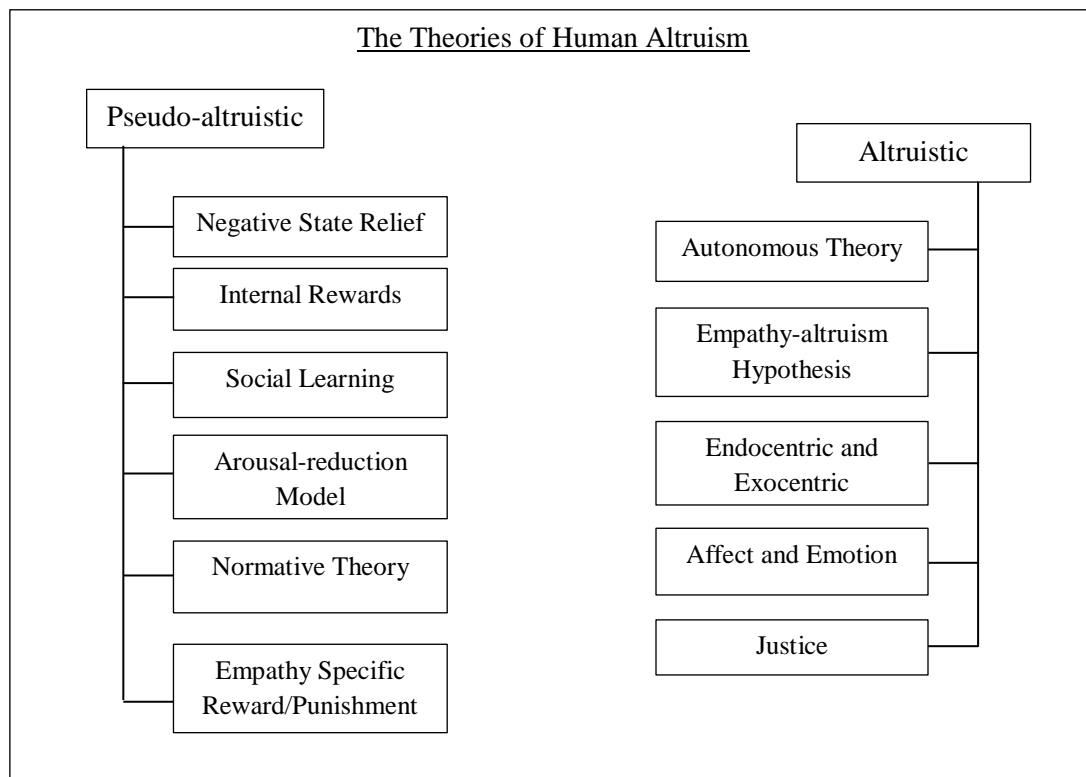
Figure 2.1. Pseudo-altruistic and altruistic theories of human altruism.

2.1.1.3 Theory of Altruism by Freud

Quoted from a journal by Beth J. Seelig and Lisa S. Rosof (2001), in 1946 Anna Freud coined the term "altruistic surrender" in her book "The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defense" to describe the psychodynamics of altruistic behavior in a group of self-conciousness individuals who were neurotically motivated to do good for others. The following are the types of altruism which is believed to be the basic understanding of altruism in psychology, they are:

2.1.1.3.1 Protoaltruism

In Anna Freud's book, the first type of altruism is the most basic altruism that naturally occurs like an instinct. Anna Freud stated that "protoaltruism has biological

roots and can be observed not only in humans but also in animals." In humans, maternal and paternal nurturing and protectiveness are considered as protoaltruism. The connection between a mother and her baby is one of the example of this type. It is believed that woman has the instinct of caretaking. Woman also usually seen as gentle and lovable beings Even before the baby is born, the image of a pregnant woman has already changed in the society point of view. Not only mother, but parents will do anything for their children. However, the example from some psychologists viewed this type in woman.

2.1.1.3.2 Generative altruism

The second type of altruism is based on the common feeling when people see someone in trouble and wanting to help the trouble ones. Different with protoaltruism which has biological roots, Anna Freud stated that "the generative altrusim is the altruism that is built based on empathy". In Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2014), empathy means understand and share the feeling of others which makes this altruism seen as an experience of sharing in and understanding other's need at the moment and try to fulfill the needs. This type is the non-conflictual pleasure in fostering the success and/or welfare of another. The action of altruism in which the altruist finds a pleasure and satisfaction in seeing other achieves success with their help. The example of this altruism is when someone helps someone else who is a completely stranger but understands and tries to fulfill what the others needs. When someone with food encounters a hungry person and feel empathy towards the hungry ones then

he gives some of his food which then makes himself happy by seeing the hungry ones eats the food is the example of generative altruism.

2.1.1.3.3 Conflicted altruism

The last is the conflicted altruism which according to Anna Freud "the generative altruism that is drawn into a conflict but the pleasure and satisfaction of another is actually enjoyed". The example to this type of altruism is the act of hiding inner feelings or sacrificing self needs for the good sake of the others. When someone is leaving for some personal purposes and leaves someone behind, but the left ones does not show any emotions of unwillingness so that the one who is leaving can leave peacefully and then creates conflict a long the way is the example of this altruism action. The example makes this type of altruism is considered as not healthy. The altruist might be suffer from the conflict but, seeing the one is getting the pleasure and satisfaction from the fulfillment is actually enjoyed by the altruist.

2.2   Previous Research

There are some related researches that have been done before, the researcher gathered some information from previous researches which are related to this research. The first research is "Theories of Human Altruism: A Systematic Review" by Svetlana Feigi, Glynn Owens and Felicity Goodyear-Smith (2014). The aim of this research is to summarize the social psychological literature on theories of altruism in humans from 1960 to 2014. The data used are gathered through online databases, book sections, grey literature and hand searches. All social psychological literature on altruism in humans from 1960 to June 2014 was qualified for inclusion in the review.

The result of this research is that in a total of 1881 potentially eligible records, 97 original theory articles were included in the present systematic literature review. Some of the reasons for exclusion of records after full-text review were if the theoretical approaches discussed were non-human specific and were of a philosophical and non-social psychological background.

The second is "Altruism and Egoism: Prosocial Motivations fro Helping Depend on relationship Context" by Jon K. Maner and Matthew T. Gailliot (2007). This research examined the different between altruist act to someone close and altruist act to strangers. Some findings belive that it has relation effect of altruist act with the relationship of the altruist and the receiver. The result of the research suggested that the motive of altruism between people are closed and people who are strangers are different.

The third research is "Altruism, Happiness, and Health: It's Good to Be Good" by Stephen G. Post (2005). This research presents a summary and assessment of existing research data on altruism and its relation to mental and physical health. It suggests several complimentary interpretive frameworks, including evolutionary biology, physiological models, and positive psychology. The result of this research is that with some caveats, that a strong correlation exists between the well-being, happiness, health, and longevity of people who are emotionally and behaviorally compassionate, so long as they are not overwhelmed by helping tasks. This previous research analyzed the effect of altruism to the happiness of the altruist. It resulted that people with health emotion will find ease in helping others.

The forth research is "Social Class Reflected In Francess Hodgson Burnett's "A Little Princes" Novel (1904): A Marxist Approach" by Endah Sulistyowati (2016). The aim of her research is to show the social class in the novel "A Little Princees". The novel showed Sara Crewe as the rich and smart young girl and also there is a social enqualiry in the boarding school. She used the descriptive-analysis method and the theory from Marxist.

The fifth research is "Altruism Reflected At Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" (1862): A Psychoanalytic Study Of Literature" By Anita Rediyati Rukmana (2014). This research paper is aimed to show visible image of Victor Hugo's novel which is analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach. The conclusion of the research is based on the psychoanalytic analysis of the novel, it can be infered that Victor Hugo illustrates psychological phenomena in which the character experienced an altruism. This research use the psychological approach and also a qualitative research.

From the previous researches above, there are several similarities and differences with the current research. The fisrt research has a difference that is the form of the data to be analyzed, the previous one used the data taken from the theories of altruism during 1960 to 2014, while the current one uses the novel "A Little Princess" by Burnett, but both researches analyzed the same object, altruism. The second research analyzed the relationship as motive of altrusim from people in real life, meanwhile the current research analyzed altrusim from a main character of "A Little Princess" by Burnett. The third research got the data to analyzed from people in real life, meanwhile this research analyzed of the altruism that applied in

main character of the novel "A Little Princess". The fourth research used Marxist approach, but both previous research and the current research use the same novel "A Little Princess" by Burnett as the data source. The last previous research used the novel "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo as data source, meanwhile this research uses a novel "A Little Princes" and also used the theory proposed by Sigmund Freud, meanwhile this research uses the theory proposed by Anna Freud.

From the description of previous researches before, this current research is different and has never been done before. This research takes the object of psychology which is altruism from a fictional character. The research of altruism in fictional character is still few in numbers. Mostly altruism research is done to people in real life rather than in fictional character. A psychological analysis is also usually done to grown up character rather than to children. This research analyzed altruism in a fictional character who is also still a little girl. Another reason why this research is different is also the data source. The novel "A Little Princess" by Burnett is never been analyzed with psychological approach, especially altruism. Thus, this research of altruism in Burnett's "A Little Princess" is different and new.

2.3 Theoritical Framework

This research starts from the concept of psychoanalysis in literary work which is a novel, in this research it is "A Little Princess" by francess Hodgson Burnett. One of the psychological phenomena is altruism. The theory of altruism used in this research is proposed by Anna Frued. There are 3 classifications of altruism found in

the main character of Burnett's "A Little Princess", they are protoaltruism, generative

altruism and conflicted altruism.

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                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │  Psychological Approach  │
                        └─────────────────────────┘
                                    │
                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │  Altruism by Anna Freud  │
                        └─────────────────────────┘
                                    │
          ┌─────────────────────────┴─────────────────────────┐
  ┌───────────────────┐                           ┌───────────────────┐
  │ Types of Altruism │                           │     Obstacles     │
  └───────────────────┘                           └───────────────────┘
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| Protoaltruism | Generative Altruism | Conflicted Altruism | Being Misjudge and Hatred | Hide feelings and Unable to Say 'No' |

| 1. Nurturing
2. Protecting | 1. Helping
2. Sharing | 1. Hiding feelings
2. Sacrificing |

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                        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                        │      "A Little Princess"      │
                        │  By Frances Hodgson Burnett   │
                        └──────────────────────────────┘
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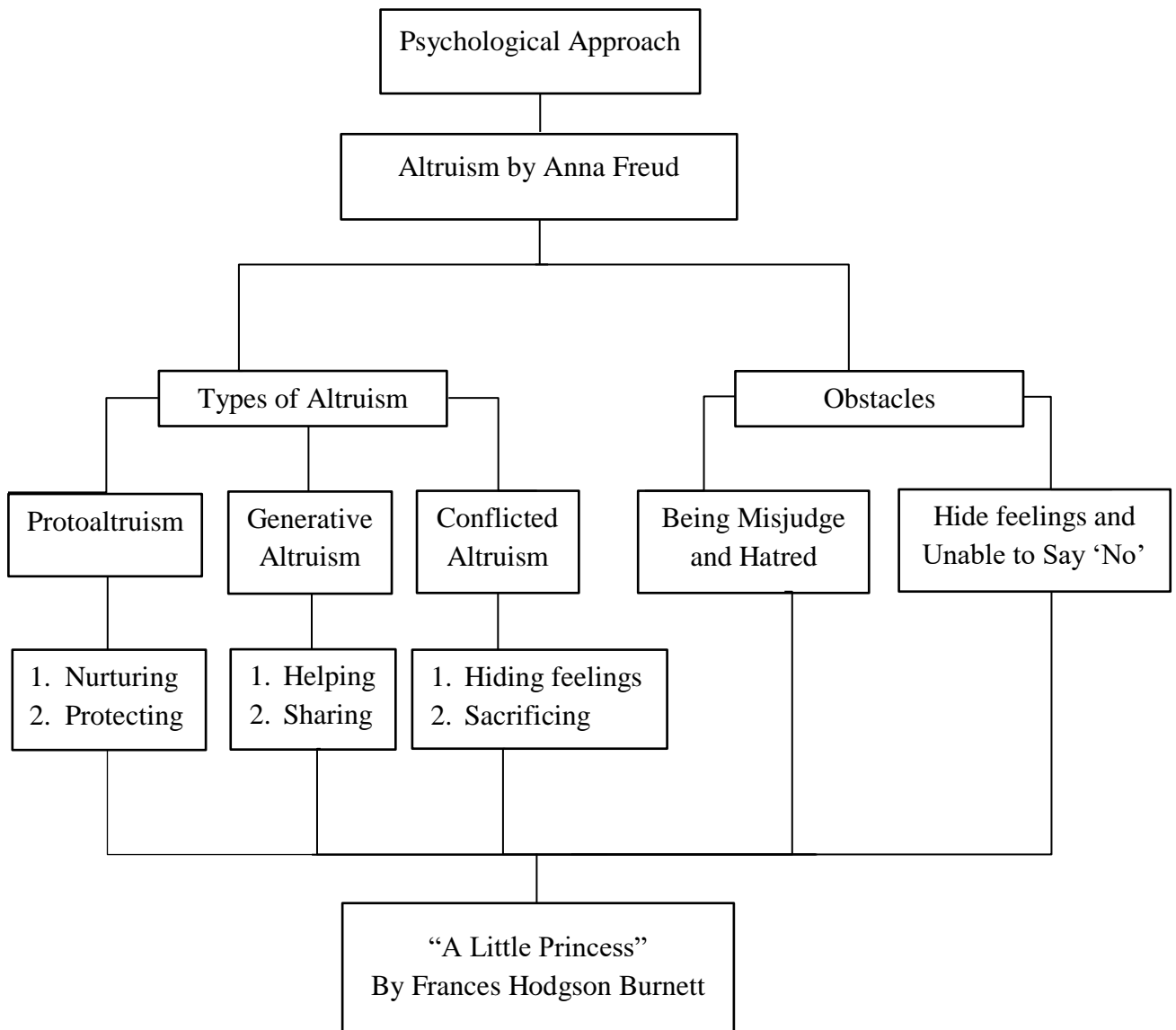
Figure 2.2 Theoritical Framework

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about the methodology of research used in the research. Research methodology uses to design the research. It includes the method in the collecting the data to investigated, method of analyzing the data, and the way of presenting the result analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Abbott and McKinney (2013), research design is defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structured ways. Basically, there are two kinds of method that can be used in research; qualitative method and quantitative method. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method, it is applied to analyze the altruism from the main character Sara Crewe in the novel "A Little Princes" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The research design qualitative research because it is a research to dive deeper in order to get more understanding and insight of a problem or phenomena that has been found. Differs with quantitative which is used to a research related to numerical data or a research to measure data of facts, attitudes and pattern.

First in designing this research is by identifying the problem or phenomena in the novel through reading the novel, that in this research is "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The research found the phenomena of altruism that is presented by the main character, Sara Crewe. The phenomane then classified into the

most applicable approach. The approach to this research is psychological approach that makes this research a psychoanalysis research. The researcher uses the theory of altruism by Anna Freud. The data that are used to be analyzed is the altruism of the Sara Crewe in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

3.2   Object of the Research

Object of the research has a very important part in the research in order to get the result scientifically. Object of the research is the main problem that the researcher analyzes and observes in the research. In this research, the object of the research is the altruism from the main character, Sara Crewe in the novel "A Little Princes" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Then, the data are the altruism of Sara Crewe in Burnett's "A Little Princess".

"A Little Princess" is a novel with 324 pages written by Francess Hodgson Burnett. The writer, Burnett was a British novelist and playwright with her best-known three children's novels Little Lord Fauntleroy (1885-1886), "A Little Princess" (1905) and The Secret Garden (1911). "A Little Princess" is an extended version of a short story called "Sara Crewe: or, What Happened at Miss Minchin's" which was published in St. Nicholas Magazine on December 1887 by the same writer. It tells a story about a little girl name Sara Crewe who moved to a boarding school owned by Miss Minchin. This novel also considered as one of the best classic English novel for children. In 2007, National Education Association named the book in the "Teacher's Top 100 Books for Childre". This novel also has been adapted into movie that was released in 1995 with the same tittle and received good comments. It

also has beed adapted into tv series and even Japanese animation or anime. ("A Little Princess," n.d., Adaptations, para. 16)

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting data, the research used note-taking technique by Sugiyono (2013). Note-taking technique is a method of collecting data which during the process of the research, the researcher gathers the data to analyze from written sources in its certain context. The written sources are selected based on the problem of the research and the purpose of the research. The literary contexts can be complemented by explanations from literary works, critics, literary readers, events and situations. The primary data or the main data source that used in this research are taken from the novel "A Little Princess" by Burnett. The secondary data or the supporting data to support this research are taken from several journals and books.

The researcher used note-taking technique because in this research the researcher only read the novel of "A Little Princess" by Burnett and collected the data from Sara Crewe's actions in the novel. There are some procedures which the researcher did in collecting the data. First, the researcher read the novel several times. Second, the researcher marked the actions from Sara Crewe that identified altruism and the obstacles.

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

This research used descriptive analysis by Ratna (2015). First is the reading technique which is the researcher reads the novel. Then the researcher used taking

notes technique to find out the altruism from the main character Sara Crewe in the novel A Little Princes by Frances Hodgson Burnett. In the phase of data analysis, data in this research which is the altruism from the main character Sara Crew, descriptive method is used to analyze the data through the following procedures:

1. Classifying the altruist actions by Sara Crewe in "A Little Princess" based on Anna Freud theory of altruism.

2. Identifying the obstacles the main character has to face in committing altruism.

3. The last procedures is making conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

3.5   Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. In qualitative research, the form of narrative text is the most common form used to present the result of the analysis. Creswell (2014) stated that the form of presenting result in qualitative method will be narrative text rather than as a scientific report. The result is presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand. A thick and neat narrative description is used as the tool for presenting the data in a complete picture to give insight and more view to the readers so that the readers can see the analysis the same way as the researcher which is going to make thi research easier to diggest and become more useful. Thus, the form of descriptive narrative text is used as the method of presenting the result analysis.