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AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDES IN THE NOVEL *STREET KID* BY JUDY WESTWATER (Psychology of Literature)

*¹Untung; ²Anita Rosanty; ³Mariyatul Kiptiyah

¹Akademi Kebidanan Konawe; ²Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari; ³STKIP PGRI Bangkalan

*Corresponding Author: unesa200852@yahoo.com

Abstract: The objectives of this research are to reveal the causes of aggressive attitudes toward Judith Richardson (JR) in *Street Kid* by Judy Westwater. This research used qualitative approach that seen from literary psychology point of view, using collecting data method such as documentation with descriptive technique and content analysis. The research data focuses to the causes of aggressive attitudes toward JR. Related to the aims of research, analysis result show that the causes of aggressive attitude toward JR consist of two factors, there are (a) environment and (b) poverty. That is related to the trait of the characters that has intention to do aggression and that intention will be actualized with an action so JR as the target felt the aggression attitude.

Keywords: *Literature, Psychology of Literature, Aggressive Attitudes, Environmental and Social Factors*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap penyebab perilaku agresif terhadap tokoh Judith Richardson (JR) dalam novel *Street Kid* karya Judy Westwater. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang ditinjau dari sudut psikologi sastra, menggunakan metode pengumpulan data berupa dokumentasi dengan teknik deskriptif dan analisis isi. Data penelitian fokus pada penyebab perilaku agresif terhadap JR. Berkaitan dengan tujuan penelitian, hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa penyebab timbulnya perilaku agresif terhadap JR terdiri atas dua faktor, yakni lingkungan dan kemiskinan. Hal tersebut berkaitan dengan perwatakan tokoh-tokohnya yang memang memiliki niat untuk melakukan agresi dan niat itu diwujudkan dengan suatu tindakan sehingga JR sebagai targetnya merasakan sekali perlakuan agresi tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Sastra, Psikologi Sastra, Perilaku Agresif, Faktor Lingkungan dan Sosial*

INTRODUCTION

Street Kid (SK) novel written by JW talks about the journey of a kid's life, Judith Richardson (JR), with many kinds of her problems and challenges which are covered her life. She cannot feel any affection and peaceful since there is no harmonic marriage of her father and mother. She is forced to have painful feelings in her life even though she is still young and feel terrified if one day she will get

aggressive attitude. That attitude is received by JR because of her family and society environment that are not harmonic and conducive, even poverty become a trigger to the aggressive attitude.

In fact, in the family and society environment, there are still many children who do not have a proper life, such as having love and safety guarantee. The protection of children is absolute and it has important meaning to be

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done, so that they do not become victims of violence, such as to be beaten, punished, reprimanded, and given another bad attitude. Every violence attitude toward children can cause bad effect to their psychological health and it will set up their personality in adulthood. Those violence attitudes can be said as aggressive attitude or the action of hurting other human. Aggressive attitude can be specified as hit, rape, murder, and the like.

The existence of human aggressive attitude in real life is possible to be reflected into literary work. Novel as a part of literary work is reality world that happen various events and attitudes which are undergone and done by characters. The psychology, social, and religious facts are the themes usually heard when somebody talking about novel as real life. The example of reality that expressed in this novel is reality of human aggressive attitude (characters).

Psychology and literature have deep connection in human life. Both deals with the human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Kartono describes psychology as the science of human behavior (1980, p. 94). "Psychology, broadly defined, is the scientific study of behavior, both external observable action and internal thought (in Wortman, et.al Meiliana, 2020, p. 9).

Psychology can be used to explore and explain things and phenomena of human life by applying the principle of psychology in the literary work. For some conscious artist, psychology may have tightened their sense of

reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. However, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence complexity, in short; it is art (in Wellek & Warren Meiliana, 2020, pp. 9–10).

Like psychology, literature especially novel also has a relationship with human life. Novels are works of art that contain value in life. This is the feeling of encouragement and expression of the author. Novels have a real-life relationship. Typically, authors take events in real life as a basic idea to express their feelings in a novel. The novel is a representation or mirror of life, then psychology has a deep connection with the novel. Psychology can be used to understand more deeply about message, characterization and other elements of the novel. Psychology can help reveal the reasons for character behavior. It reveals the basis of human behavior and motivation (in Guerin Meiliana, 2020, p. 10). Psychology and literature have a tight relationship, so it is possible to apply the principle of psychology in the literary work. Psychology law is the aggressive attitude theory that is applied in *SK* novel. Therefore, this research addresses the causes of aggressive attitude of the other characters toward JR.

According to Aminuddin (2013), actors who portray actions in fictional stories in order to weave a story are called characters, while the way the author presents the characters or actors

is called characterization. Furthermore, Wijaksono (2014) defines characterization as a trait that is placed on the character, the depiction or depiction of the character of the story, both physically and mentally by an author. The types of characterizations are protagonist, antagonist and tritagonist.

Story characters "characters" as stated by Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013, p. 247) are people who are shown in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is performed in the story. The term character refers to the person who acts the story while the disposition and character refers to the nature and attitude of the characters.

Aggressive behavior is characterized by its underlying motivation (to harm or injure another living being), not by its consequences (whether or not harm or injury actually occur). This means that a behavior is regarded as aggressive if it was guided by the intention to harm, even if no damage was done to the target, pulling the trigger is nonetheless an aggressive act (Krahe, 2013, pp. 9–10).

A concise definition that takes these considerations into account was offered by Baron and Richardson (1994, p. 7). They suggested that the term "aggression" should be used to describe "any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. Their definition is widely accepted (Parrott & Giancola, 2007), and it has also been

adopted in the present volume. Broadly speaking, "harm" denotes any form of treatment that is not wanted by the target persons, such as causing them physical injury, hurting their feeling, damaging their social relationship by spreading rumors about them, or taking away or destroying their cherished possession (Krahe, 2013, p. 9).

Based on the criterion of aggressive behavior, a gunshot that misses its target represents an aggressive act though not a hair on the target's head may have been harmed. Focusing on the person's intention to harm also allows non-action, such as the deliberate withholding of care or failure to help a person in need, to be classified as aggressive. A further specification refers to the desire of the target person to avoid the harmful treatment. This is to exclude cases of harm inflicted with the target person's consent, such as painful medical procedures or injury in the context of sadomasochistic sexual practice (Krahe, 2013, p. 9).

Aggressive behavior according to Buss (1961) is a behavior that is intended to hurt, threaten or harm the individuals or objects that are the target of those behavior either physically or verbally. Buss and Perry (1992) state that aggressive behavior as a behavior or behavioral tendencies that have intention to harm others, both physically and psychologically. There are four aspects of aggressive behavior including physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility (in Lisdayanti, Lubis, & Aziz, 2021, p. 126).

Furthermore, according to Atkinson, (2009), aggressive behavior is a behavior that hurt others (physically or verbally) or damages property. The definition of aggressiveness by the wider community is identified with fights, robberies, and many more. All of these actions have a negative impression and also detrimental to others people. According to Baron, aggressive behavior is individual behavior that is shown to injure or harm (including murder) other individuals who does not want that to happen (in Lisdayanti et al., 2021, p. 126).

Aggression as any behavior that is intended to harm another person who is motivated to avoid the harm. Thus, whereas emotion is a feeling state, aggression is a behavior. Although no one denies that emotions can play an important role in causing aggression (Baumeister & Bushman, 2007). This is reinforced by the opinion of aggressive behavior is an act of hostility from a person aimed at another person or object by attacking, damaging, malicious, mocking, ridiculing or accusing maliciously, severely punishing or other sadistic actions (in Lisdayanti et al., 2021, pp. 126–127).

Somebody who intentionally wants to harm and hurt anyone else, physically or verbally, or ruin the wealth can be categorized that man has aggressive attitude. On a contrary, someone who unintentionally harm or hurt anyone else, physically or verbally, or ruin the wealth cannot be categorized that man has aggressive attitude.

The cause of aggressive attitude related to the environment. Davidoff (1981, p. 79), based on his research result, it seems that aggressive parents more usually to have an aggressive child. When explored, the naughty child will show that he has derived hard discipline training in his home. The parents that have an attitude to abuse his children, most of them came from the families that also been abused in their childhood period. The society in applying the discipline to his citizens always use technique that can make frustration and have a tight rule, precisely it will show the highly number of criminals compare to the society who do not.

The cause of aggressive attitude related to the social condition. In a certain social condition, it is possible to raise aggressive attitude. That social condition is poverty (Davidoff, 1981, p. 83). If a child being educated and grew up in a poverty condition, the aggression can be strongly derived naturally. The little children have already learned how to struggle when the time come to it. If they are not struggle, brother, parents, and their friends will do that. If there is a fight in the street or seeing his father gets drunk and beats his mother, these poor children are less to use his logical. These children have already learned, if they want to keep alive, then they have to do a quick attitude, such as hit, scream, and push other people so that vanished while they will step forward alone.

METHOD

The method used in literary research are descriptive and analytic. Descriptive is used to explain the fact of analysis target systematically that arranged based on theory, then it is continued on the analysis phase by relating the description result to find the causes of aggressive attitude.

Related to the research instrument, the role of the researcher becomes the key instrument in the research as the tool to collect the data and by the sensitivity doing identification, classification, description, and data analysis. Data source of this research is *Street Kid* by Judy Westwater that published by Edelweiss, in the year of 2006. The data type of the research is written data. This written data is in the form of text (dialog, phrase, and sentence) that indicated statement of the problems. In this case, words and actions are related to the causes of aggressive attitude that is done by fiction characters in the story that becomes the source of research.

The type of collecting data method in this research is documentation method, exactly library documentation, such as biography, autobiography, daily note, letters, pictures, and/or literary works that have correlation to the topic that is being researched. The document in this research is literary work document, *SK* novel which has an aggressiveness theme.

Technique of data analysis is done by the steps as follows: (1) to describe the intrinsic aspect about character and characterization that

express aggressiveness of the characters that will be revealed through characters attitude; (2) to analyze the extrinsic aspect about the causes of the aggressive attitude toward JR; (3) to conclude data analysis result that has been done. In this step, the researcher tries to find and reveal the findings based on the focus of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It has already explained previously that there are two factors that cause the aggressive attitude, which are (a) environment and (b) poverty (Davidoff, 1981, p. 79). Analysis shows that aggressive attitude toward JR has two factors of background; there are (a) environment and (b) social condition. The analysis about the cause of aggressive attitude toward JR that come from family environment is being done by the closest persons of JR, such as Jack (J) – JR's father - and JR's mother. This can be seen from the quotation below.

Ayah kami bernama John Cooper Richardson, tetapi semua orang memanggilnya Jack. Dia adalah bungsu dari empat bersaudara, semua laki-laki, dan berpenampilan agak seperti anak mama. Ibunya adalah seorang penganut spiritualisme yang taat dan yakin bahwa anak lelakinya terlahir dengan bakat istimewa yang dikaruniakan Tuhan. Di mata sang ibu, anak lelakinya tak mungkin berbuat salah (D1.1.1.1).

Quotation (1) shows that J is the "victim of wrong education" that is done by the mother of J, JR's grandmother. When J was young, the mother of J always gave understanding that J was a great boy and would never made a

mistake, such as in the quotation (1) *Di mata sang ibu, anak lelakinya tak mungkin berbuat salah*. The attitude and consideration of J's mother make J becomes a person who considers himself as the right person and knows all about something. Other people, in J's eyes, were considered not in the same level as him so he was arrogant and easy to underestimate other people, such as in the quotation.

Alasan lain yang membuat ayah tidak mau aku bergaul dengan siapa-siapa adalah keangkuhan semata. Ayah bertingkah seolah dirinya lebih baik dibandingkan semua orang di Wood Street dan, karena kami memiliki rumah di ujung blok, lebih besar daripada rumah lain dan memiliki pekarangan tersendiri, dia dapat memandang rendah pada semua orang lain (D1.1.28.103).

The quotation (2) indicates that the real daily life character of J. This arrogance attitude being owned by J in his life journey, and even worse, J considers himself as Messiah, who has a reign of savior, such as in the quotation as follow.

Ayah benar-benar meyakini bahwa dirinya adalah Mesiah. Inisial namanya adalah J.C.R, dan dia kerap membanggakan hal tersebut, mengatakan bahwa itu kepanjangan dari Jesus Christ Reigns—Jesus Kristus Berkuasa (D1.1.26.94).

The quotation (3) indicates how J is taking position in front of other people. He considers himself as Messiah who has the power and proud of that. Initial of J.C.R, that he always uses actually is the abbreviation of his real name, *John Cooper Richardson*. However, for his personal advantage, he always says that

initial J.C.R is the abbreviation of *Jesus Christ Reign*. He does that for one purpose, in order the people respect him. The opinion about himself rises other attitudes, such as cheat by using many sweet words for the advantage of himself, just like at the quotation below.

Ibu kami adalah salah seorang yang terpicat kata-kata manis, sikap superior, dan pesona kharismatik ayah. Ibunya, nenek kami, meninggal ketika ibu berusia 16 tahun dan ibu terpaksa keluar dari rumah untuk mencari pekerjaan. Baru setelah upacara pernikahan, ibuku menyadari betapa menjijikkannya lelaki ini (D1.1.2.2).

The quotation (4) indicates that JR's mother interested in J because of his sweet words and appearance, so she wishes to be the wife of J although she still in a young age. JR's mother already realizes the real trait of J after wedding ceremony. From that fact, JR's mother regrets her marriage with J. The same things that happen to the JR's mother, such as the quotation (4), also happen to Freda (F).

Aku sudah dibersihkan sedikit sebelum wawancara itu, tetapi kukira aku masih terlihat menyedihkan. Ayahku menampilkan sikap terbaiknya dan memolesnya habis-habisan, memainkan peran sebagai kepala keluarga yang penuh kasih, yang bekerja keras tetapi kurang beruntung (D1.1.13.14).

The quotation (7) indicates the tricky trait inside the personality of J. He plays the role as a good father, care to the family. For that reason, J makes JR to be the tools in order that old couple feels compassion to J and his family. That entire thing is contrary to his daily attitude. He has done that to get sympathy from old

couple who own shop. That tricky way makes a result as to be expected, as the quotation “*Oh, kasihan, malang sekali nasib kalian. Aku tahu situasi saat ini berat bagi banyak orang*”. ... “*Yah, kami ingin membantu dan sepertinya Anda orang baik. Aku tahu Gertie setuju bahwa kami ingin pekerjaan ini diserahkan pada keluarga yang benar-benar membutuhkan*” (D1.1.16.14).

Many events that appear to the quotations (4) until (7) show how the real trait of J. J is a selfish, tricky, conceit, and arrogant person. J plays his role as a good person in appearance, in front of other people, but actually, he has a purpose behind his attitudes. There is one purpose in every attitude that is for his own advantage.

In quotation (2) until (7), besides show the J's trait through many descriptions are also indicate other factor that rise of aggressive attitude of J's trait as an effect from the events that happened when J is still young, as appear in (1). It indicates that parents have a very important role in developing children personality. J's mother, JR's grandmother, gives J a wrong basic education by saying that his boy is born with a special talent from God. In the eyes of J's mother, it is impossible for her son to make a mistake. This consideration creates personalities that always exist in J for entire of his life. J always considers himself the right person and feel as person who has the best degree from others. As a result, J has arrogant, tricky attitude in order to get his own purpose. The quotation (1) until (7) becomes the cause of

J aggressive attitude toward JR although JR is his own daughter, just as the quotation below.

Ayah menghajarku habis-habisan saat itu, membuatku terpelanting kesana kemari; menendang, meninju, melemparku ke seberang ruangan. Mulai dari ruang keluarga, kemudian ke dapur, naik ke tangga, dan memasuki kamar tidurku. Aku tahu, dia ingin menghajarku agar dia bisa melihatku menangis, dan karena aku tak sudi menangis, dia menghajarku semakin keras (D1.1.34.124).

J always hits JR without any mercy although JR is his own blood. J has done that thing because he does not want anybody else know his life background. For those reasons, J prohibits JR to communicate to other people in order to other people could not see his badness, such as the quotation as follow.

Aku tak pernah melihat ayahku semarah ini. Mengetahui bahwa aku telah berbicara pada orang-orang di lingkungan rumah kami membuatnya ketakutan dan pikiran bahwa mereka bisa saja tahu kalau Freda bukanlah istrinya dan aku bukan anak perempuan Freda membuatnya hilang kendali. (D1.1.33.124).

The quotation indicates how J wants other people to see his good side and always wants to be respected because his job as the preacher in his spiritual group. Other aggressive attitude that has to be faced by JR although not physically abuse, such as (8), but as psychology as appear in the quotation below.

Aku tak berani melangkah mendekati tepian air untuk bermain air meskipun aku sangat ingin melakukannya. Aku terlalu takut ayah kembali pada saat itu dan mendapati aku tidak berada di tempat dia meninggalkanku. Bukan hanya amarahnya yang

kukhawatirkan, aku takut aku mungkin ditinggalkan di pantai selamanya. (D1.1.35.136).

The quotation (10) indicates that JR is too afraid because of the result that has to be faced if JR is not obeying the order of J, his father. Her afraid is a normal thing because JR knows the trait of his father when other people are rejecting his order. JR also knows that her father is a person who likes to push his will in many ways because in the life dictionary of J, there is not any other people allow obscuring his will. According to that fact, JR is also receiving many aggressive attitudes from J. However, it is different from the thought of Davidoff (1981, p. 79) that aggressive parents more usually to have an aggressive child and the parents who has an attitude to abuse his child, most of them come from the families that also been abused in their childhood period. The analysis result shows that J is not born and grown up in such as that family. J is born and grown up from the family who has a tough conviction that their boy becomes special so that their boy is impossible to make any mistakes.

In addition to the explanation about the old times background of the family, quarreling in the family is also can affect the causes of aggressive attitude. The quarrel between JR's father and mother are because of their affair, such as shown in quotation below.

Ibu sudah muak dengan segala perselingkuhan dan pertengkaran itu. Dia bertemu dengan Paddy, seorang desertir dari Angkatan Darat Irlandia, yang sedang

melarikan diri dari jeratan hukum. Di tengah-tengah segala kacau balau serangan udara, perlindungan bom, dan sirene peringatan, hubungan gelap mereka tak terdeteksi sangat lama (D1.1.3.3).

The quotation (11) shows that the JR's mother is sick of the dishonest of her husband, J. Besides, JR's mother is also feels sad to marry J, such as shown in quotation (4) *Baru setelah upacara pernikahan, ibuku menyadari betapa menjijikkannya lelaki ini*. For that reason, she also revenged by having love affair to Paddy, the army desertion.

The dishonest that have been done by them make the situation of their house is not peaceful. That situation felt by JR, as in the quotation *Apartemen dua kamar kami adalah kancah pertempuran tersendiri dengan percekocan dan pertengkaran antara kedua orang tua kami* (D1.1.5.3). The quarrel that happened between JR's father and mother, because of their affair, give an incredible effect for JR's life in the future because JR and her two sisters are abandoned such as the quotation as below.

Lalu pada suatu hari ibu meninggalkan rumah; pergi begitu saja, tanpa peringatan dan bahkan tanpa sekadar ciuman perpisahan kepada kami. Dia bahkan membawa kartu identitas serta buku tunjangan kami (D1.1.4.3).

The quotation (12) shows that the JR's mother has not any mercy to her children. She thinks, the JR's father will take his responsibility to take care of her three children after her leaving. In fact, that prediction is not accordance with the reality that happens to JR

and her two sisters. Their father is also leave such as shown in the quotation below.

Ayah memberi tahu wanita itu bahwa dia hendak pergi tetapi akan kembali pada akhir pekan. Tetapi ayah juga menghilang. Kenyataannya, kami benar-benar ditelantarkan oleh orang tua kami (D1.1.6.4).

Just like the mother, JR's father is also doing the same thing. He leaves his children without any guilt feelings. He only asked his neighbor to look and take care of his children when he is gone. The egoism of JR's parents grows every day and they always quarrel when the JR's mother come home after five months left home with Paddy, her lover. She come home in pregnant and has no money.

Kemunculan kembali ibu sama mendadak dan tak terduganya dengan kepergiannya. Namun suasana hatinya sudah benar-benar berbeda. Dia pergi untuk memulai hidup baru dengan pria baru. Dia pulang dalam keadaan tak punya uang sepeser pun—dan hamil (D1.1.9.9).

When JR's mother comes home, J feels no compassion at all. J even feel that he becomes the winner because of JR's mother comes back. For that reason, J states many new conditions that have to be done by the JR's mother such as not to see Paddy anymore and asks the unborn child to be adopted. From the beginning, JR's mother agrees to the conditions, but at last, she breaks that commitment. Paddy comes to their house after the child born. J becomes angry to know that, and he fight with Paddy.

Ketika ayah melangkah masuk dan melihat

mereka sedang berperan sebagai keluarga bahagia, dan melihat celana panjang Paddy di atas kursi—di dalam rumahnya—amarah ayah pun meledak. Kedua pria itu saling menyerang seperti anjing (D1.1.10.10).

Paddy wins the fight, but J still wants to show his power in his own house. He treats JR that never predicts before Dia melangkah menyeberangi ruangan ke tempat kami tengah berdesakan, dan merenggutku. ... Aku tak tahu seberapa jauh aku diseret, tetapi rasanya jauh sekali (D1.1.11.11). This accident raises an extraordinary effect to JR in his child period and his whole life, because after that accident, JR separates from her two sisters and lives with J and F, her father's affair. If we trace more, JR has never made a mistake, but she accepts the result from the quarrel of her father and mother. However, the quarrel that happen in the family brings the psychology burden that has to be bearded by JR and her two sisters. It cannot be imagined how a little child has to be undergone to those events. However, in reality, she has to have that destiny as the result of disharmony between her father and mother.

Kind explanations and quotations indicate that family environment factor become the cause of aggressiveness toward JR, neither done by J, the JR's mother, or F. At this condition, the opinion of Krahe about aggressiveness becomes real. The person's intention to harm also allows non-action, such as the deliberate withholding of care or failure to help a person in need, to be classified as aggressive. A further specification refers to the desire of the target person to avoid the harmful

treatment. This is to exclude cases of harm inflicted with the target person's consent, such as painful medical procedures or injury in the context of sadomasochistic sexual practice (Krahe, 2013, p. 9). The analysis result about that also shows that many characters have intention to do aggression and the intention itself is actualized into an attitude so that JR as target can feel the aggressive attitude.

According to the second category, analysis result show that society have a great role to form somebody's aggressiveness. It can be shown in the quotations that express it.

Di sini kau tak diperbolehkan bertindak sendiri; kau selalu merupakan bagian dari sekelompok besar anak-anak. Para biarawati hanya tahu cara menggembala kawan, dan pengembalaannya merupakan inti sistem kepercayaan mereka. Sejak awal aku adalah ancaman sekaligus tantangan bagi mereka (D1.1.20.58).

The quotation (21) indicates that orphanage has a tradition to apply discipline toward children who live there. By the conviction in their selves, the nun and orphanage management always apply a valid hard discipline to all of children include JR. That statement can be seen in the quotation *Aku tetap membenci peraturan-peraturan panti asuhan dan tak pernah berhenti mencoba bertindak mandiri –selalu menjadi serigala penyendiri. Hal itu kerap memberiku masalah dengan para biarawati, terutama Suster Bridget, seorang wanita galak dan sering bertindak kejam* (D1.1.22.64). The hard discipline makes JR feel stress when he lives at

that orphanage. The same thing that can be shown in the quotation below.

Mereka tak memiliki pemahaman mengenai trauma psikologis yang dialami seorang anak seperti aku dan dengan demikian bagi mereka, tindak-tandukku dilihat sebagai pembangkangan yang disengaja; kebungkaman yang biasa kutampilkan dipandang sebagai kekurangajaran; dan kemandirianku yang sangat dianggap sebagai kekerasan (D1.1.21.59).

Quotation (22) indicates the situation and condition in an orphanage with the supervision of Fransiskan nun. Actually, they become a well-known ordo to the poverty society. For that reason, the rule that has been applied is not different too much with the main teachings. Besides orphanage environment just as shown in quotations (21) and (22), school environment also become a factor that cause the aggressiveness, that is to humiliate JR by saying become a bad girl such as shown in quotation below.

“Berkali-kali kau mencuri uang dari dompet ibumu agar bisa membeli permen.” Dia berhenti sejenak dan kasak-kusuk terdengar dari anak-anak di aula. “Aku yakin kita semua sepakat,” lanjutnya, “bahwa tindakan Judy -menipu ibunya seperti ini-sungguh tidak terpuji (D1.1.31.110).

Although quotation (23) is not explicitly to show the school environment, a place where JR studies become the factor that affect the cause of aggressiveness. School, in this case the headmaster, not in a proper attitude to tell the badness of his students in public, moreover the student not in certain to do the mistake. It is normal for the headmaster not to receive

irresponsible reports from other people. The headmaster has to give information first and ask everything that related to the background of the problem. Event in quotation (23) happens because of F report, the woman who becomes J's affair, to the JR's headmaster.

Freda tentulah memutuskan bahwa hajaran saja belum cukup menjadi hukuman bagiku. Jadi, keesokan harinya dia datang ke sekolahku dan memberi tahu kepala sekolah mengenai perbuatanku (D1.1.30.109).

Quotation (25) shows the aggressive attitude that is accepted by JR because of school environment factor. As result, JR is insulted, left alone by the teachers and other students and as if is accused as a thief. Street walker man is done the same thing that is do aggressive attitude toward JR, such as in quotation below.

Pria kursi lipat mencengkeram tanganku, tidak sangat erat pada awalnya, dan dia mulai menyeretku mengikutinya. Dia merenggutkan bajuku hingga terbuka dan memperkosaku. Rasanya lebih buruk daripada segala hajaran yang kuterima dari ayah dan Freda (D1.1.36.139).

Above quotation indicates that how Street walker man do aggressive attitude toward JR being raped. It makes JR in a long traumatic, like in the quotation *Trauma perkosaan itu menghantuiku selama musim panas yang panjang tersebut dan selama bertahun-tahun setelahnya* (D1.1.38.141). In the line with that thing, JR undergoes sexual aggression, it includes to antisocial aggression category. The same with the opinion of Krahe (2013, p. 9) states that aggression" should be used to describe "any form of behavior directed toward

the goal of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. Harm denotes any form of treatment that is not wanted by the target persons, such as causing them physical injury, hurting their feeling, damaging their social relationship by spreading rumors about them, or taking away or destroying their cherished possession.

In that context, JR cannot against the aggression even though she has a willing to release herself from the aggression. It can be seen in the quotation *Aku melawan sekuat tenaga, tetapi dia terlampau berat untuk badanku yang kecil, aku tak punya peluang menang* (D1.1.37.139).

Many factors that cause the aggressive attitude toward JR fulfill an aggressiveness characteristic, such as the statement of Krahe (2013, pp. 9–10) states that aggressive behavior is characterized by its underlying motivation (to harm or injure another living being), not by its consequences (whether or not harm or injury actually occur). This means that a behavior is regarded as aggressive if it was guided by the intention to harm, even if no damage was done to the target, pulling the trigger is nonetheless an aggressive act.

The causes of aggressive attitude toward JR also relate to the trait of the characters. The character of J, such as shown in quotations (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (17) is an arrogant, selfish, tricky and easy to get angry. JR's mother, such as shown in quotations (4), (11), and (12), is easy to get affected, bears a grudge, does not want to

accept situation, and irresponsible. Freda is a person that easy to be cheated, easy to get angry, rough, just as in quotations (5), (18), (19), and (20). Nurse Bridget is a person who not easy to understand other people's feeling, such as in quotation (22). Headmaster is a person who easy to trust other people's word although the word is incorrect, such as shown in quotation (23).

The description of character's trait to be done in many ways, by giving description direct or indirectly, through many activities that to be done, in verbal or nonverbal and also through the events that happen such as in quotations. Story characters "characters" as stated by Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013, p. 247) are people who are shown in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in the story. action. The term character refers to the person who does the story while the character, disposition and character refers to the nature and attitude of the characters.

What J, JR's mother, F, nun, and headmaster have done become the factors that causes the aggressive attitude toward JR. The attitude cannot happen if these characters have not owned that characteristic. It will be seen if other characters, which not are doing aggressiveness toward JR become comparison. For example, the nun, character who has much love, such as shown in quotation *Perawat kesayanganku tetap bersamaku dan dengan lemah lembut memasang kembali perban*

serta mengikat kedua tanganku lagi. 'Akan kau lihat Judy. Kami akan menyembuhkanmu seperti sedia kala dalam waktu singkat,' ujarnya seraya tersenyum (D1.1.19.50).

So does aunt Gertie, who own store. She loves JR very much, such as shown in quotation Bibi Gertie adalah perempuan bertulang besar yang terlihat agak masam; tetapi sebenarnya dia adalah orang yang sangat lembut—tak pernah bersikap agresif sama sekali—dan memiliki tangan yang terasa seperti mendepak kita (D1.1.17.15).

Based on both quotations above indicate that Nun character and aunt Gertie are really love JR. They never do aggressive attitude toward JR, both physically or mentally. Thus, clearly that aggressive attitude is also affected by the traits of the characters.

In addition to environmental factor, both family or society environment, social condition as poverty also become the causes of aggressiveness toward JR. JR is born in a poor family so that for eat or live cannot be fulfilled by her parents. It can be seen from the quotation *Ayahku dan Freda akhirnya boleh dibilang melarikan diri dari kota itu dan kami berkelana tanpa tempat tinggal selama berminggu-minggu (D1.2.14.13).* That quotation indicates economy status of that family. For some weeks, they have to travel from one place to another to live until they find an old couple who receive their existence and give them a job to do.

“Oh, kasihan, malang sekali nasib kalian. Aku tahu situasi saat ini berat bagi banyak orang”. ... “Yah, kami ingin membantu dan

sepertinya Anda orang baik. Aku tahu Gertie setuju bahwa kami ingin pekerjaan ini diserahkan pada keluarga yang benar-benar membutuhkan” (D1.2.16.14).

This quotation also indicates poverty factor as the cause of aggressiveness toward JR, such as in quotation Pada hari kami kembali ke Sale, ibu membawaku ke kantor Jaminan Sosial. Di meja layan, dia berbicara pada seorang wanita dengan suara getir, mengeluh. “Saya tidak punya uang untuk merawatnya” (D1.2.15.343).

As a result, JR has to receive bad attitude from her mother, and she always is reprimand, such as shown in quotation *Selama dua minggu itu, situasi semakin memburuk. Ibu mulai sering mengomeliku* (D1.2.39.345). Poverty become the factor of the cause of aggressive attitude toward JR seems real, such as shown in the JR’s word *Maka dimulailah kehidupan baruku sebagai budak domestik berusia tujuh tahun di wilayah pinggiran Manchester, Hulme. Sebagian besar orang di Hulme miskin* (D1.2.24.79). The same thing is also done by Ny. Epplestone, like in the quotation *Pasangan suami istri Epplestone yang tuna wisma pun datang.... Namun, hidup bersama Ny. Epplestone teramat mengerikan. ... Menurut pandangan wanita itu, mereka mendapat sebuah rumah untuk ditinggali secara gratis. Kami anak-anak hanyalah gangguan tambahan* (D1.2.8.8). From the quotation indicates that Epplestone couple come from the poor. They are vagrant only. Getting a house to live freely is something

incredible for them. They just want to live freely without want to take care JR.

The explanation about social condition factor accordance to the opinion of (Davidoff, 1981, p. 83) that in a certain social condition, it is possible to raise aggressive attitude. Poverty, which are shown from the quotations indicate the causes of aggressive attitude toward JR. The factors which cause the aggressive attitude toward JR in environment factor is being done by many characters, such as the JR’s parents, JR’s grandmother (J’s mother), F, Nurse Bridget, Headmaster, Street walker man, and Mrs. Epplestone. The attitudes of those characters become the causes of aggressiveness toward JR in many forms of aggression attitude, either physically or non-physically. Meanwhile, social condition factor also become the trigger of aggressive attitude toward JR.

CONCLUSION

By analyzing SK novel comprehensibly, we could understand that aggressive attitude toward children could also influence their attitude. Unconsciously, bad attitude toward the children could influence their interaction when they socialized in their society. The role of children’s period cannot be neglected to form the pattern of human thought when they grow up until they can organize their own life. Judith Richardson (JR) as victims of violence, such as to be beaten, punished, reprimanded, and given another bad attitude. Every violence attitude toward children could cause bad effect to their

psychological health and it would set up their personality in adulthood.

The aggressive attitude that happened in Judith Richardson (JR) caused by two factors, namely (a) environment, either family or society, and (b) poverty. That attitude is received by JR because of her family and society environment that are not harmonic and conducive, even poverty become a trigger to the aggressive attitude.

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