THE ANALYSIS OF MICHAEL'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS HANNA IN *THE READER* BY BERNHARD SCHLINK

THESIS



BY: CANDININDYA AYU DEWI NASTITI REG. NUMBER: A73215090

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2019

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

S.

Name	: Candinindya Ayu Dewi Nastiti
NIM	: A73215090
Department	: English Department
Faculty	: Arts and Humanities

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, July 12th 2019

ERAL MPEL FCAFF90138945

Candinindya Ayu Dewi Nastiti

APPROVAL SHEET

THE ANALYSIS OF MICHAEL'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS HANNA IN THE READER BY BERNHARD SCHLINK

by

Candinindya Ayu Dewi Nastiti Reg. Number: A73215090

Approved to be examined by the Board Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, July 12th 2019

Thesis Advisor

Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum. NUP. 201603318

Acknowledged by: The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum. NIP. 197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 17th 2019

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum. NUP. 201603318

Examiner 2

Hum. Dr. Wahju Kusumajant NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner 3 Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner 4

Suhandoko, M.Pd. NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by;

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	:	Candinindya Ayu Dewi Nastiti
NIM		A73215090
Fakultas/Jurusan	:	Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	:	Candinindyaa @ gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah : Sekripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....) yang berjudul :

THE ANALYSIS OF MICHAEL'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS HANNA IN THE READER

BY BERNHARD SCHLINK

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 7 Agustus 2019

Penulis 1AFF86921354

Candinindya Ayu Dewi N.) nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Nastiti, Candinindya Ayu Dewi. 2019. *The Analysis of Michael's Perception Towards Hanna in The Reader by Bernhard Schlink*. English Department. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum.

Keywords: perception, phenomenology, attitude

This study discusses the main character's perceptiontowards the other character from a novel entitled *The Reader* by Bernhard Schlink. The main character, Michael Berg, has a relationship with an older woman named Hanna Schmitz.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative as the method to give a more detail explanation about the analysis. The researcher uses two theories to analyze perception and the characterization of the character. Phenomenology is applied to analyze the perception of Michael Berg towards Hanna Schmitz. New criticism is also used to analyze the Hanna's characterization from Michael's point of view.

The result of this study shows that Hanna's characterization based on Michael point of view such as kindness, independence, struggling person, commanding, dominance, dismissive, blaming other person, and the last illiterate. All of the characterization makes Michael wants to have more intimate things in their relationship. The writer of this novel makes the perception about Hanna. The kindness, independence and all of that makes Michael want to give feedback to Hanna especially from sex. They had sex frequently. Because of that, Michael always thinks about Hanna, Michael lying to his family to spending more time with Hanna, Michael want to always feel close and spend more time with Hanna and the last is Michael is proud of Hanna because she can write and read after a long time trying in the prison. Beside that there is also Michael's guilty because Hanna left Michael and he did not get sex and intimate things again and his body feel not comfortable with that condition.

ABSTRAK

Nastiti, Candinindya Ayu Dewi Nastiti. 2019. *The Analysis of Michael's Perception Towards Hanna in The Reader by Bernhard Schlink*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: persepsi, Phenomenology, perilaku

Penelitian ini mendiskusikan tentang persepsi dari tokoh utama dan pengaruh dari persepsi terhadap perilaku tokoh utama ke tokoh yang lain di novel yang berjudul The Reader yang ditulis oleh Bernhard Schlink. Sang tokoh utama, Michael Berg, memiliki sebuah hubungan dengan perempuan yang lebih tua bernama Hanna Schmitz.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskripsi kualitatif untuk memberikan banyak penjelasan yang lengkap tentang penelitian ini. Peneliti menggunakan dua teori untuk menganalisis tentang persepsi dan bagaimana pengaruh dari persepsi kepada perilaku dari orang tersebut. Phenomenology diterapkan untuk menganalisis persepsi dari Michael Berg kepada Hanna Schmitz. New criticism juga diterapkan untuk menganalisis tentang karakteristik of Hanna dilihat dari sudut pandang Michael.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Hanna memiliki beberapa karakteristik dilihat dari sudut pandang Michael Berg seperti kebaikan, independen, orang yang berusaha keras, perintah, dominan, suka menolak sesuatu, suka menyalahkan orang lain dan yang terakhir adalah tidak bisa membaca dan menulis. Semua karakteristik dari Hanna ini membuat Michael ingin memberikan suatu hal lebih dan ingin memiliki hubungan yang lebih dari itu, seperti berhubungan seks, mereka sering kali berhubungan seks. Kebaikan, kemandirian dan semua karakteristik dari Hanna itu membuat Michael harus berhubungan intim dengan Hanna. Selain itu, Michael selalu memikirkan tentang Hanna, Michael berbohong kepada keluarganya untuk menghabiskan waktu bersama Hanna, Michael selalu ingin berada di dekat Hanna dan menghabiskan banyak waktu bersama Hanna dan yang terakhir adalah Michael bangga kepada Hanna karena dia telah bis amembaca dan menulis setelah sekian lama berlatih di penjara. Selain itu ada juga Michael yang merasa bersalah karena Hanna meninggalkan Michael dan dia tidak berhubungan seks dan berhubungan intim lagi dan tubuhnya merasa tidak nyaman dengan kondisi itu.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page	i	
Inside Title Page	ii	
Thesis Advisor's Approval Page	iii	
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page		
Declaration		
Acknowledgement	vi	
Dedication	viii	
Motto	ix	
Abstract	Х	
Abstrak	xi	
Table of Contents	xii	

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of the Study	
1.2	Problems of the Study	
1.3	Objectives of the Study	
1.4	Significance of the Study	
1.5	Scope and Limitation	
1.6	Methods of Study	
1.6.1	Research Design	
1.6.2	Data Source	
1.6.3	Data Collection	
1.6.4	Data Analysis	
1.7	Definition of Key Terms7	
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE		
2.1	Theoretical Framework	
2.1.1	Phenomenology	
2.1.2	New Criticism	
2.1.2.1	Character	
2.1.2.2	Characterization	
2.2	Review of Related Studies	

CHAPTER III MICHAEL'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS HANNA

3.1	Hanna's Characteristics Based on Michael	19
3.1.1	Kindness	19
3.1.2	Independence	21
3.1.3	Struggle	23
3.1.4	Command	24
3.1.5	Dismissive`	27
3.1.6	Dominance	29
3.1.7	Blaming Other Person	31
3.1.8	Illiterate	33
3.2	Michael's Perception towards Hanna	35
3.2.1	Michael's Pay Back	36
3.2.2	Michael's Guilty	45
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION		
	Conclusion	51
REFERENCES		

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature consists of works in language, and it defined itself through the course of its history (McFadden, 1978:56). It means that literature has an important role in the history because with the help of literature it can give a knowledge of the history at that time. A lot of literary works have the connection between the story and the historical event because almost all of the literary works idea is come from the historical background that happens at that time so the author can make a connection between them. Because of that, it creates some genres, such as historical fiction, historical romance, and etc. The genre itself become an important thing in the literary works because it makes a differences between one and another literary works.

Literary works is also can be analyzed from some different aspects. Rene Wellek and Warren introduced two kinds of approach in analyzing literary works; they are intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis of the text, and the extrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis of the external courses of literary work such as history, social culture, religion, psychology, and philosophy (1962:139). Two of the elements is very important to build a story line. However, many of the important aspect to arrange the story is portrayed in the intrinsic element. There are some aspects in an intrinsic element such as choice of metaphors, the use of symbols, structure, style, contrasts, images and the development of the plot, to work out what a text means (Eaglestone, 2009:41). Intrinsic element also helps the readers to understand and build the story itself. Besides the intrinsic and extrinsic element, people can also analyze literature from many literary theories, one of them is to analyze from the perception of the character.

This research analyzes about the main character's perception from the novel entitled *The Reader* by Bernhard Schlink. *The Reader* is a German novel published in Germany in 1995 and the United States in 1997. This novel is originally written in English and has translated to English by Carol Brown Janeaway. This novel has been sold for more than 500,000 copies in Germany and it also received many literary awards (Wroe, 2002:1). One of them is Hans Fallada Prize, a German literary award, in 1998. It tells the story of Michael Berg, as the main character in this novel, who has a relationship with an older woman named Hanna Schmitz.

The author of the novel, Bernhard Schlink, was born in 6 July 1994 in Bielefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. He is the son of Edmund Schlink, a leading German Lutheran theologian, and the youngest of four siblings. He is a German author who wrote so many literary works. One of the best known is *The Reader*. He started his career as an author when he wrote a detective story with a main character named *Selb* for which he won the Glauser Prize in 1989. In 1995, Schlink published *The Reader* or known as *Der Vorleser*. That novel becomes bestseller in Germany as well as in United States and it was translated to many languages, one of them is English. In the 2008, his bestseller novel, *The Reader*,

NASTITI 3

was adapted into a movie with the same title(Grange, 2009:212-214). Schlink is also a professor of law at the University Berlin and a practicing judge. Now he lives in Bonn and Berlin.

The issue in this research is about an affair of a young boy with an older woman. It shows about the perception of a young boy who has a relationship with an older woman and the characterization of the other character based on the main character's point of view. The perception itself can influence how the character's attitude or behavior towards another character. The influences of perception towards the attitude or behavior can make a person changes from the good one to bad one or vice versa. One of the literary theories that focused on the perception or the experience of the character is phenomenology. Phenomenology focuses on our experience of phenomena. It is aimed to provide a text analysis which considers only from the text of the story as evidence (Carter, 2006:82). Also, phenomenology focuses on the first point of view of the character, so it can be defined that phenomenology focuses on the perception or experience of the consciousness action of the main character and it can be shown from the text itself as evidence.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher intends to focus analyze on the perception of Michael Berg as the main character in this novel towards his past love, Hanna Schmitz, and the influence of Michael's perception towards Hanna in Bernhard Schlink's*The Reader*. This research use phenomenology theory as the main theory to analyze about the perceptions of Michael towards Hanna and new criticism as the supporting theory to analyze about the characterization of Hanna based on Michael's point of view.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the main focus of this research is the character's perception, so the major problems are formulated:

- 1. How is the characterization of Hanna Schmitz based on Michael's point of view in *The Reader*?
- 2. How is the perception of Michael Berg toward his past love, Hanna Schmitz in *The Reader*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on statement of the problems, the researcher formulated the objectives of the study into the following:

- 1. To portray Hanna Schmitz's characterization based on Michael's point of view in *The Reader*.
- 2. To describe the perception of Michael Berg toward his past love, Hanna Schmitz in *The Reader*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research is purposed to give a contribution to develops literary study related to the study of phenomenology theory. It can give knowledge about the way to reveal the perception or the experience of the character based on the text itself without being influenced by another person and also the researcher wants to provide helpful information for the readers of *The Reader* by Bernhard Schlink about the story and the characteristic of the character. Practically, the researcher expects that it can give knowledge that the experience or the background history of someone can influence their attitude in the present time. And also it gives us the thought that we must be honest to ourselves with every condition that happens to us, so other people can trust us because of we were always honest with each other.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

In this research, the researcher uses the novel as a source of main data. The title is *The Reader*. The author of this novel is Bernhard Schlink. This research focuses on the text, which is to reveal the perception of Michael Berg toward his past love, Hanna Schmitz. This research also had the limitation; the limitation is the researcher only focuses on the perception of Michael Berg as the main character in the story. The theories used in this research are phenomenology theory by Edmund Husserl as the main theory and new criticism as the supporting theory which is focusing on the analysis of characterization of Hanna based on Michael's point of view.

1.6 Method of Study

This part is discussing the way to conduct this research. In this part, there are several points discussed; they are research design, sources of research data, the data collection, and analysis of data.

1.6.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative method to analyzing the data. Qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach (Lincoln, 2002, p.3).

With the using of qualitative method, the researcher will be easier to explain the interpretation and describe the result.

1.6.2 Data Source

The main data are taken from the novel itself. This research focused on the data that described of the perception Michael Berg toward Hanna. The supporting source is from books and research published in scholarly or academic journals that related to this analysis.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The data used in this research are from the novel by Bernhard Schlink entitled *The Reader*. To collect the data, the researcher uses some steps, including:

- 1. Reading the novel entitled *The Reader* to understand the story.
- 2. Highlighting the sentences and dialogues that reflect the perception of Michael Berg to Hanna Schmitz.
- 3. Classifying the perception of Michael Berg of his past love.
- Highlighting the sentences and dialogues that portray the characterization of Hanna based on Michael's point of view.
- 5. Classifying Hanna's characterization.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed based on the statement of the problems as the following steps:

1. The researcher analyzes the characterization of Hanna based on Michael's point of view.

- 2. The researcher analyzes Michael's perception towards Hanna using phenomenology theory.
- 3. The researcher makes conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Perception: A foundation of consciousness action is very important to helps create the development of the character's attitude (Ponty, 1962:25)

The study of structures of consciousness as experienced
from the first-person point of view (Smith, 2007:188-189).
A reaction toward something or someone exhibited in one's
beliefs, feelings, or intended behavior (Myers, 1928:36).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter focuses on the explanation of the theory related to problems stated previously. The theories that are used in this research are phenomenology theory by Edmund Husserl as the main theory which is focusing on the perception of Michael Berg towards Hanna Schmitz, and new criticism as the supporting theory which is focusing on character and characterization to help analyzing Michael's attitude toward Hanna.

2.1.1 Phenomenology

Phenomenology focuses on our experience of phenomena. This theory aimed to provide a text analysis which considers only from the text of the story as evidence (Carter, 2006:82). It can define that phenomenology focuses on the perception or experience of the main character and it can be shown from the text itself as evidence.

Phenomenology is first announced by Edmund Husserl. He is known as the father of phenomenology and one of the influential philosopher movement of the 20th century. He was born on April 8, 1859, in the Jewish family in Moravia (Zahavi and Gallagher, 2008:5). In the first decade of the 20th century, Husserl considerably refined and modified his method into what he called "transcendental phenomenology". This method focuses on the essential structures that allow the objects in the "natural attitude" (which is characteristic of both our everyday life and ordinary science) to "constitute themselves" in consciousness. Husserl

explains in his second major work entitle *Ideas* that published in 1913, the resulting perspective on the intentional consciousness is supposed to enable the phenomenologist to develop a radically unprejudiced justification of his (or her) basic views on the world and himself and explore their rational interconnections (Smith, 2007:188).So, Husserl stated that phenomenology is a new discipline in the part of philosophy and it also includes as a study of consciousness of a person or character.

Phenomenology is the study of consciousness as experienced from the first person point of view. Phenomenology characterizes a given form of consciousness from the first person own subjective, first-person perspective (Smith, 2007:188 – 189). In Husserl's word, phenomenology is the science of the essence of perception and of consciousness. The essence of consciousness here means every experience or act of consciousness is conscious: the subject experiences it. And every act of consciousness is a consciousness of something. It can be described as in perception about something people see this and that, and when in imagination they imagine about this and that and also in judgment they judge this and that and so on. This is the property of consciousness, and Husserl calls as intentionality (Smith, 2007:191). In the book entitled Phenomenology of Perception written by Maurice Merleau-Ponty (1962:25) is stated that phenomenology is a method that describe about the nature of our perceptual contact with the world. Phenomenology is also concerned with the providing of a direct description of human experience and perception is become the background of experience which guides the conscious action. It also stated by Ponty that the

meaning of all attribution of human's action has related with diffusing of sexuality in the human existence. So it can conclude that all of human action has related to sexuality. It must have some feedback or reward for all of the action that has already do.

Based on the explanation above, to answer the statement of the problems, the researcher would like to apply phenomenology theory, which concerns in the analysis of the main character's perception. In this research is focuses on perception of Michael Berg as the main character in this story towards Hanna Schmitz.

2.1.2 New Criticism

New criticism has an important role as an approach in analyzing the text books and other literary studies. This approach is still dominated the literary studies from the 1940s through the 1960s (Tyson, 2015:138). New Criticism is characterized in premise and practice. It is not concerned with context (historical, biographical, intellectual, etc.), it is concerned with the text itself (Selden, 1989:19). Text of the story itself can be the only source of evidence to interpretation literature. For New Criticism, a literary work is a timeless autonomous (*self-sufficient*) verbal object. Readers and readings may change, but the literary text stays the same (Tyson, 2015:137). It because one another has a different perspective on the story even though the story is the same.

New Criticism attempt to study about the formal elements of the text such as characterization, a setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphor and symbols to interpret the story which all of the evidence is in the text itself (Tyson, 2015:137). New Criticism can be used as a tool to analyze the intrinsic elements of the story because intrinsic elements is inside the story or the text itself, so it is same with the characteristic of the New Criticism which the evidence is just from the text itself.

New criticism focused predominantly on poetry. But there is one of the American scholar, Mark Schorer (Carter, 2006:28), said that new criticism is extended its main precepts to include analysis of prose fiction, such like a short story, novel, drama and so on. This theory can be used on all of the literary works, is not just a tool to analyze in poetry but it can be analyzed on all of the intrinsic elements in the literary works.

Based on the explanation above, to answer the statement of the problems, the researcher would like to apply the new criticism theory, which concerns the character and characterization.

2.1.2.1 Character

Character is a person who represented in literary works, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities (Abrams, 1997:32). The character also could be produced by comparing or described it with the another characters or with the setting, by describing the physical appearance, or even by motive analyzed from the character mind and evaluate it through other character (Dietrich and Sundell, 1983:77). When the readers read the story, they usually feel that he or she has the same condition or feeling with the character in the story itself. Based on the explanation above, in the literary works such as drama, short story, novel or the other literary works, a character has an important element, which helps to build the story in the literary works.

2.1.2.2 Characterization

In literature, characterization becomes an important thing to introduce a character. Characterization is how the author presents and reveals the character's personality to the readers which contain in a novel or literary work (Coyle, 1990:150). The author of literary works needs to introduce the characters to the readers first to helps the author build the story. It is almost difficult to identify the characters to the readers who do not understand the characters. Thus, the author must create the character as if he or she were alive. Based on that, the author will involve the readers to get in the story and might sympathize or oppose the character. It is as if succumbing to the illusion that a character in a book is a person (Mullan, 2006:79). So the characterization can make the reader to understand about the character itself and can be sympathize to the character because it makes the reader understand about the story and to help author build the story with the help of the reader.

The purpose of characterization is to help the readers know and understand more about the character's personality. It is easy to presume that successful characterization involves taking the reader to the heart, the inner core, of an imagined person (Mullan, 2006:84). Based on Royle and Bennett book (2009:63) the realist characterization presupposes a mimetic model of literary texts whereby what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person. Such a model does not allow for a reversal of this relationship; it does not allow for the possibility that, for example, a person in a real life might be convincing to the extent that he or she resembles a person in a book.

There are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what the speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about the character. While indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does (Bernardo, 2012:2). So the direct characterization is comes from the author's mind who already said about the character while the indirect characterization comes from the conversation or a description of what the character says or does.

Holman (1992:76) states that there are three methods of characterization in fiction:

- The explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action.
- 2. The presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions.
- 3. The representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner

self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character.

Based on the explanation above, characterization is also important. With characterization, it can help the reader understand how attitude and behavior that portray in character itself. And with the help of characterization, it makes the readers understand the story.

2.2 Review of Related Study

To enlarge the knowledge about this research, the researcher reviewed the previous studies which have a relation with this research in some aspects. The first previous study that used the same theory is a thesis entitled *Nick's Perception toward his Wife's Disappearance in Gillian Flynn's Gone Girl* by Ovik Setyolestanti. This thesis analyzes Nick's perception into his wife's disappearance in the novel of Gillian Flynn's *Gone Girl*. This thesis focuses on Nick's perception of his wife's disappearance based on his marriage experience. Based on Nick's experience, he knows his wife's behavior so; he can solve his wife's clues from the facts founded by him. To solve that case, it uses a theory of phenomenology to know Nick's perception toward his wife's disappearance based on his experience without being influenced by another person. To know Nick's marriage experience with his wife in their household, it uses theory of a new criticism to know the events that make up a story.

The second previous study has the same literary work with this analysis. It is a thesis by Epiphana Ratri entitled The *Inferiority Complex of Hanna Schmitz as Portrayed in Bernhard Schlink's The Reader*. This thesis focuses on the Hanna character traits described in the story, second is about the portrayal of Hanna Schmitz's inferiority complex and the last is what are the causes of it concerning with the character traits. The aims of this study are to find out the description of Hanna Schmitz's character traits. It also aims to discover the description of Hanna Schmitz's inferiority complex and its causes. The research method employed in this study was the library research. The approach used was the psychological approach. The theory of literature, theory of character, and characterization and theory of personality were applied in answering the first question. The second question is answered by the application of the theory of inferiority complex, psychoanalytic theory of personality and theory of existentialism.

This research used the same theory with the first previous study and also issues; the theory is phenomenological theory by Edmund Husserl. Ovik focused on analyzing about Nick's perception towards his wife's disappearance in the novel entitle *Gone Girl* written by Gillian Flynn. This research and Ovik has the same issue that analysis on the perception in the relationship. Ovik issues are a perception about the marriage couple, and this research is not a marriage couple. And also how the marriage and non-marriage couple can solve their problems with the same issues. The result of this study found that the Nick's experience in marriage life is cheating and his missing wife, Amy, left a clue and Nick is realized that the clue is connected with all of his irresponsibility in his life. For the second previous studies by Ratri, the differences are from the focuses on the theory. This second previous studies and this research has the same literary work, *The Reader*. But in the Ratri's analysis, she focused more on the psychological aspect of Hanna; how Hanna character traits and inferiority complex and its causes which is portrayed in the Hanna. The result of this thesis showed that Hanna's psychical characteristics and Hanna's inferiority complex are demonstrated both in direct and indirect mechanism. While this research is focused on how the perception of Michael toward Hanna and how his perception influences his attitude toward Hanna. In Ratri's thesis also used different theory with this research. She uses a psychological approach while this research used phenomenology as the first theory and used new criticism as supporting theory.

The previous studies mentioned above discuss the perception and the perception affects to the behavior, however there is no researcher take the main character's perception in this novel. Therefore, this study is concern to discuss the characterization and the perception based on the main character's point of view in *The Reader*.

CHAPTER III

MICHAEL'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS HANNA

As the previous chapter explained, phenomenology is something that consciousness experiences and it comes from the first person point of view. Hence, it allows people to create some kind of perspective for other people. Such perspective can be seen from how this person views the other person and how this person thinks about the other person. Furthermore, perception can sometimes influences ones attitude toward others.

This research examines a novel entitled *The Reader* by Bernhard Schlink. The setting of this novel is in Neustadt, West Germany, at 1958. It tells a story about Michael Berg, the main character who also serves as the narrator of the novel, and Hanna Schmitz. They met for the first time when Hanna helped Michael who was sick at the middle of the street when he was going home. Michael was fifteen at that time and Hanna was thirty years old. Though Hanna did not know who Michael was when they met for the first time, she did not hesitate helping him.

After Michael came to Hanna's apartment to say thank you because she helped him, he found himself attracted to her. Both of them spent their time together, which eventually resulted in Michael often lied to his family and skipped the last class in his school just to spend more time with Hanna. They had sex frequently, they went to a short vacation together, and they spent a lot of times in Hanna's apartment together. But then again, just like in many other relationships,

NASTITI 18

Michael and Hanna sometimes had their problems which resulted in fighting and crying. Yet, they still enjoyed their relationship and time together.

One day, out of sudden, Hanna left Michael without saying a word to him. Michael felt guilty and broken because Hanna left him. He tried so hard to forget their relationship and lived his life without Hanna. However, a long time after that, they reunite again in the courtyard. Michael is a twenty-one years old and he join the law study now. Michael is a part of group of law class who comes to war crimes trial. The trial is about the SS guard of Auschwitz which killed 300 Jewish women. They locked them in a church and burn all of them during the evacuation of the camp.Hanna is in the trial for her crime, she is the main suspect of this crime. When they first met at the courtyard, Michael, who had closed his heart and tried to move on from Hanna, feels broken because he meets her again after a long time. He still feels very upset with Hanna because she left him without saying goodbye to him and without any explanation on why she left him. That's why, initially Michael did not want to visit Hanna in the prison and also feel little grateful when she gets her punishment for her crime. However, even though Michael feels upset to her, deep down in his heart, he still loves Hanna. After all, Michael has so many memorable events in his life with Hanna.

In this chapter, the analysis of the data which used to answer the statement of the problems raised in this study will be presented. There are two main problems which will be examined. The first problem is to know how Hanna's characterization based on Michael's point of view and the second is how the perception of Michael towards Hanna.

3.1 Hanna's Characterization Based on Michael's Point of View

This first part answers the first problem about Hanna's characterization based on Michael's point of view. Michael was a younger boy when he met Hanna. He was fifteen at that time and Hanna was around thirty at that time. As a young boy, he had a lot of love to give to someone and then he met Hanna. It can be concluding that all of Hanna's trait is known from Michael's point of view. So here it is Hanna's trait from Michael's perception;

3.1.1 Kindness

Michael thinks that Hanna is a kind person. Kindness is a helpful action intentionally directed towards another person, it is motivated by the desire to help another and not to gain explicit reward or to avoid explicit punishment (Pam, 2013). Kind person can be described as a person who always puts other people first then him or herself and sympathizes to situation around him or her. It describes Hanna when she met Michael for the first time. "Nor I do remember how I greeted Frau Schmitz. I had probably prepared two or three sentences about my illness and her help and how grateful I was, and recited them to her. She led me into the kitchen." (11)

From that evidence it shows how Michael feels grateful when Hanna saves him. Michael wants to make a good first impression to Hanna, because it is a second time they meet after Michael's incident. He prepares about what he wants to say to her. He already prepares a couple of sentence to say thank you to Hanna because she already saves his life. And also tells a little bit about his illness and on how he grateful to meet Hanna and she help him at that time. Hanna lead him to the kitchen because Hanna is ironing some clothes.

This story started when Michael feels sick on his way home from school. Michael's condition is very weak at that time because he got Hepatitis. He was throwing up and then there is an unknown woman to help him. Later she was known as Hanna Schmitz. She is a kind person. Because she helps Michael even though she did not know him. "The woman turned on the tap, washed my hand first, and then cupped both of hers and threw water in my face. I dried myself with a handkerchief." (4)

When Hanna met Michael and his condition is very weak, she directly help him. Hanna did not know Michael but she cleans all of Michael's mess and she also cleans Michael after he threw up. She tries to calm Michael because he cried, she hugs him until Michael stops crying.

After Hanna helps Michael to cleans his mess, Hanna do another thing that makes her becomes a kind person. She accompanies Michael to come home. Because Michael's condition is very weak and Hanna thinks that maybe Michael will throw up or fainted in his on the way home so Hanna walks with him to his house.

"She asked me where I lived, put the pails down in the entryway, and took me home, walking beside me holding my schoolbag in one hand and my arm in the other. It's no great distance from Bahnhofstrasse to Blumenstrasse..." (5)

Because Hanna is a kind person, she is not only cleaning Michael's mess; she also accompanies him to go home. She asked where Michael live and walk with him and say goodbye in front of his house. She walks with Michael until his front house because she wants to makes sure that he arrives to his house safe and sound.

From the description, it can be concluded, that she is a kind person. She helps other people even though she did not know him, she did not know where he lives or where he comes from. Usually many people did not care with each other. They do not mind other people's business, but Hanna is a different person. Michael is also feel grateful and say thank you to Hanna because she saving his life.

3.1.2 Independence

Independent person can be described as a person who does all of his or her activity alone. Independent is an ability to make carry out decisions by him/herself, and is also carry some responsibility and willingness the answer for the consequences of actions (Kon, 1987:45-55). They can do everything alone without asking helps from each other. They did not have someone to rely on and accompany him or her and did not think about what other thinks about him or her. Hanna can be categorized as an independent woman.

After they get to know of each other, Michael assumes that Hanna is an independent woman. Hanna lives by herself. Her life is so plain. Her apartment is so tiny with just a few things inside. Michael got an answer on how Hanna life before she met Michael.

"She had grown up in a German community in Rumania, then come to Berlin at the age of sixteen, taken a job at the Siemens company, and ended up in the army at twenty-one. Since the end of the war she had done all manner of jobs to get by. She had been a streetcar conductor for several years" (39) From the quotation above, it describes that she lives in a German community in Rumania and then in her young age she moves to Berlin. She got a job at the Siemens company and become an army at twenty-one. The army is full of a strong and independent person. Hanna joins the army so she became more independent in her army's life. She was alone by herself. She went through all of the upside down of her life by herself. She did not rely on somebody else and did not asks helps to solve her problems, she doing everything alone. The last is she become a conductor for several years of her life. And she met Michael when she already becomes a conductor.

Hanna did not have family or siblings who helps her grow older. She prefers do her tasks and everything alone. She also lives by herself. And it makes her as independent woman. "...she had no family. She was thirty-six. She told me all this as if it were not her life but somebody else's, someone she didn't know well and who wasn't important to her" (39)

Another quotation stated that she is an older woman with no family. She did not share much of her life, because she gets used to living by herself. She feels that she did not own her life, she thinks that she lives in somebody else. She did not enjoy her own life. She did not care with her own life, maybe because she just lives alone and she did not have someone to share a story so she closed herself to the others.

It can be conclude that Hanna is an independent person. From her life record, she lives alone by herself. She doing everything alone without rely on someone or asks helps for someone to solve her problems. She did not have a family around her, just herself. She also moving to another city when she in the young age and also joins army. It is not easy to do when you are in the young age, doing everything alone and also joins army. But Hanna did everything. So Hanna is an independent woman.

3.1.3 Struggle

After all of her secret is already known, Hanna tried to learn how to read and write. It is very hard to do especially for an illiterate person. However, Hanna did not give up. She spent her time in prison to learn how to write and to read. She wants to be a better person. She did not want to stay in her illiterate condition, she practicing her writing and reading inside her room at the prison.

After Michael sent tapes which contain a story that Michael reads for her, Hanna starts to learn about it. She learns to write and read. And finally Hanna can write a letter. She practices her writing skill, even though her handwriting is still stiff but she always tries. And after a lot of time practicing her writing skill, she can send Michael a letter of her own handwriting. "I read the note and was filled with joy and jubilation. "She can write, she can write!"" (188)

When Michael checks his mailbox, it surprised him. Michael feels so happy when he receives a letter from Hanna. When Michael opened that letter, Michael's heart is filled with joy that Hanna can write a letter for him. And it also makes Michael's proud about that progress. It is one of the results of Hanna's struggle to learn how to read and to write.

Hanna did not give up with her condition, she wants to try. She wants to push her limits so she can write and read. She wants practice read and write something. She wants to be a better person in the future. She is very struggling person.

"" "She learned to read with you. She borrowed the books you read on tape out of the library, and followed what she heard, word by word and sentence by sentence.....She didn't want to tell me at first; when she also began to write and asked me for a writing manual, she didn't try to hide it any longer. She was also just proud that she has succeeded and wanted to share her happiness" " (206)

The quotation above describes how Hanna struggle to learns how to write and to read. She listens to all the tapes sent by Michael. And then she starts to borrow some book that Michael read. She read together with Michael. She follows what she heard. From word to word until sentence to sentence. It makes Hanna makes fast progress because from that time she can write and read. And when she studies that she did not tell anyone. But she tells the officer and she asks on how to writing and she did not hide it again. when she can write a letter to Michael she is very happy and proud. Because she feels succeed to get rid of her illiteracy. It is a big achievement for Hanna, and she is proud of that.

Hanna did not give up with her condition. She wants to try to be a better person, to study and practice read and write. She listens to Michael's tape and she follows Michael, so Hanna can read a story together with Michael. After that she practice her writing skill and sent a letter to Michael, both of them is proud with Hanna's progress. She studied everything alone by herself. She spent her time in prison to practice reading and writing. She borrows books from the prison's library and read it.

3.1.4 Command

A person likes to command other person because he or she has a power and likes to controlling other people's life. So they like to give an order to the other people without thinking on how they feel about that. Sometimes other people force to do what that person wants and needs. One of the Hanna's trait is as a commanding person.

Hanna is a commanding person. She likes to give orders to Michael. And because Michael loves her, he does what she wants. It starts when Michael did not come to his class, and then Hanna is mad to Michael and she commands him to come at another time and give Michael's new schedule. "From tomorrow on I'm working the main shift. I'll be home at five-thirty and you can come. Provided you work first." (36)

One of the example of Hanna is being commanding is on her relationship life with Michael. She likes to manage her relationship with Michael. She commands him to come after he comes from school and she changes her schedule in the main shift. And Michael just straight do everything that Hanna's want.

Another evidence is when Hanna changes their schedule and Michael did not feel happy with that. "at first Hanna forced me to be home on time." (41). With the changing of their schedule, both of them just met for a short time and Michael did not enjoy it. Hanna also forced Michael to come home on time but Michael did not happy with that command. He feels like they did not have enough time, an hour and half is not a decent time for Michael to spend his time with Hanna. Not just changes of their schedule, she also commands Michael with a lot of things. One of them is makes Michael forces to do that is read a story for Hanna. Hanna always give orders to Michael and he tends to do that orders because he falling in love with Hanna.

"It all happened because of reading aloud. The day after our conversation, Hanna wanted to know what I was learning in school......

.....

"So read it to me!"

"Read it yourself, I'll bring it for you."

"You have such a nice voice, kid, I'd rather listen to you than read it myself."

"Oh, come on."

But the next day when I arrived and wanted to kiss her, she pulled back. "First you have to read." (42)

Hanna also likes to ask Michael a lot of questions about his school and what kind of subject that he studied at school, Michael said that He learns some language and reads a lot of book. Michael gives a book to Hanna but she did not want to receive it. She commands him to read that book to her. So Michael reads a story for her. Hanna likes to demand him to read for her. "She was serious. I had to read Emilia Galotti to her for half an hour before she took me into the shower and then to bed" (42). First it annoys him to read every single story but when he refuses to read a story for Hanna, she did not want to do sex with him. And Michael force to do that so he can have a sex with Hanna. So the schedule is change, Michael will read a story for Hanna and then after Michael reads that, they can have a sex.

So it can be concluding that Hanna is a commanding person. She likes to give orders to Michael, and Michael always do that, he forces to do that. Hanna command him to come to her house after she finish her work. Also she commands Michael to reads story for her, and if Michael did not want to do that so they did not have a sex. So Michael read a story for Hanna and after that they can have a sex.

3.1.5 Dismissive

Hanna is also known by Michael as a dismissive person. She likes to refuse something that does not feel good in her life and mind. Dismissive conveys disapproval or rejection for what other people's do, it can make other people misunderstandings, hurt feelings and become a huge conflict. it is can be called as sign of disrespect to other people.

First rejection comes when Michael want to surprise Hanna in the street car. "but I felt rejected, exiled from the real world in which people lived and worked and loved." (45). When Michael at the streetcar, Hanna did not response Michael even though Hanna saw Michael at the second streetcar and Hanna also did not coming to Michael and it is makes Michael feel rejected because Hanna did not come to see him.

Hanna likes to dismiss Michael for what Michael do that she did not like. She many times reject Michael and it makes Michael feels broken. " "Out." She threw back the coverlet. "Get out my bed. And if you don't want to do your work, don't come back." " (35)

It happened when Michael did not join the class and Hanna unexpectedly mad at him. She refuses to be with Michael, to have sex with him and direct to asks him to go. Hanna is dismissive toward Michael and it makes Michael confused from what just happened.

Another example of Hanna is being as a dismissive person is it happens when Michael asks about Hanna's life story. Because Hanna is a long time just live a life by herself and she get used to close herself so she refuses to answer it. Hanna did not like to share about her life story. When Michael asks about that, she rejects it.

"I never found out what Hanna did when she wasn't working and we weren't together. When I asked, she turned away my questions. We did not have a world that we shared; she gave me the space in her life that she wanted me to have. I had to be content with that. Wanting more, even wanting to know more, was presumption on my part. If we were particularly happy with each other and I asked her something because at that moment it felt as if everything was possible and allowed, then she sometimes ducked my questions, instead of refusing outright to answer them." (77)

She also refuses to tell and shares her whole life story with Michael. When Michael asked her some questions about her life, she always changes the topic so she cannot answer Michael's question. It makes Michael feels strange about how Hanna behaves.

And the last example Hanna's rejection is when Michael wants to spent his time with Hanna but Hanna refuse to be with Michael. And it makes Michael sad, because it is his birthday and he just want to spent his time with Hanna but she refuses to be with him. "" Now go to your friends." She dismissed me, and I went." (80)

A lot of times Hanna is asking Michael to go. And the last it happens before Hanna left Michael. She asks Michael to go to his friends because Michael's friend is hanging out at the pool because it is summer. Michael just want to spent his time with Hanna, because that day is Michael's birthday but Hanna did not know about it. When Michael asks when Hanna's birthday, she did not ask Michael's about his birthday. Michael thinks Hanna wants to be with him but it otherwise, she asks Michael to go.

From the quotations above, it can be concluding that Hanna is a dismissive person. She likes to refuse and reject a lot of things that happens. She usually rejects what Michael's do. And she did not think about Michael's feeling when she doing it. It is a disrespectful to Michael and it makes Michael hurt his feeling. It is including in the sign of disrespectful expression. And it not can be accepted in the society, because it can make other people's feeling hurt, can makes conflict between them and also can makes misunderstanding and misinterpret of what she already done, because she did not give an explanation on how she doing something like that.

3.1.6 Dominance

Shaver, Segev, and Mikulincer (2011) incorporate behaviors as asserting one's dominance, authority, rights, or competence; expressing confidence in one's strengths, values, and opinions; deterring others from competing for or exerting control over one's resources; and verbally or physically attacking (or threatening to attack) others until power is restored. Dominant person can be described as a person who has powers to control each other person. It also describes as a strong and powerful character. And because of that, he or she tends to be a leader in every situation that happens in his or her life. Hanna is described as a dominant character in this story. Because she always controls another person without thinking about how they feel about it. In can be looked at how Hanna controlling Michael in her relationship with him. She always acts like she is dominant and Michael is just a victim of her.

"When we made love, too, she took possession of me as a matter of course. Her mouth took mine, her tongue played with my tongue, she told me where to touch her and how, and when she rode me until she came, I was there only because she took pleasure in me and on me. I don't mean to say that she lacked tenderness and didn't give me pleasure. But she did it for her own playful enjoyment until I learned to take possession of her too." (32)

Michael and Hanna always have sex when they both meet. There is some routine that happens when they want to have sex. Sometimes they take a bath together before they having sex. Michael likes to soap her and vice versa. Michael also lets Hanna do everything that she likes when they have sex. It can be said that she controls Michael to do what she wants. She controls Michael for her own pleasure.

It already stated that dominant person always feels like has a strong and powerful character. And it makes them tend to be a leader. It also happens in Hanna. She wants to be dominant in her relationship life with Michael. "It looks? Do you think it looks like you upset me? You don't have the power to upset me. And will you please go, finally? I've been working, I want to take a bath, and I want a little peace." (48)

It happens when they have a fight. Hanna tells Michael that he cannot makes her upsets, because she is more dominant than Michael. She feels superior in

NASTITI 31

their relationship. She wants to show Michael that no one in this world cannot let her down, cannot makes her sad.

Hanna is a dominant person in her relationship life with Michael. She tends to be a leader, become a superior towards Michael. Other people cannot make her upset or sad because she said that she is dominant so other people cannot underestimate her. She also did not care on how she talks to Michael, because she did not care with other people feelings or what they think about her. She just does what she wants to do. Even though what she said can injures other people heart she did not care about it. Often what she said is hurt Michael's feeling but he did not care about it because he loves Hanna so much. But it is not accepted when you in relationship with someone.

3.1.7 Blaming Other Person

Hanna is always blames Michael for her misunderstanding and misinterprets. Not just a one-time Hanna does that to Michael. She always blames Michael for everything. Even though everything that Michael makes is right, he always be a person who always gets a lot of blaming from Hanna.

Hanna misunderstanding happen when Michael want to surprise her. And because of that misunderstanding she blames Michael. "She turned around and stared at me coldly. "You didn't want to know me. Getting into the second car when you could see. I was in the first." " (47)

It happens when Michael wants to surprise Hanna in the streetcar. Michael jump in the second car and Hanna is in the first car. He thinks that he can surprise her. But it happens differently. Hanna blames and bullies Michael of what he is doing. Why he is in the second car when he already knows that Hanna is in the first car, she thinks like that. She thinks that Michael did not want to meet her and did not want to know her when she is in the first car. Hanna blames Michael.

Michael furious when the fight happened and he feel that Hanna treated him badly. "She had treated me badly...Instead, she was the one who'd attacked me." (48). Hanna has treated Michael badly and always fight with him because there is misunderstanding between them but Hanna never say sorry to Michael in every condition. She always blames Michael.

Not only that, Hanna did not respect or appreciate of everything that Michael has already do for her. She always makes Michael is doing something wrong so she can blame him. All of what is Michael's do is just want to makes Hanna feels happy. It happens when they have a short bike vacation.

"The only fight we had taken place in Amorbach. I had woken up early, dressed quietly, and crept out of the room. I wanted to bring up breakfast and also see if I could find a flower shop open where I could get a rose for Hanna. I had left a note on the table... When I returned, she was standing in the room, trembling with rage and white-faced" (54) "I'd love to believe you. But I don't see any note" (56)

From the two quotations above, it is the second time Hanna blames Michael. It happens when Michael left Hanna in the morning because he wants to look for breakfast and flower for Hanna. Michael just wants a makes Hanna happy and feel surprised but when Michael comes back Hanna has already been mad at him. Michael said that he left a note for Hanna but she said that there is not any note around her. She blames Michael again. Michael is already knowing that Hanna is always blame him for everything. But because Michael loves her, he always takes all of the responsibility when Hanna blames him. He also did not want feels angry to Hanna, because he loves her, he willingly doing everything.

"If she threatened, I instantly and unconditionally surrendered. I took all the blame. I admitted mistakes I hadn't made; intentions I'd never had. Whenever she turned cold and hard, I begged her to be good to me again, to forgive me and love me. Sometimes I had the feeling that she hurt herself when she turned cold and rigid. As if what she was yearning for was the warmth of my apologies, protestations, and entreaties. Sometimes I thought she just bullied me. But either way, I had no choice." (49-50)

Hanna always refuses to blame herself for everything that happened. She always blames Michael for everything. She let Michael takes responsibility for Hanna's mistake. Michael knows that he is not guilty of everything. It is just Hanna's misunderstanding and misinterpreting but she always blames Michael for everything that he has done.

Hanna is a type of person who did not appreciate other people. Even though they want to makes her happy or makes her surprise, she did not appreciate it. When Michael want to do a little surprise for her, she feels what Michael do is wrong, she misunderstanding and misinterpret for what Michael's do. And she always blames him for everything. Even though she also doing some wrong things she never says sorry to Michael. Always Michael who started to say sorry to Hanna for everything. When in some relationship or society, people who has a problem with others people must said sorry, because sorry is a kind of expression who express about guilty for something. And it not happens in Hanna and Michael.

3.1.8 Illiterate

Illiterate known as a lacking of education and it makes that person cannot write or read. From the situation at that time, lowest education makes a lot of people did not have a great and high education. It makes a lot of people did not capable to write and read. It also happens to Hanna.

Illiterate becomes a main characteristic problem of Hanna. Hanna is illiterate. She cannot write and read. When Michael and Hanna first met, they did not introduce each other. When in the sixth or seventh day they met, Michael asks her name. and she shocks about that. She asked him why he asks about her name. Michael has already known about her last name from the mailbox in her apartment. She said that her name is Hanna and she also asks what is Michael's name. "At that time it was the in thing not to carry your schoolbook in a bag but under your arm, and when I put them on her kitchen table, my name was on the front. But she hadn't paid any attention to them" (34)

First of all, Michael thinks that Hanna is already know what is his name from his schoolbook. But Hanna did not pay attention. It is actually easy to know someone name when he has already given a small hint from his schoolbook, but Hanna did not recognize it. It is the first evidence that Hanna is illiterate. The other evidence is when Hanna ask Michael to read her a story, and it became a ritual before they having sex.

When in courtroom, Hanna shows that she does not really get the point when the judge tells about what Hanna already did. "She had no sense of context, of the rules of the game, of the formulas by which her statements and those of the others were tote up unto guilt and innocence, conviction and acquittal." (110). Hanna seems confuse when in the courtroom and did not understand because she cannot read and write so Hanna did not understand about all of the paper that discuss about her crime.

First of all, Michael did not realize that Hanna is illiterate, because she hides it very nicely. She did not share her weakness to Michael because she feels ashamed to share that to Michael. And every of her secret explodes in the courtyard, so Michael realize about that. That Hanna is illiterate.

"That was why she had had people read to her. That was why she had let me do all the writing and reading on our bicycle trip and why she had lost control that morning in the hotel when she found my note, realized I would assume she knew what it said, and was afraid she'd be exposed. That was why she had avoided being promoted by the streetcar company; as a conductor, she could conceal her weakness, but it would have become obvious when she was being trained to become a driver. That was also why she had refused the promotion at Siemens and become a guard. That was why she had admitted to writing the report in order to escape a confrontation with an expert." (132)

The quote makes all cleared that Hanna is illiterate. Hanna always asks Michael to read for her. Hanna did not want to know where Michael gives a map on their little vacation. And also when Michael left note it the hotel maybe Hanna afraid of that and said that she did not see any note from her. That's why she takes a job as a conductor because she does not need to write and read. She also lies to everyone that she writes the report on the courtyard because she feels ashamed that she is illiterate. All of the reason is that she is illiterate.

Based on the Michael's point of view, there are some characterization of Hanna, such as Hanna is a kind person, Hanna is independent person, Hanna is struggling person, Hanna is a commanding person, Hanna is dismissive person, Hanna is dominant person, Hanna is always blaming other person and the last is Hanna is illiterate. All of the characterization that has already explain and describe in this section is influence the Michael's perception towards Hanna.

3.2 Michael's Perception Towards Hanna

In this second part will answer about the second problem about Michael's perception toward Hanna. Both of them, Michael and Hanna had been together for such a long time, all of the good and bad things, laugh and cry, fighting has their pass together. But their relationship did not last for a long time, they separate at the middle of their happiness time and it makes Michael feels broken. First he loves Hanna very much and because people always change because situation that happen or because something about their relationship and he grows up there is something that makes Michael didn't like her. So it can be concluding that there are two big perception of Michael toward Hanna. First is Michael's pay back and the second in Michael's guilt.

3.2.1 Michael's Pay Back

There are several things that makes Michael loves her. All of them is because he already feels comfortable with Hanna and he love her. It all started when Michael was sick and then he met Hanna, a woman who works in a streetcar. Hanna help him.

"When she straightened up, she saw I was crying. "Hey, kid," she said, startled, "hey, kid" — and took me in her arms. I wasn't much taller than she was, I could feel her breasts against my chest. I smelled the sourness of my own breath and felt her fresh sweat as she held me, and didn't know where to look. I stopped crying." (5)

From the first time they met and Hanna helps him, it become so strange that Michael describe that with just a hug of Hanna he stopped crying. He stated that he felt her breast in his chest, it not supposed to happen when you are in pain or sick or confuse because your weakness condition. Michael feel and seems comfortable with Hanna's body and it makes him stopped crying.

And after a long time of recovery, Michael want to meet Hanna again to say thank you to her because she saves his life. After meeting her for the first time in her apartment, he looks at her and her body because she changing her clothes and Michael feels in love with her. And it makes him want to be with her every time. It describes in the text that;

"I couldn't take my eyes off her. Her neck and shoulders, her breasts, which the slip veiled rather than concealed, her hips which stretched the slip tight as she propped her foot on her knee and then set it on the chair, her leg, pale and naked, then shimmering in the silky stocking. She felt me looking at her. As she was reaching for the other stocking, she paused, turned towards the door, and looked straight at me. I can't describe what kind of look it was surprised, skeptical, knowing, reproachful. I turned red. For a fraction of a second I stood there, my face burning. Then I couldn't take it anymore. I fled out of the apartment, down the stairs, and into the street." (14)

When Michael want to go home, Hanna ask him to waited for her because she want to go to works so they can go together. Hanna ask him to wait in the outside. But when Michael waiting in the outside he can see Hanna changing her clothes so clearly because her apartment is so small and we can see everything from the outside. He cannot take his eyes from her. He looks in every part of her almost naked body and she knows also that Michael look at her. They just have a silent moment and look each other and it makes Michael a little bit shy, "I turned red" because he watches her changing her clothes. He run away to the street. After meeting Hanna to say thank you to her and seeing her naked, Michael has a some feeling to her.

After that accident, Michael always thinks about Hanna. He is very shy when he looks at Hanna changing her clothes. He thinks about her every day and every time. And it makes Michael wants to come to her apartment again. "A week later I was standing at her door again. For a week I had tried not to think about her." (17) Michael comes back to Hanna's apartment twice. For the first time in Hanna's apartment, when Michael has already in front of her apartment he tried to call and ring the bell but there is nobody there. And the second times Michael comes back again to Hanna's apartment and finally after wait her in front of her apartment, Michael meet Hanna again. And after that they have sex.

After Michael comes to Hanna's apartment to say thank you because she saves his life, it is makes Michael wants to come to her apartment again. He wants to meet Hanna again. His mind is full with Hanna for a week and it makes him want to meet her again and again.

It can be stated that after Hanna helps him and also after Michael meets Hanna for the second times, Michael always thinking about Hanna. Michael cannot put away his mind about Hanna. Michael also tries to come to her apartment again after that accident. And after that Michael is frequently comes to her apartment again to spend more time with her.

The night after Michael had sex with Hanna, he always thinking and still has a feeling after having sex with Hanna. "The next night I fell in love with her. I could barely sleep, I was yearning for her, I dreamed of her, thought I could feel her until I realized that I was clutching the pillow or the blanket. My mouth hurt from kissing. I kept getting erections, but I didn't want to masturbate. I wanted to be with her." (27)

From that quotation we can know that Michael start to falling in love with

Hanna. Michael cannot get away from his mind, he always thinks about her and

his mind is still full with his memory about her. And also he wants to always be

with her. Michael feel enjoy and comfortable with this relationship, because they

just have sex a lot of times.

Michael and Hanna having sex so frequently. Almost every day when Michael comes from school and Hanna come from work. Michael likes smells of Hanna. And everything they do when they having sex.

"She was scrupulously clean, she showered every morning, and I liked the smell of perfume, fresh perspiration, and streetcar that she brought with her from work. But I also liked her wet, soapy body; I liked to let her soap me and I liked to soap her, and she taught me not to do it bashfully, but with assurance and possessive thoroughness." (32)

There is some routine that happen when they want to have sex. Sometimes

they take a bath together before they having sex. Michael like to soap her and vice

versa. Michael also let Hanna to do everything that she likes when they have sex.

And also Michael is such a detail person so that he remembers everything about

what Hanna do to him and he likes it, he loves it.

"Now I enjoyed showering too—the desire I felt when I arrived had got lost as I read aloud to her. Reading a play out loud so that the various characters are more or less recognizable and come to life takes a certain concentration. Lust reasserted itself under the shower. So reading to her, showering with her, making love to her, and lying next to her for a while afterwards—that became the ritual in our meetings." (43) Beside going to bath together, Hanna ask him what he study at school and how many languages he study. Michael told her about Homer, Cicero and Hemingway's story about The Old Man and The Sea. And Hanna ask about how Greek and Latin sound like. Michael likes to read a book so Hanna always ask Michael to read something about her. When Michael gives a book to Hanna, she refuses it and ask Michael to read for her because Michael has a nice voice.

The ritual changes, Hanna take charge to changes that. Because Hanna likes to listen a story that Michael's read, so Michael must read the story first before they having sex. First of all, Michael didn't believe that Hanna such a serious person. When he come to her home, she said that "First you have to read". So Michael accept it. Every day before have sex, Michael must read a book for Hanna. So when Michael reads a story for her, she will listen very carefully.

"She was an attentive listener. Her laugh, her sniffs of contempt, and her angry or enthusiastic remarks left no doubt that she was following the action intently, and that she found both Emilia and Luise to be silly little girls. Her impatience when she sometimes asked me to go on reading seemed to come from the hope that all this imbecility would eventually play itself out. "Unbelievable!" Sometimes this made even me eager to keep reading..." (43)

Michael describes her as an attentive listener, because she always listens to all of the stories very carefully. A lot of times she feels deep to the story, she laughs, she cried, she also very enthusiast about every story. She likes to listen to all of the stories that Michael read. Because when she listens to Michael's story she can know about a lot of things that she did not know before. She learns from that. After he met Hanna, he often lies to his family about his relationship with Hanna. Michael was fifteen at that times, and Hanna is an older woman who is around thirty. So it is not usual when you have an older partner in your relationship. The gap of their age is twenty years old, so it becomes very odd when his family knows that he is with an older woman.

Michael start lying to his family when Michael likes to come to her apartment, to spend his time with Hanna. For the third times Michael comes to her apartment and meet Hanna. Hanna asks Michael to help her bring some bucket of coal that she left down stairs. Because of the coal, Michael's face becomes dirty and Hanna offers Michael to take a bath before he comes back to his house. But after Michael takes a bath, both of them spontaneously have a sex.

"I said that I'd lost my way, that I'd wanted to walk through the memorial garden in the cemetery to Molkenkur, but wandered around who knows where for a long time and ended up in Nussloch. "I had no money, so I had to walk home from Nussloch."" (29)

Because of that incident, Michael comes home very late. All members of his family is ready to eat dinner and Michael still does not come. It makes his mother feels panic when he not come home on time because he barely feels healthy from his hepatitis. It makes some argument in the dining table between Michael and his dad. The quote above is what Michael tells to his family because cannot tell the truth to them. Michael lied to his family that he just lost in his way home. When Michael lied to his family, his younger sister said that he is a liar but his mother said that Michael never lied to her. Not just once Michael lied to his family. Michael does that again because he wants to go on a short trip with Hanna out of the town. Michael just wants to spend more time and more intimate with Hanna, so he offers Hanna a short bike vacation out of town.

"I don't remember what I told my parents. That I was doing the trip with my friend Matthias? With a group? That I was going to visit a former classmate? My mother was probably worried, as usual, and my father probably found, as usual, that she should stop worrying. Hadn't I just passed the class, when nobody thought I could do it?" (51)

Michael lied to his family again about his short trip with Hanna. He is afraid to tell his parent about that, so he said that he forgets what he said to his parent about his vacation. His mother is always worried about him so he is never far away to his family. And now he just wants to spend more time with Hanna, so he lies again to his family.

Michael's lying to his family is one of his attitude that is influenced by his perception towards Hanna. Michael lying to his family, because he is afraid to tell his relationship with Hanna. The reason is because Hanna is an older woman. It is very odd at that times to have an older partner in a relationship. Michael did not feel free when he has relationship with Hanna, and it makes him become a liar to his family. His feeling to Hanna makes him do whatever that makes him feel more close and able to spend more time with Hanna.

After Michael feels better from his hepatitis, he is back again to school and catches up his lateness subject when he was sick. But even when he is back to school it did not make him forget about Hanna. It makes Michael always thinks about her every time. "She came home at noon, and I cut my last class every day so as to be waiting for her on the landing outside her apartment." (32)

His desire to see Hanna makes Michael wants to left his school early. He wants to go to Hanna's apartment very fast, so they can have more intimate things. He cuts his last class every day and he directly goes to her apartment and waited for her in front of her apartment. He waits for her to come to her house after she finished her works.

Even though he always cuts his class to be with Hanna, Michael feels very enjoyed with that. He knows that what he always doing is wrong, but he always does that. "Tenth grade. I've missed too much in the last months while I was ill. If I still wanted to move up next year, I'd have to work like an idiot. I'd also have to be in school right now." I told her I was cutting classes. (35)

Michael is being honest to Hanna that he always cut the last class to have more time with her. He said that he misses his class when he was sick and if he wants to move to the next grade next year he must catch up his lateness. And after he said that he also said that he cutting his class. Everything that Michael does is because he feels more comfortable when he is with Hanna and he wants to spend more time with her.

Michael knows that after a long time she spent her life by herself. When Michael comes to her life, Hanna seems happy. Michael wants to makes her happy too. Michael wants to take Hanna to a short trip vacation.

After a long time he has a relationship with Hanna, Michael feels like that they have a strong chemistry. Michael just wants to know Hanna more so he plans a short trip to another town. "So the week after Easter we set off by bike on a four-day trip to Wimpfen, Amorbach, and Miltenberg." (51)

It happens after they have a bad day after they fight because Hanna has misunderstanding to Michael. Because that misunderstanding, Michael planned to have a short trip with Hanna, so he can spend more time with her and get to know more everything about her than before.

Because Michael plans everything, it means Michael must pay for that trip. However, Michael did not have much money to pay for two because Michael is a student and he did not have a job. So he sells his stamp collection to make him has a lot of money to pay that trip.

"While I was sick, I hadn't spent any of my pocket money. But that wouldn't be enough if I wanted to pay for Hanna as well. So I offered to sell my stamp collection to the stamp dealer next to the Church of the Holy Spirit." (52)

Michael was sick for a long time. He just spent his time in his room because he must isolate himself from everything around him. He just spent his time collecting some stamps and he also has a few antique stamps. Because he did not have much money to pay for two for their short vacation, so he selling his stamp collections to get some money.

When they go to a short vacation, a lot of people seems to look at Hanna and Michael because is so odd to see a couple like both of them. Michael want to had a more intimate thing with Hanna but when they go to vacation sometimes they did not do it because they feel tired after a long hours strolling with bike around the city. "How I had looked forward to the nights. I had imagined that we would make love, go to sleep, wake up, make love again, go to sleep again, wake up again and so on, night after night. But the only time I woke up again was the first night. She lay with her back to me, I leaned over her and kissed her, and she turned on her back, took me into her and held me in her arms. "Kid, kid." Then I fell asleep on top of her. The other nights we slept right through, worn out by the cycling, the sun, and the wind. We made love in the mornings." (54).

Because Michael is addicted to sex when he was with Hanna, so when they go to a short trip Michael want to do that. But Hanna refuse to do it, but in the morning they do have sex. Michael want to spend a lot and more intimate with Hanna so he plans that trip and also Michael want to do sex more frequently with Hanna but sometimes she refuses to do it.

The result of this part, Michael's pay back, is after Hanna helps Michael, Michael feels that he should give feedback for Hanna because Hanna did not know Michael but she wants to helps him so Michael want to pay that with sex. It feels strange that a fifteen years old has affair with a thirty years old woman and they also have sex frequently. It shows that Michael feels comfortable with that condition and Michael always want to spend more time with Hanna.

3.2.2 Michael's Guilty

It started when Hanna leaves Michael. Hanna did not leave a note or say something to Michael before she was gone. When Michael goes to her apartment at the usual time, the door was locked. After waiting at the stair, he calls the streetcar company and ask for Hanna, but she did not come to work. He also asks the owner of the apartment and she said that Hanna is leaving this morning. After several days of Hanna has gone, Michael is sick. He blames himself. He seems confused why she goes, where she goes. "My body yearned for Hanna. But even worse than my physical desire was my sense of guilt. Why hadn't I jumped up immediately when she stood there and run to her! This one moment summed up all my half-heartedness of the past months, which had produced my denial of her, and my betrayal. Leaving was her punishment." (83)

He blames himself for Hanna's leaving. His body, his mind, his soul could not take that Hanna leaving. His body missed Hanna, because they have sex a lot of times. His body cannot accept his condition right now. He thinks that he must take this as punishment because a month ago he denied her, and it makes him sad.

After that Michael seems cannot move on from Hanna. Hanna has been together with Michael and she just left him without saying anything to him so Michael feel it is not fair for him. He tried to search everything that left from her but it did not come with a good news.

"It took a while before my body stopped yearning for hers; sometimes I myself was aware of my arms and legs groping for her in my sleep, and my brother reported more than once at table that I had called out "Hanna" in the night. I can also remember classes at school when I did nothing but dream of her, think of her. The feeling of guilt that had tortured me in the first weeks gradually faded. I avoided her building, took other routes, and six months later my family moved to another part of town." (Schlink 87)

When people fall love then there is a time that they must separate with each other because they did not have same path or has a different goal in their life, it is very common that one of them or maybe two of them cannot forget about each other because they have been together for a long time. This condition also happens to Michael. Sometimes he still opens his memories about him and Hanna, he still remembers everything about Hanna, he dreams about her, he calls her name at night when he was sleep, and he thinks of her when he was in the class. Everything that Michael's do is right because it is not easily to

NASTITI 47

forgetting person who has a really important place in his heart and Hanna disappearing is one of the things that makes Michael heart's hurt.

After a long time, he finally moves on. He took a step to avoid everything about her, start from her apartment. He takes another route so he did not across her apartment. And later he and his family is moving to another part of the town. Most of the guilty feeling for Hanna already faded. He thinks that everything about Hanna must stop in there. With this moving to another part of the city, Michael seems a little bit relieved because he can fully forget about her. He lets his memories just remain in the old city. He did not bring his memories to his new life. He just wants to start a new chapter of his life without Hanna, without thinking and dreams about Hanna, without feeling upset, angry or guilty about what he has been done to Hanna or what Hanna do to him. When people can let go of her/his ex, he/she is already moved on. The denial that Michael does such as not to go across her apartment is a part of his way to forget about her. He denied everything about Hanna. So it can be concluded that his heart is broken when Hanna left him without saying goodbye. Now he takes a new step, a new chapter of his life without Hanna.

Michael continues his life. After he graduated he joined law seminar. The seminar began in winter and the trial is in the spring. There is also the court that happen in Monday to Thursday and the professor makes him go to the court. So Michael and his friends go to the court. When Michael is in there he heard a familiar name, Hanna Schmitz. He recognizes her, from her hair to her body. He

recognized everything about her but he feels nothing, Michael has already forgot about her.

"I was jolted. I realized that I had assumed it was both natural and right that Hanna should be in custody. Not because of the charges, the gravity of the allegations, or the force of the evidence, of which I had no real knowledge yet, but because in a cell she was out of my world, out of my life. I wanted her far away from me, so unattainable that she could continue as the mere memory she had become and remained all these years." (97)

Hanna is in the court because she has joined as guard of the SS. She kills a lot of people. When Michael knows that it was her, he feels that he did not want to meet her. First he was shocked to met her and then he just wants her to stay away from his life. He wants her to be in custody. So when Hanna is in the cell, he cannot see her for a long time. It is one of the denial that happens to Michael, because he has already hated her for leaving without saying goodbye. Michael did not want to ruin his effort of forgetting about her. It can be looked as a Michael's rejection to Hanna.

After a long time, Michael meets Hanna again in the courtyard. There is a little bit of pain when Michael first saw her. Because he already closes all memories about Hanna. Michael also did not visit Hanna. Michael did not want to. He still confuses about what happen in the past and for disappeared of Hanna without saying goodbye to him. This situation makes Michael think again about Hanna.

"I did go to the presiding judge after all. I couldn't make myself visit Hanna. But neither could I endure doing nothing. Why didn't I manage to speak to Hanna? She had left me, deceived me, was not the person I had taken her for or imagined her to be. And who had I been for her? The little reader she used, the little bedmate with whom she'd had her fun? Would she have sent me to the gas chamber if she hadn't been able to leave me, but wanted to get rid of me?" (158)

NASTITI 49

From that quotation it can be known that Michael hates her. He did not know what he is to her. He always comes to the court to listen about everything about Hanna's crime but he did not want to visit her. It seems did not fair for Michael to pass through this condition again after a long time Michael never meets Hanna. He did not know how he should act or talks with her after a long time of his effort to fade everything about Hanna. Michael is completely moved on because Hanna left him without saying anything and then they meet again after a long time, and it makes Michael shocked about what is happen to him. Who is he, what is he to her, just a little reader or a little bedmate. Also Michael thinks that is he important to Hanna because when a person feels important and needed for the other person it cannot easy to let it go. that person must do everything to keep the other person in their life if the other person's is important to him or her. He still thinks about that. He still confuses about himself and all of his thought about Hanna.

Michael talks to the judge and lawyer that conclude in Hanna's crime because they know there is some groups of people who join seminar that also join the courtyard. After questioning each other about all of the court and trial's thing. Michael feels something. "I took it all in and felt nothing. I was no longer upset at having been left, deceived, and used by Hanna. I no longer had to meddle with her." (160). It can be stated that Michael is no longer thinking about Hanna after a long time he tried to forget about her.

It is time for Michael to let Hanna go. He feels nothing. He did not feel confused again about everything. He was not blame himself again. He did not upset about what Hanna do to him. He no longer has a business with Hanna. So it can be concluded that he let Hanna go. "It would be too much to say I was happy about this. But I felt it was right. It allowed me to return to and continue to live my everyday life." (160). Michael seems relief because he has already moving on from Hanna and he feels happy that he can continue his life without being disturb by his own memory about Hanna.

After a long time, he tried to forget about Hanna and then they met again in the courtyard. All of the memories of the past is rising again. However, Michael always rejects and denials everything about Hanna. He did not visit her. He likes to see her to be in custody. He stays away from Hanna. He just did not want to make all of his effort useless about forgetting Hanna. But a long time after that he takes a good decision. He feels so happy about what decision he makes. He lets go of Hanna, and he happy about that. He can continue his life like usual.

Even though Michael hates and has already moving on from Hanna, but there is still a little feeling from Michael to Hanna that he still remembering that time their spend together, when they have a intimate things in Hanna's apartment, when they having sex for a lot of times, a lot of beautiful memories that they had. When the first time Michael left Hanna for no reason, Michael's body feels like miss everything about Hanna, his body want to do sex with Hanna but Michael hates Hanna because Hanna left him no matter what.

Based on this part, it shows that Michael's guilty because he cannot spend his time together with Hanna after she left him without leaving and saying goodbye to Michael, especially in sex. When Hanna's left him, Michael's body want to feel like he used to before, he still wants and miss having sex with Hanna. After long time recovering from that condition, Michael is finally moving on from Hanna and when he saw her again it breaks heart and opened all the memories that he left behind.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Reader is a German novel by Bernhard Schlink which was published in 1995. It tells about a German man who was firstly portrayed in the novel as a fifteen old boy name Michael Berg. He had interested with an older woman named Hanna Schmitz, which was thirty at that time.

As time passes by, Michael had some perceptions towards Hanna's characterization. These characterizations come from how Michael views and thinks about Hanna. There are eight characterization of Michael towards Hanna which are : Hanna is a kind person because she helped Michael without knowing who Michael was, Hanna is an independent person because Michael learns that Hanna lives alone by herself since she was a teenager, Hanna is a struggle person because she wants to try to learn about writing and reading, Hanna is a commanding person because she always commands Michael to do anything for her even though sometimes her command to Michael is nonsense, Hanna is a dominant person because she insists on being the leader and Michael be the submissive in their relationship, Hanna is a dismissive person because she sometimes rejects Michael when Michael wants to be with her, Hanna is always blaming another person of everything when there is misunderstanding and misinterpretation in their relationship, and the last is Hanna is illiterate, she keeps the secret by herself because she feels ashamed with her condition.

Hanna's characterization from Michael point of view influences on Michael's perception towards Hanna. The author of this novel showed that all of Hanna's characterization makes Michael want to have more intimate relationship with an older woman especially in sex. Michael feels like he must give a feedback to Hanna after all of Hanna's good characterization with having sex with her. The researcher concludes that there are two major contradictory sides resulted from Michael's perception of Hanna. The first side is Michael's Pay Back and the second one is Michael's Guilty

The first side, Michael's pay back, is shown when Michael wants to spend more time with Hanna because of her kindness to him when he was sick. After Hanna helps him, he feels that he supposed to give feedback to her, with sex. Spending a lot of times together makes both of them has an interest toward one another. Michael is doing everything to make Hanna happy. He plans to have a short trip with Hanna to spend more times with her. Michael is even willing to sell his stamp collection so he can pay for two to go to that short trip. Michael also reads a lot of books for Hanna because Hanna asked him to do so. However, by doing so, there come some bad effect in Michael's life. For instance, he must lie to his family because he has a relationship with an older woman and he also cuts his classes to spend more time with Hanna.

The second side, Michael's guilty because she left him without saying goodbye or left some notes. Michael blames himself at first for Hanna's leaving. He feels guilty because he cannot spend his time with Hanna and also one important thing is he cannot have sex again with Hanna. But as time passes by, Michael forget about Hanna. He wants to forget all of their memories together. Yet, both of them meet again later in the courtyard and it makes Michael hate her more because it destroys everything that Michael does for all this times to forget everything about her.

Michael has an upside-down condition with Hanna. In one hand, he has a feeling with Hanna and cannot let her go. He also has done a lot of things to makes Hanna happy. But in the other hand, there are some of Hanna's attitude who makes Michael hates her. One of them is leaving Michael when everything seems fine. Hanna did not leave a note before she left Michael.

The researcher provides some suggestions related to this study. The first is phenomenology theory which can be used by other researchers who want to analyze the relation regarding to the experience of the first person point of view and hopefully there will be more studies in the future who also apply this theory because the using of this theory is still rare to find. The second is the other researcher would not worry of Bernhard Schlink's literary works. Since even though he wrote his works in German language, many of his works is already translated to English. So the other researcher will be easier to read about his literary works.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. (1999). A Glossary of Literary Term 7th Edition. USA: Heinle & Heinle
- Bennett, A, and Royle, N. (2009). *An Introduction to Literature, Criticism and Theory*. Harlow, U.K: Parson/Longman.
- Bernardo, K. (2012). *Characterization in Literature*. Colin Welch's Education Resources.
- Carter, D. (2006). *Literary Theory*. Pocket Essentials Publisher.
- Coyle, M. (1990). Encyclopedia of Literature and Criticism. London: Routladge.
- Dietrich, R.F and Sundell, R.H. (1983). *The Art of Fiction*. New York: Holt McDougal.
- Eaglestone, R. (2009). *Doing English: A Guide for Literature Students*. London: Routledge.
- Gallagher, S., and Zahavi, D. (2008). The Phenomenological Mind: An Introduction to Philosophy of Mind and Cognitive Science. London: Routledge.
- Grange, W. (2009). *Historical Dictionary of Postwar German Literature*. Lanham, Maryland, Toronto, Plymouth: The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
- Holman, C. H., Harmon, W., and Thrall, W.F. (1992). A Handbook to Literature. 6th ed. / C. Hugh Holman, William Harmon. New York: Toronto: New York: Macmillan.
- Kennedy, X.J and Gioia, D. (2007). *Literature an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Writing*. New York: Longman Pearson.
- Kon, I. (1987). The Psychology of Independence. International Journal of Sociology, 17(4), 45-55. Retrieved from <u>http://www.jstor.org/stable/20629979</u>. Accessed July 25, 2019.
- Lincoln, Y. and Guba, E. (2000). Paradigmatic Controversies, Contradictions, and Emerging Confluences in Denzin, N and Lincoln, Y (ed.). *Handbook* of *Qualitative Research*. London: Sage Publication Inc.

- McFadden, G. (1978). 'Literature': a many-sided process. In Hernadi 1978, 49-61.
- Merleau-Ponty, M. (1962). Phenomenology of perception. London: Routledge.
- Mullan, J. (2006). *How Novels Work*. United States: Oxford University Press Inc,
- Myers, D. G. (1978). Social psychology (2nd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Pam, M.S.N., "kindness" in *PsychologyDictionary.org*, May 11, 2013, <u>https://psychologydictionary.org/kindness/</u>. Accessed July 25, 2019.
- Ratri, E. (2012). The Inferiority Complex of Hanna Schmitz as Portrayed in Bernhard Schlink's The Reader. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education. Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. Sanata Dharma University.
- Robert, E.V. and Jacobs, H.E. (2005). *Literature, An Introduction to Reading and Writing.* New Jersey: Pearson.
- Schlink, B., and Janeway, C.B. (1997). *The Reader*. New York: Pantheon Books. Print.
- Selden, R. (1989). *Practicing Theory and Reading Literature*. Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky.
- Setyolestanti, O. (2017). *Nick's Perception toward his Wife's Disappearance in Gillian Flynn's Gone Girl.* Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. Islamic State University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Shaver, P.R., Segev, M.A., and Mikulincer, M. (2011). A behavioral systems perspective on power and aggression. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Smith, W, D. (2007). Husserl. London: Routledge.
- Tyson, L. (2015). Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide: Third Edition. New York: Routledge.
- Wellek, R, and Warren, A. (1962). *Theory of Literature*. 3rd ed. New York: Harcourt.
- Wroe, N. (2002). *Reader's Guide to a Moral Maze. The Guardian*, 9February. Retrieved from

http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/2002/feb/09/fiction.books. Accesed July 25, 2019.

