



**PAMPERED CHILDREN AS THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL  
NEGLECT PORTRAYED IN *THE SECRET GARDEN*  
BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT**

**a final project  
submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*  
in English**

**by  
Dian Fitri Nur Anisa  
2211410028**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY  
2015**

## APPROVAL

This final project has been approved by the Board of the Examination of the English Department of the Faculty of Languages and Arts on 25 August 2015.

### Board of Examiners:

**1. Chairman**

Drs. Syahrul Syah Sinaga, M. Hum.  
NIP 196408041991021001



**2. Secretary**

Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S., M. Hum.  
NIP 197406252000032001



**3. First Examiner**

Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum.  
NIP 195312131983031002



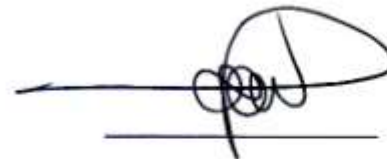
**4. Second Examiner**

Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum.  
NIP 198103162008122002



**5. Third Examiner**

Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph.D.  
NIP 196204271989011001



Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts

Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum  
NIP 196008031989011001

## PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya,

Nama : Dian Fitri Nur Anisa

NIM : 2211410028

Jurusan/Prodi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris/Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES)

menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/ *final project* yang berjudul:

**PAMPERED CHILDREN AS THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL NEGLECT  
POTRAYED IN” THE SECRET GARDEN” BY FRANCES HODGSON  
BURNETT**

yang Saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memenuhi gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya Saya, yang Saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung dari buku, jurnal, dan artikel telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* ini membubuhkan tanda tangan sebagai tanda keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika di kemudian hari ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis ilmiah yang berlaku, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, 25 Agustus 2015

Yang membuat pernyataan



Dian Fitri N A

*So Endure Patiently, With Beautiful Patience*

**(Q.S Ma' Arij: 5)**

To

Mother-Father

Brother-Sister

Family and Friends

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Semarang, 5 July 2015

Dian Fitri Nur Anisa

## ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Parental Neglect, Pamper, Children Psychology, Novel

This research used individual psychology approach to analyze parental neglect and its effects as reflected in the novel. There are two research methods used in this study, they are library research and descriptive qualitative research. By using library research method, the writer found the previous studies related to *The Secret Garden* and by using descriptive qualitative research, the writer found the supporting data to answer the research questions. The results indicate that there are child maltreatments and neglects by the parents towards the children represented in the novel *The Secret Garden*. The parents in the novel were careless their children development. They refused to nurture the children; as a result children were handed by their servants. There are several aspects of parental neglect occur in the story such as physical, education and emotional neglect. This condition gives an effect toward the children's characters and psychology. Furthermore, the neglecting lifestyle lead to pamper characters of the children, which was they accustomed to own everything due to the servants never refuse everything they want and people around them were not tell them about what was right and wrong. As a result, these neglected children have problems. This problem include behaviour problem, emotional problem, social problem, mental problem, physical problem and skill developmental problem.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>APPROVAL</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study... ..	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic .....	4
1.3 Statements of the Problem .....	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study .....	6
1.5 Significance of the Study .....	6
1.6 Outline of the Study Report .....	7
<b>II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Review of Previous Studies .....	8
2.2 Review of Theoretical Background .....	9
2.2.1 Literature.....	9
2.2.2 Definition of Novel.....	11
2.2.3 Element of Novel .....	14

2.2.4 Psychology.....	18
2.2.5 Individual Psychology: Adler’s Theory.....	21
2.2.5.1 Lifestyle: Pampered and Neglect.....	24
2.2.6 Parental Neglect.....	29
2.2.7 Children Psychology.....	31
2.2.8 Psychology in Literature.....	34
2.2.9 Role of Parents.....	36
2.3 Theoretical Framework Analysis.....	39

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Research Design .....	41
3.2 Object of the Study .....	42
3.3 Type of Data .....	42
3.4 Role of the Researcher .....	43
3.5 Procedures of Collecting Data .....	43
3.6 Procedures of Analyzing Data.....	45

### **IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

4.1 Analysis of the Element in The Secret Garden.....	47
4.1.1 Setting.....	47
4.1.2 Plot.....	48
4.1.3 Character.....	50



4.1.4 Conflict.....	51
4.1.5 Theme.....	51
4.1.6 Point of View.....	52
4.2 Description of the Type of Parental Neglect towards the Children.....	53
4.2.1 Emotional Neglect.....	54
4.2.2 Physical Neglect.....	58
4.2.3 Educational Neglect.....	62
4.3 The Effect of Parental Neglect toward the Characters.....	64
4.3.1 Behaviour Problem.....	65
4.3.2 Emotional Problem.....	73
4.3.3 Social Problem.....	76
4.3.4 Mental Problem.....	79
4.3.5 Physical Problem.....	84
4.3.6 Skill Development Problem.....	88
 <b>V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
5.1 Conclusion.....	91
5.2 Suggestions.....	92
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>97</b>

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1 Summary <i>The Secret Garden</i> .....	97
2 Author's Biography.....	100
3A. Instrument 1 .....	102
3B. Instrument 2 .....	112
3C. Instrument 3 .....	121

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the writer presents background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of study, and the outline of the study.

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Born children bring an unlimited happiness to their parents. Parents consist of a father and a mother or only a mother and only a father. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary stated that father is a man in relation to a child or children born from an ovum that he has fertilized (1995:423), meanwhile mother is a woman in relation to a child or children to whom she has given birth (1995: 757). Both mother and father have roles in their children development. They take the biggest responsibility for their children because they are people who bring them into this life. Every parent has each way to teach their beloved ones. That way could be looked from how their kids interaction to their peers and how they solve their problems.

How the children characters built, is depend on the parents way to nurture them Gunarsa (2006:3) states that nurturing, rearing, and upbringing a child are a lofty job that cannot be separated from the various obstacles and challenges. Based on that definition, each family has difficulties in nurturing their children. Parents need to

give their best to their children. In the process of nurturing their children, parents are people who basically have the most important role in shaping personality and developing their children. Some articles about psychology development stated that personality is shaped when they are in their childhood. This statement is strengthened by Gunarsa (2006:3),

“ Human personality is shaped in childhood. Developmental processes that occur in a child submitted with what he has been experienced and got during their childhood gradually allow him to grow and develop into a mature person.”

From that statement, the developmental process that occurs in a child can determine the character of person in the future. Characters of human have developed since their childhood. Children can be an independent or pamper is related to how the parents treat them. There are typical parenting that using discipline action to the kids. The parents hope with using that their kids are not stubborn and have responsibility to their friends and people around them. But, there are some parents which are being too good to their children. As a result, there is not enough effort to teach children to bear responsibility in their families and their communities. They are not taught to contribute to the environment around them, care for others those causes' children being more stubborn and selfish. Since they are not learning about norms in society. That can damage their social-life.

Parenting with good intentions without proper knowledge can lead to pampering. Parents have pampered children throughout the world for many centuries. Merriam-Webster dictionary (2011) defines pamper as to treat with extreme or excessive care or attention. This means to give more care or attention that is

necessary or appropriate. Pampering can occur in any area where someone requires care or attention. This can include everything physical, emotional, developmental, or psychological. Parents who give unlimited love will harm their children. Just like eating the food without giving attention into their measurement will lead unhealthy life.

People nowadays usually called pampered children as spoiled children or spoiled brats. Those children show unacceptable behavior and they annoy other people with the way they demand care or attention. One of the causes is parents sometimes doing a neglect action because of their lack of knowledge and experiences about nurture the children. In some cases, rich families usually give their duty of taking care their children to the servant or nanny. Because of that, pampered is a result of the parents irresponsible to their kids, describes the neglect action of the parents.

Oxford advanced learners dictionary (2010: 981) defines neglect means failing to take care of something or somebody. That also have a meaning that parental neglect is the parents who do not give their children enough love and being careless about their life. Children who are neglected by the parents giving so many bad influence to their characters. One of them is they will be a pampered or spoiled child or unattractive children. This will affect the way they treat other people. Usually spoiled children mostly hated by the people around them.

Childhood is the first stages of every people learn to life. If that stage lack of happiness it will bring a bad impact to their future. Every parent in the world must

realize their kids only have the childhood once. Therefore, they who are not giving much attention and love to their kids will be alone in their old days.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

In this study, I discuss the topic of *Pampered Children as the Effect of Parental Neglect Portrayed in The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett*. I chose a pampered children topic because that problem occurs in the society. Children bring the future. But, pampered children who are had been abandoned by their parents can destroy their self in the future. Parents who lack of experience and education about children do not realize that they do some neglect. That does not always mean they do not love their kids but they just do not well know how to treat and teach their kids. This is the reason why I choose the that topic. Educational background and experience of the parents give an impact to their children.

People should know that every people characters are shaped by their experience and environment. They should not blame bad habit about others without knowing what causes that. Pamper characters is the output of those wrong situation. Pampered or spoiled children cases occur around the centuries. Parent takes responsibility of those characters. If, the children are selfish and spoiled, there must be a story behind that nature habit.

Next, *The Secret Garden* is a classical children literature that impressed a lot of reader. I choose the story because, firstly, the story is very interesting to read and can entertain the readers because this novel gives imaginative description. The story in this novel could be a matter of the reflection of the parents to know more about the

world of the children. The characters in this novel Mary is a spoiled children, that is a result because her parents did not give attention as much as themselves. She has servants that gave her all what she wants but she lack of love from her parents. Another character, Collin is a Mary's cousin who is isolated by his father, because of that he has psychological disorder. They have same background which is being neglected by their parents. They also have same condition, they have servants to serve their need. They tend to ask their servants arbitrarily, the servants have no choice to accept that. These phenomenons occur because Mary and Colin have less love from their parents. They cannot learn how to treat people properly and care so much about others. The parents seem do not care about the impacts of their action. They do not realize what they give to their children will affect children's development.

Pampered children happen over the century around the world. The parenting roles take a part of them. The happy kids will bring happiness to people. On the other hands, it can be ignorance for people who have unhappy childhood. Because they will become a troublemaker to people around them.

### **1.3 Statements of the Problems**

In order not to discuss something irrelevant I had limited the discussion by presenting and focusing my attention to the following problems:

- 1) What are the elements in the story ?
- 2) How does the parental neglect occur in *The Secret Garden* ?

- 3) What are the effects of parental neglect to the psychology of the children in *The Secret Garden* ?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the formulated problems above, this final project has two objectives. They are elaborated as follows:

1. To explain the element of the story in the novel
2. To describe neglectful parenting happen in *The Secret Garden*.
3. To describe the effects of neglectful parenting to psychology of the children in *The Secret Garden*.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Through this study, the process of making that study can be taken as opportunity for the writer to enhance her knowledge about individual psychology. Also, this study is made as requirement to get Sarjana Sastra degree in English

In addition, the writer hopes this study will give benefits for the readers. First, this study would give additional knowledge to people who are interested in learning about psychology in literature. Second, the result of this would give references to the readers on how to analyze a literary work which is related to psychology literature. Then, this analysis might provide some details for other researchers conducting the work on same topic.



## **1.6 Outline of Report**

To arrange the writing report, I will divide this study into some chapters and sub-chapters.

Chapter I provides introduction which consists of background of study, reasons for choosing topic, statements of problem, objectives of study, significances of study and outline of study.

Chapter II discusses review of related literature. It consists of some theories related to topic of study and be divided into nine sub-chapters, they are: literature, novel, elements of the novel, psychology, individual psychology, pampered and neglect lifestyle, children psychology, psychology in literature and role of parents.

Chapter III presents the research methodology. It deals with research design, object of the study, type of data, role of the researcher, procedures of obtaining data and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the result of analysis. It is the Analysis. This chapter provides overall analysis leading the readers to the findings.

Chapter V is the last chapter. It presents conclusion and suggestion which are relevant to the topic.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter deals with the explanation that supports to topic of this final project. This chapter consists of some theories and definitions. They are review of previous study, review of related literature, and theoretical framework of analysis.

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Study**

In order to compiling this study, I found some previous studies related to the topic about children abuse and their psychology is described in this subchapter.

Delvi (2011) conducted a study entitled '*Children Mischief as a Result of Indulgent Parenting as Reflected in Shirley Jackson's Short Story Charles*'. The study analyzes how child-indulging parenting happens in the story, and discusses the effects of indulgent parenting that are reflected on the main character's psychological development.

Gymnich and Lichterfeld (2012:7) conducted a research entitled *The Secret Garden Revisited*. The research examined the strong focus on nature and its healing' properties. The loving attention to both plants and animals, which turns the novel into a celebration of nature and its beauty is a healing process that occur inside the story.

Then, Angelika Zirger (2005:53) wrote a study entitled in Redemptive Children in Frances Hodgson Burnett's Novels entitled *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and *The Secret Garden*. The research found the change in the depiction of children from ideal to real, from sentimental to authentic in the characterization in those novel. The main character Mary in *The secret garden* has changed characters after she experiences several events. She never interested to involve into others people problem before. But she changed, she led Colin heal their hurtful life.

## **2.2 Review of Theoretical Background**

There will be some theories related to the topic of this final project. The theories written in this subchapter will be used in chapter four.

### ***2.2.1 Literature***

Literature derived from latin littera, meaning “*letter*”. Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of mankind (Encyclopedia Americana).

Bresler (1994: 9) defines that literature as a form of an art, that could be being written and oral. Literature is the result of the imaginative or creative writing process. Literature’s primary function is moral, that’s value being their usefulness for hidden and undisclosed purposes.

Stanton (1955:1) stated there are some characters of literature. First, that literature is powerless. The use of language in a certain piece of work of literature

may create a powerful emotional impact in the readers' mind. Second, literature is also vivid. Third, the language of literature is clear. A work of literature makes use of words producing multiplication of images which sometimes lead people to action.

Meanwhile, according to Weren & Wellek (1948:105) literary works can present the psychological of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of creative process, or the study of the psychological types and law present. In another words, with literary works the readers can learn the psychological items that the authors want to delivered.

Based on those explanations, literature is an art a result of creativity that giving the impact to the readers' minds, communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of mankind.

According to <http://www.brighthubeducation.com/homework-help-literature/100292-the-five-main-genres-of-literature/> literature has five genres that people should be familiar. They are poetry, drama, prose, nonfiction, and media. Each of which is explained in more detail below.

a. Poetry

This is often considered the oldest form of literature. Before writing was invented, oral stories were commonly put into some sort of poetic form to make them easier to remember and recite. Poetry today is usually written down, but is still sometimes performed.

b. Prose

Prose can be defined as any kind of written text that is not poetry. The most typical varieties of prose are novels and short stories, while other types include letters, diaries, journals, and non-fiction. Prose is written in complete sentences and organized in paragraphs. Instead of focusing on sound, which is what poetry does, prose tends to focus on plot and characters.

c. Drama

Any text meant to be performed rather than read can be considered drama. Dramas are usually called plays. The most important part of drama is the dialogues.

d. Non-Fiction

Poetry and drama both belong to the broader [category of fiction](#)—texts that feature events and characters that have been made up. Then there is non-fiction, a vast category that is a type of prose and includes many different sub-genres. Non-fiction can be creative, such as the personal essay, or factual, such as the scientific paper. Sometimes the purpose of non-fiction is to tell a story, but most of the time the purpose is to pass on information and educate the reader about certain facts, ideas, and issues.

e. Media

The newest type of literature that has been defined as a distinct genre is media. This categorization was created to encompass the many new and important kinds of texts in our society today, such as movies and films, websites, commercials,

billboards, and radio programs.. Media literature can serve a wide variety of purposes among other things it can educate, entertain, advertise, or persuade.

### ***2.2.2 Definition of Novel***

Novel is one genre of literary works. The word novel is derived from the Latin “novellus” that has meaning “new”. Stanton (1965) stated that the peculiar strength of the novel is its ability to render a complex subject fully, to create a complete world. It makes pleasurable because that does not try to end at once like a short stories. A novel captured the life. The story that happened in a novel is a result of the experience and imagination of the author. Koesnosoebroto (1988:19) defines that

novel may consists of over 100,000 words, contains a number of characters – some of them are fully developed, have more incidents, scenes, or episodes, have a number of settings, and may take place in a long span of time. It may have more than one theme, may have both minor and crises (conflicts) and climaxes.

Novel as a part of the literature is also has some genre. According to

<http://www.creative-writing-now.com/types-of-novels.html> those genres are:

#### 1. Mysteries

The novel is about a crime, usually a murder, and the process of discovering who committed it. The hero(ine) is usually a detective or an amateur doing detective work.

#### 2. Science fiction

Science fiction is fiction that imagines possible alternatives to reality. For example: What if the world ended? What if there was life on other planets? The imaginary part of science fiction is based on known scientific facts. For example, if there is time

travel in a science fiction book, it would be done with technology, not by waving a magic wand.

### 3. Fantasy

Like science fiction, fantasy is about imaginary worlds. But the imaginary part of fantasy novels usually involves magic, where the imaginary part of science fiction involves science or technology.

### 4. Westerns

Westerns normally take place in the Western United States (although sometimes in other locations), most often during the 19th century. Common elements include cowboys, ranchers, the difficulties of frontier life, frontier justice, and conflicts between natives and settlers.

### 5. Horror

Horror fiction gets its name because it is focused on creating emotions of terror and dread in the reader. Horror fiction often accomplish this through the use of scary supernatural elements or gore, but, according to the Horror Writers Association, these elements are not required. Read more on the

### 6. Thrillers

Like horror, a thriller gets its name because of the feeling it creates in the reader. Thrillers are designed to make the reader's pulse race, to keep him or her turning pages.

### 7. Romance

Romance fiction is about love and passion. Normally, the focus is on two characters who fall in love but have problems or obstacles keeping them apart, and there is a happy ending.

## 8. Historical

Historical novels are set in a past time period, normally at least fifty years before they were written. They combine a made-up story with realistic details of that time period.

That definition about tell that novel is a form literary work that captured the human life, the story inside them comes from the idea, experience, imagination of the author.

### *2.2.3 Element of Novel*

The elements of a novel consist plot, character, point of view, setting, theme, mood, style, and tone. This is overview of each element as follows:

#### **1) Characters and characterization**

People inside the story usually called characters. Stanton (1965:17) defines character designates the individuals who appear in the story and refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions and moral principles that makes up each of these individuals.

A general definition about character is the characters are people of a novel. The characters in a story can be divided into two groups. Other, Koesnosoebroto (1988:67) says that in the basis of importance, we can distinguish two types of



character, main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character in a story. Minor characters are characters of less important than those of the main. Whereas, according to Stanton (1965:12), there are some ways used to disclose characters:

- a) by what the personage himself says,
- b) by what the character does,
- c) by what the author says about him, speaking as either the story teller or an observer in the action.

## **2) Setting**

Setting tell the reader place, time and environment that occur in the event of the story. Stanton (1965:43) states setting not only refer to place but also to time and everything that time implies. From setting, the readers can found (1) The atmosphere inside the story so that help readers imagine the scenes (2) Convey information about a character. For example, if the character's life is in chaos, that could be expressed by showing her in her messy home (3) Provide plot opportunities.

## **3) Plot**

Plot means the event happen in a work of fiction. Koesnosoebroto (1988:29) says that a plot or the structure of a story is the arrangement of tied-together chronological events which have causal and thematic connections. In literary work, especially in prose fiction, plot is crucial elements. There are five essential parts of plot:

a) Introduction

The beginning of the story where the characters and the setting are revealed.

b) Rising Action

This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax).

c) Climax

This is the highest point of interest and the turning point of the story. The reader wonders what will happen next; will the conflict be resolved or not?

d) Falling action

The events and complications begin to resolve themselves. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

e) Denouement

This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story. It is helpful to consider climax as a three-fold phenomenon: 1) the main character receives new information 2) accepts this information (realizes it but does not necessarily agree with it) 3) acts on this information (makes a choice that will determine whether or not the characters gain their objective).

**4) Point of View**

The point of view or narrative perspective characterized of work of fiction in which a text presents a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about who is

telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person point of view, third person point of view, and mixed point of view.

Point of view refers the angle do the readers see the action. In addition to point of view Morris as quoted by Tarigan (1986:140) divides point of view into five:

a) The omniscient point of view

In this point of view, the author knows everything, and even what is being thought and felt by the characters. He can see all the character's behavior from every angle.

b) The first point of view

The author talks as one of the character. The author involves the story using "I" as the first person.

c) The third person point of view

A person outside the story acts as a narrator. This point of view is characterized with the use of pronouns: "he", "she", or "it".

d) The central intelligence

The story is presented through one of the characters' eyes, although there is a relationship with what is done by the omniscient narrator.

e) The scenic

The narrator is taken out from the story, and the story is presented in a conversation or dialogue, as seen in drama or play.

## 5) Conflict

Every work of fiction must have conflicts inside the event of story. Without conflict there is no plot development. Kenny (1966:104) states there are four kinds of conflict.

That conflict as a follow:

### a) Man vs. Man (physical)

The leading character struggles with his physical strength against other men, forces of nature, or animals.

### b) Man vs. Circumstances (classical)

The leading character struggles against fate, or the circumstances of life facing him/her.

### c) Man vs. Society (social)

The leading character struggles against ideas, practices, or customs of other people.

### d) Man vs. Himself/Herself (psychological)

The leading character struggles with him/ herself; with his/her.

## 6) Theme

Theme is the major idea that goes in the story. According to Stanton (1965:4) theme of a story is both particular and universal in its value. That lends force and unity to the events described also tell the readers something about life in general.

Others, Stevens (1990: 15) theme is the message that the author intends to communicate by telling the stories. Those message of the story is usually about life, society, or human nature. The theme may be the author's thought about a topic or view of human nature. Theme is often universal truths that are suggested by the specifics of the story.

#### **2.2.4 Psychology**

Psychology is a study of mental function and behavior. Psychology is derived from the Greek word *psyche* that is refers to mental and *logos* refers to science. Reber (1995:617) explains that

Psychology simply cannot be defined; indeed, it cannot even be easily characterized . . . Psychology is what scientists and philosophers of various persuasions have created to . . . understand the minds and behaviors of various organisms from the most primitive to the most complex . . . It is an attempt to understand what has so far pretty much escaped understanding, and any effort to circumscribe it or box it in is to imply that something is known about the edges of our knowledge, and that must be wrong.

Another definition from Davidoff (1976: 2) psychology is the science of the behavior, this behavior refers as any human or animal process or activity that can be objectively observed measured. Observed or measured in a way that is reasonably free of value judgments, personal preferences, and biases so that impartial observers can agree on the description..

Meanwhile, (Aristoteles, in Gerungan: 2009) psychology is the science of the symptoms of life that every living creatures actually have a soul. Human, animal, also plant have a soul. He proposed the form of soul into three categorize:

1. Lower: the vegetative which is soul possessed by plants in that they grow and decay and enjoy nutriment, but they do not have motion and sensation.
2. Sensitive: the animal soul which is giving animals with motion and sensation
3. Higher: the rational soul which is the conscious and intellectual soul peculiar to human.

From those explanation above Psychology is the science or study about emotion, behavior, minds, soul, and emotion of organism. Psychology teaches people to learn the spirit inside them and to know more about them self and another

Gerungan (2009: 17) also says that as a study of the behavior, psychology have major specialties in their field. Some of them are :

- a) Behavioral neuroscientists focus on the biological basis of behavior, and experimental psychologists study the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking about the world.
- b) Cognitive psychology, an outgrowth of experimental psychology, studies higher mental processes, including memory, knowing, thinking, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
- c) Developmental psychologists study how people grow and change throughout the life span.

- d) Personality psychologists consider the consistency and change in an individual's behavior, as well as the individual differences that distinguish one person's behavior from another's.
- e) Health psychologists study psychological factors that affect physical disease, whereas clinical psychologists consider the study, diagnosis, and treatment of abnormal behavior. Counseling psychologists focus on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- f) Social psychology is the study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and actions are affected by others.
- g) Cross-cultural psychology examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning among various cultures.

From those explanations of psychology, it can be inferred that psychology and their entire field is a study of human's behaviour that has a purpose to provide an understanding of the mechanism of human activities and their social adaptation, so that a man might improve himself.

#### ***2.2.5 Individual Psychology: Adler's Theory***

The founder of individual psychology is Alfred Adler that is why that theory also called Adlerian Theory. Based on Adler's theory individual psychology presents an optimistic view of people while resting heavily on the notion of social interest, that is, a feeling of oneness with all humankind. Adler suggested that social interest and compassion could be the cornerstones for human motivation. (Adler, in Jarvis: 2004)

wrote every individual represents a unity of personality and the individual then fashions that unity. The individual is thus both the picture and the artist. Therefore if one can change one's concept of self, they can change the picture being painted. In Adler's theory, people are born with weak, inferior bodies, a condition that leads to feelings of inferiority and a consequent dependence on other people. Therefore, a feeling of unity with others (social interest) is inherent in people and the ultimate standard for psychological health

Individual psychology theoretically is based on a humanistic model of man.

Among the basic concepts are:

1) Holism

Man viewed as a unit, a self-conscious whole that functions as an open system, not as a collection of drives and instincts.

2) Field Theory

The premise is that an individual can only be studied by his movements, actions and relationships within his social field. In the context of mind development, this is essentially the examination of tasks of work, and the individual's feelings of belonging to the group.

3) Teleology (power to will)

The belief that individuals are guided not only by mechanical forces but that they also move toward certain goals of self-realization. Behavior is



understood as goal-directed movement, though the person may not be fully aware of this motivation.

4) The creative self

The concept of the creative self places the responsibility for the individual's personality into his own hands. The Adlerian practitioner sees the individual as responsible for himself, he attempts to show the person that he cannot blame others or uncontrollable forces for his current condition.

5) Life-Style

An individual's striving towards significance and belonging can be observed as a pattern. This pattern manifests early in life and can be observed as a theme throughout his lifetime. This permeates all aspects of perception and action. If one understands an individual's lifestyle, his behavior makes sense.

6) Private intelligence

The reasoning invented by an individual to stimulate and justify a self-serving style of life. By contrast, common sense represents society's cumulative, consensual reasoning that recognizes the wisdom of mutual benefit.

Based on Adler's theory as cited from Jarvis (2004: 78) people begin life with a basic striving force that is activated by current physical deficiencies. These weaknesses lead inevitably to feelings of inferiority. People possess that feeling of inferiority and all set a final goal at around age 4 or 5. However, psychologically unhealthy individuals develop exaggerated feelings of inferiority and attempt to

compensate by setting a goal of personal superiority. They are motivated by personal gain rather than by social interest, whereas healthy people are motivated by normal feelings of incompleteness and high levels of social interest. They strive toward the goal of success, defined in terms of perfection and completion for everyone. Figure 2.1 illustrates how the innate striving force combines with inevitable physical deficiencies to produce universal feelings of inferiority, which can be either exaggerated or normal. Exaggerated feelings of inferiority lead to a neurotic style of life, whereas normal feelings of incompleteness result in a healthy style of life. Whether a person forms a useless style of life or a socially useful one depends on how that person views these inevitable feelings of inferiority.

Figure 2.1 Individual Psychology



Then, in individual psychology, Adler believed that people are basically self-determined and that they shape their personalities from the meaning they give to their experiences. The building material of personality is provided by heredity and environment, but the creative power shapes this material and puts it to use. He also believed people's interpretations of experiences are more important than the experiences themselves. Neither the past nor the future determines present behavior. Instead, people are motivated by their present perceptions of the past and their present expectations of the future.

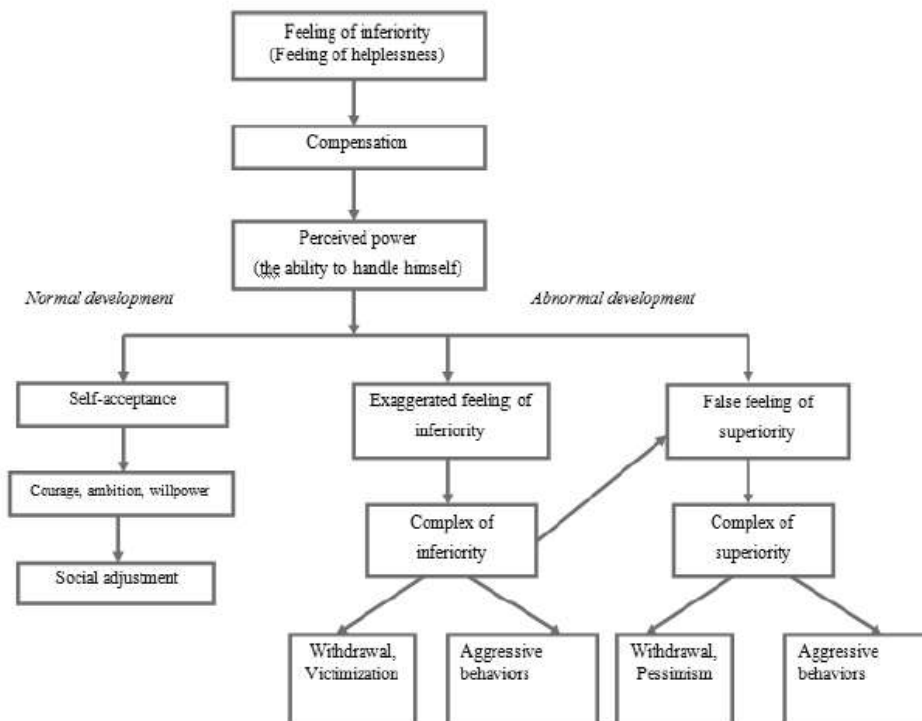
#### 2.2.5.1 Lifestyle: Pampered and Neglected

Normally people develop to eliminate the inferiority feelings to set their goal. But, (Adler in Jarvis 2004:79) says, "*the style of life is molded by people's creative power*". In his theory, people have a freedom to create their own style of life. All people are responsible for who they are and how they behave. He believed the creative power endow humans, within certain limits, with the freedom to be either psychologically healthy or unhealthy and to follow either a useful or useless style of life. Those processes of creating the lifestyle can develop abnormal development because of the maladjustment of people.

Based on Adler's theory the one factor underlying all types of maladjustments is underdeveloped social interest. Besides lacking social interest, neurotics tend to (1) set their goals too high, (2) live in their own private world, and (3) have a rigid and dogmatic style of life. These three characteristics follow inevitably from a lack of

social interest. The reason people create maladjustment, Adler recognized three contributing factors, any one of which is sufficient to contribute to abnormality:

- 1) Exaggerated physical deficiencies
- 2) A pampered style of life
- 3) A neglected style of life.



In Figure 2.2 illustrates how normal development and abnormal development occur based on Adler's perspective.

#### Figure 2.2 Normal and Abnormal Development

In other words, pampered and neglected style of life is one of those reason that create maladjustment which is resulting abnormal development. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionaries (2010) states that pamper means making that [person](#) as [comfortable](#) as [possible](#), so they giving them whatever they [want](#).

Meanwhile, Kaplan (1985:561) defined give too much and too often to the child is first category of pampering. Kaplan suggested giving too much includes material objects and special privileges. He stated that parents frequently reward their children for good behavior. But pampering children is not as good as expected before.

Jarvis (2004:81) says that Pampered people have weak social interest but a strong desire to keep the pampered, parasitic relationship they originally had with one or both of their parents. They expect others to look after them, overprotect them, and satisfy their needs. They are characterized by extreme discouragement, indecisiveness, oversensitivity, impatience, and exaggerate demotion, especially anxiety. They see the world with private vision and believe that they are entitled to be first in everything.

Pampering can occur to children from diverse families: single parent, two parents, divorced, separated, blended or intact. Pampering can occur within families of any level of education, income or social status. Mamen (2006:17) said that the pampered

child can be an only child or one of many children and possess any birth order position: only, first born, middle, or youngest.

Others, *Changingstates.co.uk/adler* says that the pampered child fails in two ways: First, he doesn't learn to do for himself, and discovers later that he is truly inferior, and secondly, he doesn't learn any other way to deal with others than the giving of commands. Then, society responds to pampered people in only one way: hatred.

Pampering is one of the psychological syndrome. *www.beingtheparent.com/pampered-child-syndrome-causes-symptoms corrective-actions/* mentions several symptoms of pampering. They are as follows:

- 1) The child has the tendency to take everything for granted.
- 2) The child begins to appreciate the abundance of money from an early age.
- 3) The child has to take no effort to learn or do anything challenging of his own. Always someone else is available to do it for him.
- 4) The child perceives people without money as unworthy and inferior.
- 5) The child has no creative tendencies.
- 6) The child is a prolific liar to get everything he wants, at any cost.
- 7) The child has more of anything than his peers do. If his peer has one video game, an extremely pampered child has more than one.
- 8) Significant loss of interest and short attention span from the child is another major symptom. Even if he may have all of the latest video game consoles, he may not find any of them interesting after a few days.

- 9) The child is obstinate to the point of disrespecting elders.
- 10) The child uses expletives without realizing their shock effect.

Pampered children do not always means received too much love; rather, they feel unloved. Their parents have demonstrated a lack of love by doing too much for them and by treating them as if they were incapable of solving their own problems. Because these children feel pampered and spoiled, they develop a pampered style of life. Pampered children may also feel neglected.

According to Cambridge Advance's Learners Dictionary (2010) neglect means give not enough care or attention to people or things that are your responsibility. Abused and mistreated children develop little social interest and tend to create a neglected style of life. They have little confidence in themselves and tend to solve the difficulties connected with life's major problems hardly.

Jarvis (2004: 90) stated that they are distrustful of other people and are unable to cooperate for the common welfare. They see society as enemy country; feel alienated from all other people, and experience a strong sense of envy toward the success of others. Neglected children have many of the characteristics of pampered ones, but generally they are more suspicious and more likely to be dangerous to others.

#### **2.2.6 Parental neglect**

Nowadays, people usually do not realize they are doing neglect act to their children. The parent is neither demanding nor responsive. Parental neglect also refers to uninvolved, detached, dismissive or hands-off. According to DePanfilis (2006)

Neglect is a pattern of failing to provide for a child's basic needs. It is abuse through omission; of not doing something resulting in significant harm or risk of significant harm. There are four types of parental neglect: physical neglect, medical neglect, educational neglect and emotional neglect.

#### 2.2.2.6.1 Physical neglect

Generally involves the parent or caregiver not providing the child with basic necessities. Parental behavior that can be categorized to physical neglect are :

- a) Abandonment– the desertion of a child without arranging for his reasonable care or supervision.
- b) Expulsion–the blatant refusal of custody such as the permanent or indefinite expulsion of a child from the home without adequately arranging for his care by others.
- c) Shuttling– a child is repeatedly left in the custody of others for days or weeks at a time.
- d) Nutritional neglect–A child is undernourished or is repeatedly hungry for long periods of time which can sometimes be evidenced by poor growth
- e) Clothing neglect– A child lacks appropriate clothing such as not having appropriately warm. Clothes or shoes in the winter.

#### 2.2.6.2 Medical neglect

Parents failure to provide the necessary medical or dental care for a child's condition. These as described below:



- a) Denial of health care: The failure to provide or to allow needed care as recommended by a competent health care professional for a physical injury illness medical condition or impairment.
- b) Delay in health care: The failure to seek timely and appropriate medical care for a serious health problem that any reasonable person would have recognized as needing professional medical attention.

#### 2.2.6.3 Educational neglect

Parents failure to enroll a school-age child in school or to provide necessary special education for example, allowing excessive absences from school. Educational neglect can lead to the child failing to acquire basic life skills, dropping out of school or continually displaying disruptive behavior.

#### 2.2.6.4 Emotional neglect

Parents failure to provide emotional support, love, and affection to a child.

*[www.americanhumane.org/children/stop-child-abuse/fact-sheets/child-neglect](http://www.americanhumane.org/children/stop-child-abuse/fact-sheets/child-neglect)*

mention parental behaviors considered to be emotional neglect include:

- 1) Ignoring (consistent failure to respond to the child's need for stimulation, nurturance, encouragement and protection or failure to acknowledge the child's presence).
- 2) Rejecting (actively refusing to respond to the child's needs — e.g., refusing to show affection)
- 3) Verbally assaulting (constant belittling, name calling or threatening)

- 4) Isolating (preventing the child from having normal social contacts with other children and adults).
- 5) Terrorizing (threatening the child with extreme punishment or creating a climate of terror by playing on childhood fears).
- 6) Corrupting or exploiting (encouraging the child to engage in destructive, illegal or antisocial behavior).

### ***2.2.7 Children Psychology***

Psychology as a science has some branches; one of them is children psychology. Children psychology concerned about mind and behavior of the children until adolescence. According to *britannica.com* child psychology called child development is the study of the psychological processes of children. Specifically, how these processes differ from those of adults, how they develop from birth to the end of adolescence, also how and why they differ from one child to the next. The topic is sometimes grouped with infancy, adulthood, and aging under the category of developmental psychology.

In addition to children psychology Piaget (2006:23) emphasized children development into four stages. Those stages are:

- 1) Sensory-motor stage, birth to 2 years.

Children are using their physical or motor skills and their senses to explore their world and develop their cognitive understandings.

- 2) Pre-operational, stage 2 to 7 years.

In this stage children are less reliant upon senses and physical exploration.

3) Concrete operations, 7 to 12 years.

In this stage, which aligns with middle childhood, children are beginning to be able to demonstrate much more logical thinking, although they need concrete materials to help them reach the correct conclusions.

4) Formal operation, 12 years and over.

This final stage encompasses the rest of our lives. Children over 12 years old are capable thinking the abstract thing and solve problem in their mind.

Another, Narramore (1980: 39) also divided children into two categorized as follows:

a) Easy Children

They tend to have positive response of every new situation and they are predictable.

b) Uneasy Children

These children tend to have negative response of every new situation and they are unpredictable. These children are able to act badly because of their uncontrolled emotion.

The characters of the children can be determined from the position of the birth. According to <http://www.rappler.com/move-ph/ispeak/35606-birth-order-personality> each children has different personality based on their position of the birth or their position in a family. These personalities are:

1) First-born

Firstborns are natural leaders. Taking the lead from their parents, they like taking charge and want everything to be just right. This may also mean they struggle to admit when they are wrong.

Typically reliable and conscientious, firstborns are often perfectionists who don't like surprises. Although firstborns are usually aggressive and confident, many are also people pleasers with a strong need for approval from anyone in charge.

## 2) Middle-children

Middle-born children are the most difficult to describe their personality, because while they are guaranteed to be opposite of their older sibling, that difference can manifest in many ways. Middle kids will usually develop skills and interests different from those shared by the family, and prioritize friends and peer groups since they often feel they do not have a special place within the family.

Middle children often feel that they receive the least attention, which can make them insecure and secretive; however, it also makes them more independent, inventive and resourceful. They can usually read people well, and often act as mediators or peacemakers since their middle roles allows them to see all sides of a situation.

## 3) Last-born children

The lastborn means the baby of the family usually benefits most from the fact that by the time they come around, parents are more comfortable and experienced when it comes to the art of parenting. Lastborns shoulder less responsibility, so

they tend to be more carefree, easygoing, fun-loving, affectionate and sociable, and they like to make people laugh.

#### 4) The only child

The only child shares many of the same traits as firstborns and frequently shoulder parents' high expectations. Thus, they tend to be even more responsible and even bigger perfectionists. They also tend to struggle more with criticism. Only children are often confident, well spoken and tend to do well at school. They are also likely to use their imagination more than other children, and usually get along better with people older than themselves.

Miller (2009:5) also explains child psychology is the centre of developmental psychology since behaviour develops rapidly in the childhood state. Adolescent psychology and adulthood psychology deal with developmental changes, characteristics and problems that occur especially in adolescence and adulthood periods.

#### ***2.2.8 Psychology in Literature***

There is a close relationship between psychology and literature. Psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human's behavior. Literature exhibits how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environment. According to Mogghadam (2004)

Three categories, varying from lowest to highest levels of abstraction, of possible relationships between psychology and literature are critically examined. The first category represents the lowest level of abstraction and involves 'psychology in literature': literature as a source of psychological data; literature as a source of insights for psychology. The second involves

literature as an independent variable; literature as a dependent variable; literature as understood through psychology. The third, at the highest level of abstraction, involves psychology as nomothetic and literature as idiographic; psychology as culture-free and literature as culture-bound; psychology as concerned with actual worlds and literature with possible worlds; and, finally, ‘psychology *is* literature’.

From that explanation above, literature and psychology has close relationship. Literature is a source of psychology also as a media of culture can be understood through psychology. That is means that literature and psychology cannot be separate.

Also, Wiyatmi (2011:27) stated that literature tell about a created man (human imaginary) which is made by people, while psychology is about human which is created by God, in real terms live in the real world. Although, the characters inside literature is a imagination, but to describe these characterizations the author use the character and spirit of the people who live in the real world as a model in their creation. Therefore, in analyzing the characterization, a researcher should learn laws of psychology which explains human behavior and character.

In addition, (Dudek, in Woodcock 1974) stated that literature is a wonderful, complex, psychological entity. The writer's powerful internal fields of force arrange the particles of his work - images, words, the shaping of a new reality. He stated that striving toward that self-realization we all desire. In other word, literary work contains psychological values because the idea inside them contains private biography of the writer and the idea of the writer.

Meanwhile, Warren and Wellek (1949:88) stated that Psychology can give impact to the creation of art, psychological truth has an artistic value if it coherence and complexity.

Then William Henry Hudson as cited by Hardjana (1991:59) stated that psychology enters the area of literary criticism through four ways: (1) discussion about the process of literature creation, (2) psychological analysis of the author (either as a type or a person), (3) discussion about psychological theories applicable to the analysis of character's behavior in literary works, and (4) the influence of literary works on the readers.

### ***2.2.9 Role of Parents***

Every person in society have many roles. Sargent as quoted by Evelyn R. Benson and Joan Q. McDevitt (1980:241) defines role as the patterns or types of social behavior that seem to him to be appropriate in a given situation, in view of the demands and expectations of those in his group. Certain common elements of role emerge as follows:

- 1) role may be viewed as a set of behavior patterns;
- 2) these behavior patterns are learned through the process of socialization;
- 3) a role does not exist in isolation;
- 4) role implies statues or position;
- 5) statues or position is characterized by a set of expected behaviors.

According to the definitions above, an individual acts out the role in a given situation and expects reciprocal action from the other persons, based on the demands and expectations of a group.

In a family, the roles of parents take the most important things. Parents are the first guides of the children, the persons who always give prompts, encouragement, praise, and corrective feedback. Parents themselves consist of father and mother.

According to Buzzle.com,

By the virtue of being a woman, a mother brings you into this life. Thus, she creates you. She gives you the chance to live a life. She looks after you, every breathing moment of her life, thus imbibing the meaning of love and care. Her unconditional love, transient to tough love, helps you understand your flaws and strengths, thus, teaching you to understand your limits and your capabilities. A mother, is someone, with whom you make your first bond.

Whereas,

Father, he is someone, who is always around and knows how to fix every problem. He may not be in most of the photographs taken at family picnics, because, he is the one taking the shot. He provides the financial support and the emotional support too. The role play of a father, teaches diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability. Through his actions, he teaches the children the meaning of hard work and perseverance.

From the explanation above, mother and father have their own roles in nurturing their children. Mother is the image of love and security, because the mother is a person who gives a child the chance to live in life and the child is totally dependent on the mother biologically and emotionally. She looks after the child, teaches how to be strong, helps to understand the child's flaws and strength, and makes her child feels safe and secure. Whereas, father is the image of love and



strength, because every child looks up her or his father as a strongest man and a guide who shows his child about diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability.

Newman (1978:190-195) divide the parental role into three. Those role are:

1) Parents as Socialization Agents

The mothers and the fathers have distinct functions in a family group. The mother fulfills expressive functions. It means that she tries to maintain the family's morale and to insure open paths for communication among family members. The father's functions are termed instrumental. Fathers bring resources to the family from outside through work. Within the family, fathers express their competence by meeting task-related demands of the family members

2) Parents as Protector of Care

The mother sacrifices everything to provide comfort to her children. The father works hard to provide for the children's physical, educational, psychological needs. Children have right to be fed, clothed, and protected until they grow up to adulthood. Children also need to be loved, caressed, kissed, and hugged.

3) Parents as Model for Imitation

One of primary functions of mothers and fathers is to serve as a model for identification for their like-sex children. Boys look to their father as a first image of what it will mean to be adult. Similarly, girls look to their mothers. As an outcome of identification, children internalize the values, attitudes, and aspirations of their parents as well as the overt mannerisms they can observe.

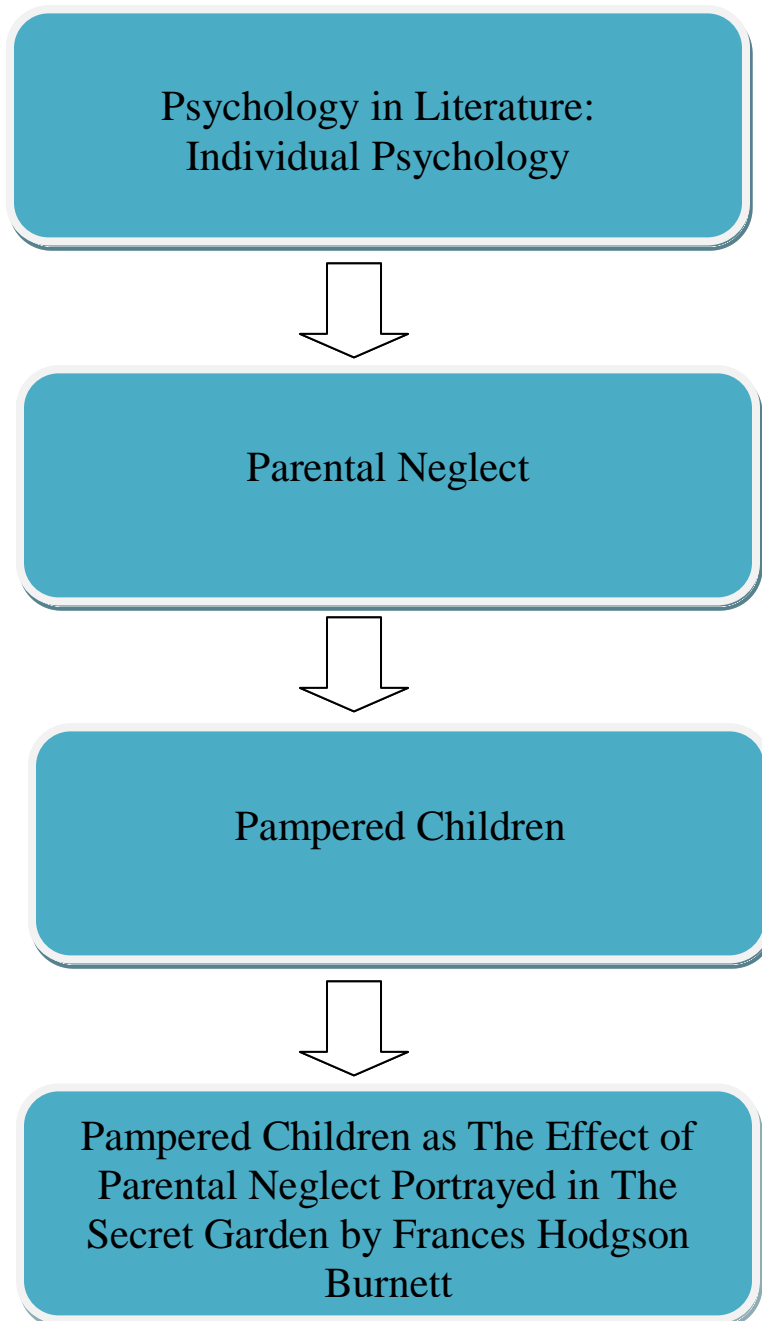
Nurturing children is an obligation of each parent as a form of responsibility, because parents are persons who bring them into the world. They have several important roles in the live of their children, especially as a source of affection, approval, and as identification figures and advisor.

### 2.3 **Theoretical Framework**

This final project analysis concerns about how the parental neglect giving result to the character of children and what the impact to the children psychology. As this study discusses about children abuse that was done by their parent, this study use psychological approach with Alfred Adler's individual psychology as the reference of the theory.

By using psychological approach, the writer can prepare a detailed description of that phenomenon which is going to be analyzed, and then make some research problems that can be answered not only by some explanations of the relevant theories, but also supported with clear evidences from some quotation of the novel. In brief, it can be seen from the diagram in the next page:

Scheme. 2.3 Theoretical Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The third chapter focuses on research methodology that is used in the final project. There are five subchapters in this chapter, they are: (1) Research design, (2) Object of the study, (3) Type of data, (4) Role of the researcher, (5) Procedures of obtaining data, (6) and Procedures of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, I conducted the research by applying the descriptive qualitative. The data were collected in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 1), a qualitative research does not focus on numerals or statistic qualification, but it gives most attention to how deep the researcher's knowledge is toward the interaction among concepts which is being learnt.

Meanwhile Lambert (2012) said that a qualitative descriptive approach needs to be the design of choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. It is an approach that is very useful when researchers want to know, regarding events, who were involved, what was involved, and where did things take place. Qualitative descriptive indicate the studies used a grounded theory, ethnographic or phenomenological approach.

In addition to qualitative descriptive study, Sandelowsky (2000) stated that Qualitative descriptive studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers conducting qualitative descriptive studies stay close to their data and to the surface of words and events. Qualitative descriptive designs typically are an eclectic but reasonable combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, and re-presentation techniques.

In other words, a descriptive qualitative study need a researcher enable do: (1) gain new insights about a particular phenomenon (2) develop new concepts or theoretical perspectives about the phenomenon and (3) discover problems that exist within said phenomenon. But, they allow a researcher to test the validity of certain assumptions, claims, theories or generalizations within real-world contexts.

### **3.2 Objects of the Study**

The main object of this study is a children's novel entitled "*The Secret Garden*" written by Frances Hodgson Burnett (1911). The novel consists of 27 chapters and 322 pages. This novel tells the story about the neglected children-Mary Lenox that is found abandoned garden and her only cousin, a bed-ridden boy named Colin. Through that secret garden magical power they learn about the life and heal their hurt feeling. This work of art is originally published in United Kingdom.

### **3.3 Type of Data**

There are two kinds of data in this final project, they are main data and supporting data. The source of the main data is taken from the novel entitled *The Secret Garden* written by [Frances Hodgson Burnett](#). The data will be in the forms of description of utterances, conversation used among the character, words, phrases, and also sentences. The supporting data is taken from the other sources that I used in the form. Explanations and quotation also used for typing of data. Explanation is used to explain quotation is for the evidence of the explanation. Quotations may help the readers to understand more about the topic.

### **3.4 Role of the researcher**

I took the role as a data collector and data analyzer. I collect the important data which is related to the topic after reading the novel as the object of the study. The data taken includes some elements needed, such as; the characters, characters' utterances, settings, words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. Then, I start to organize the data by inventoring and classifying the collected data, and analyze them. In this role, the data are analyzed to find the most relevant data related to the research. The data are not only taken from the main data but also from the supporting data which related to the topic and the question of problem.

### **3.5 Procedures of Obtaining Data**

There were five steps of obtaining the data as follow:

### **3.4.1 Reading**

First, I read *The Secret Garden* intensively and carefully. I read the novel several times to better understanding and comprehending the whole content of the novel. Then, I tried to find out idea related to the essence topic of this study.

### **3.4.2 Identifying**

The second step is identification. I identify the data in the form of sentences related to the problems by underlining and marking. I underline and remark the important quotation and conversation occurred in story.

### **3.4.3 Inventorizing**

Inventorizing means the activity of listing the identified data and put them into a table. The table consists of the data which have been identified before, they are; number of the data, data, location (page, paragraph, line), interpretation and answer of question number.

Table 3.1 Overall Data Findings

No.	Quotation	Paragraph	Number of Problem of Answer

Table 3.2 Types of Parental Neglect

No.	Types of Parental Neglect	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Data	Description	Explanation

Table 3.3 Aspects of The Effect of Parental

No.	Aspects of The Effect of Parental Neglect	Data	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Description

### **3.4.3 Classifying**

In this step, the relevant data will be classified into some classifications. The relevant data will be selected to answer the statements of problems. The data will be classify into quotation dealing with the theme and topic in this study.

### **3.4.4 Selecting**

In this step, I select the relevant data related to the problems. Only relevant data are used to answer the problems. Then, the relevant data are being emphasized, in order to facilitate the study to determine the indicator.

### **3.4.5 Reporting**

The last step is reporting. In this step, the researcher reported the data in the appendixes. The appendixes will help the readers to find out the overall data analysis easily and the obtained data was presented in a form of descriptive qualitative. These data include a description, analysis, and the interpretation of the data which supported by theories.



### **3.6 Procedures of Analyzing Data**

To analyze data, I will apply the descriptive-qualitative method in this study. This method is used to reveal the parental neglect in Frances's novel *The Secret Garden* that causing pampered children by describing and explaining the data.

This is a qualitative study, so the data will be analyzed by using several steps. After having the overall data, the writer would categorize and interpret them to lead to the findings. It required into interpret group of data that showed the type of parental neglect in the novel and the impact of it towards the children.

Then, the data explored by using psychology point of view. In this step, the script was analyzed to find representation of individual psychology described in the story. In analyzing the data the writer would use some citations from the overall data. The citations were taken from the novel and had been listed and categorized before. Then, with the supporting data in some reference books, those data collection were analyzed.

The whole analysis of the novel was discussed in the fourth chapter while the conclusion of the discussion was presented in the fifth chapter. Furthermore, the summary of the novel and the supported data were attached in the appendixes.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Chapter four presents the findings and discussion to solve the problems of the study formulated in the introduction. The problems would be analyzed one by one using the technique provided in methodology in two sub-chapters which were the description of parental neglect in *The Secret Garden* and its effect towards children's psychology.

In this study, the writer would extend the analysis by mentioning the type of parental neglect. It was followed by the effect of parental neglect presented in the story. In showing the parental neglect, the writer would divide it into some parts according to the area of the data. More analysis of the study is in the following.

#### **4.1 Analysis of the element of Novel in *The Secret Garden***

##### **4.1.1 Setting**

Setting as the elements of novel reveal us about the places and the times of the events that happened inside the story. The setting of *The secret garden* took place in India and England around 20<sup>th</sup> century. The story begins in an undisclosed part of India where the Lennox family lives. Their home is large and filled with servants, but she had never been happy because her parents ignored her.

Then, Mary was moved to England after her parents death. She lived with her uncle Mr. Archibald Craven in Misselthwaite Manor, Yorkshire, England.

##### **4.1.2 Plot**

a) Exposition

In the beginning of the story, there were Mary Lennox a pampered children who never got love and loved anyone. Her parents who were both English people living in colonial India did not seem to care about her at all. She lived with her *Ayah* and the servants. She got everything she wants from her terrified, bullied nannies, but neither the discipline nor the love that she needed. When her parents suddenly die of cholera, everyone forgot her. She left over until a soldier found her.

b) Rising Action

Mary traveled from India to Yorkshire a wild, rural county in northern England. She moved to her only uncle Mr. Archibald Craven. Mary starts to make friends with the maid, Martha Sowerby, and her animal-charmer brother Dickon, Mary soon discovers that the world was full of a lot more natural beauty and interest than she ever guessed.

Basically, all Mary ever needed to become a better person was something to care about that wasn't herself. And she finds this sense of purpose in the walled-up Secret Garden on the grounds of Misselthwaite Manor. As she digs and plants and works with Dickon to bring this neglected garden back to life, she learns to care about the world around her and becomes a much nicer kid as a result.

c) Climax

Mary personalities got better and better. She could make a friend with Martha, Ben, Dickon and the animals. Then, she found Colin Craven, the boy that was hidden away in Misselthwaite Manor Colin had basically been left alone in Misselthwaite Manor for his entire life. His mother had died tragically when he was born, and his dad, Archibald, can not stand looking at Colin because he reminded him too much of his

dead wife. Colin also believed that he was going to die young and that his spine is developing incorrectly. Colin's boredom and self-pity make him a pampered child. Now that Mary knows he's sharing Misselthwaite Manor with her. She told him everything what she had experienced. One of them is about the secret garden.

d) Falling Action

In a lot of ways, Mary helped Colin to recovery his condition. He learned to care about the world outside of himself through making friends and working in the Secret Garden. But Colin starts out in an even tougher position than Mary did since he knew his father cannot stand to look at him and he also believed that he cannot walk and will not survive to adulthood.

As Colin grew to love the Secret Garden, he believed more and more that he can walk and that people had been wrong about his illness all along. Still, Colin wants to keep his health and happiness a secret until he was ready for telling his progress to his distant dad. The only people who knew about Colin's amazing recovery as it were happening were his immediate circle of friends, Mary, Dickon, and Ben Weatherstaff.

e) Resolution

Mr. Archibald Craven came to Misselthwaite Manor in Chapter 27, the last chapter of *The Secret Garden*. He arrived home because he had a dream in which his dead wife, Lilies, had told him to return to their garden, and he received a letter from Mrs. Sowerby, Dickon's mother, saying that he would see something of value to him if he comes back home.

Archibald found out his son walking in the garden, looked not only healthy but also exactly like his mother. And Archibald was very happy: The fact that his son

was whole again came as a complete but also pleasant surprised. Colin took his father on a tour of the Secret Garden, and all's right with the Craven family again.

#### **4.1.3 Character**

There are some role characters that played inside the story such as Mary, Colin, Dickon, Mr. Archibald Craven, Mrs. Medlock. But, the writer just mention the main characters that have relevance to this discussion, Mary and Colin.

##### 1) Mary Lenox

At the beginning of the story Mary Lenox described as a ugly kid. She has ill-tempered, selfish, spoiled child. She lived around with her *Ayah* and other servants. They gave her everything she wants. That was because her parents did not care about her, so she lived like that. Then, she moved to her uncle house Mr. Archibald Craven in Misselthwite Manor, Yorkshire, England. Mary too begins to improve. She becomes active and interested in the world around her. She could make a friend with Martha, Colin not a spoiled children like before.

##### 2) Colin Craven

Mary's cousin- a ten years old boy. In the firstly, he just had a life as same as Mary. He was a bossy boy because he thought he has serious illness. He got a lot of reasons to feel bad about himself, though: his dad did not like him, everyone assumed he was too sick to walk, and he spend all of his time alone. These facts made Colin surprisingly easy to sympathize with. But, Colin himself hates to be looked at, because he hated to looks so pity in front of the people, he hate them to talk about those. He refuses to leave the manor house, and spends all his time shut up in his

grand gloomy room. Like Mary, he had become a total jerk, since all his servants had been instructed to obey all of his commands without question.. But after he met Mary and did healing process in the secret garden he could control his emotion. He had motivation to live longer, he could walk by himself.

#### **4.1.4 Conflict**

Man vs. Himself/Herself (psychological)

The leading character struggles with himself/herself; with his/her own soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc. Mary and Colin in this story have to deal with their negative thought. Mary and Colin must deal with their spoiled which was a result of their hurt because of their parent's abandonment.

#### **4.1.5 Theme**

1) Abandonment

Mary and Colin have the same life. The both live as a abandonment children. Mary's mother disliked her because she was born not as beautiful as her mother. Colin father neglect him because he remains him about his died mother.

2) Magic and Nature

The Secret garden and the living thing in the novel had magic power. Through this garden Mary and Colin heal theirselves. As a result they had better characters and life.

3) The importance of social life

At first, Mary and Colin was full of their self, they never curious and care about anyone as long as they got the want. But, they make friend with others, they learned to understand people and care to them.

#### 4) Different regions between India and England

At the same time, the novel's portrayal of India contains a lot of prejudice. The idea that these Indian servants would just sit and take Mary's nonsense because they "were obsequious and servile and did not presume to talk to their masters as if they were their equals" is a huge stereotype. Basically, the writer is saying that these Indian servants were never have a right to discipline Mary, while English people would never stand for such treatment.

England and India have different climate which is England have better climate. As Mary adapts to England, she finds the weather itself to be fresher and healthier. She draws a contrast to India, where she had always felt hot and too languid to care much about anything.

#### **4.1.6 Point of view**

The point of view in this story is the third person omniscient or narrator. The narrator definitely speaks in the third person and is also certainly omniscient. At the same time, though, the narrator has its own message that it wants to tell us directly as a way to frame and explain the events of *The Secret Garden* as a whole.

#### 4.2 The Type of Parental Neglect towards the Children

The neglect action which had done by the parents toward the children can be categorized as children maltreatment. Parental neglect commonly happens in the society. Neglect in this discussion means the parents is abandoning the children; they refuse to give to attention in their children development. Neglect occurs when a parent or other primary caretaker chooses not to fulfill their obligations to care, provide, or supervise and monitor the activities of their child. Those obligations include the physical, emotional, medical, and educational well-being of the child.

*The Secret Garden* is a novel tells about Mary a spoiled children and her cousin named Colin. They were abandoned by their parents. Because of that they grew up become an unattractive children. Mary found the key of secret garden, this garden healed them. The power of magic inside that gave a power to heal their hurtful life.

Children in the novel *The Secret Garden* have a several sign of parental neglect. Mary and Colin the characters inside the novel must live separate from their parents. Although they had servants to take care of them and fulfill their need. But, both of them were lack of love from their parents. Mary's parents in this novel always busy of them self. The Quotation (1) express the parents did neglect action indirectly.

- (1) Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people. She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem



Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible.(Burnett, 2013: 1)

Parental neglect as a form of child maltreatment, they have several types. Those types are emotional, physical and educational. In this sub chapter, the writer will describe that type of parental neglect.

#### **4.2.1 Emotional Neglect**

Childhood is the early stage of people's life. This stage should go smooth to make them strong enough. However, in several cases there are parents' fail to notice or respond to a child's emotional needs. Emotional neglect involves failing to provide emotional support where the parents fail to have close relationship with their child. Thus also means when a parent emotionally neglects a child when the parent fails to show the child the level of affection or attention that. These emotional supports refers to providing affection and [understanding](#) as appropriate.

The characters in *The Secret Garden* Colin and Mary are spoiled children. They never had affection in their development. They had been abandoned by their parents. They lived by themselves.

In *The Secret Garden*, Mary as the only daughter in her family was an unexpected daughter. Her father as a part of English Government in India was very busy to give attention of her. Her mother as a wife of English functionary in India lived luxuriously. She had interest more to pleasure herself rather than taking care of her daughter. Although, Mary's parents abandoned her, she was handed by her servants to take care of her. Her parents refuse to give affection of her. She had a whole life in India with her servant called Ayah. Her Ayah must fulfill her needs and take care of her. Her existence must not bother her parents and her Ayah guaranteed of that. This Quotation (2) describe of them.

- (2) Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people. She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible. So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way, and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also.” (Burnett, 2013:1)

A communication between a child and a parent is the most important thing in a relationship. Communications between them can make a strong bond in the family. Listening and talking are the key to a healthy connection between parents and children. Good communication makes parents truly know their children. If it does not happen, a parent and a child never care each other. Mary never got communication before with her parents. As a result, she had a weaker bond than other children. The Quotation (3) describes them.

- (3) "I suppose I may as well tell you something about where you are going to," she said. "Do you know anything about your uncle?"

"No," said Mary.

"Never heard your father and mother talk about him?"

"No," said Mary frowning. She frowned because she remembered that her father and mother had never talked to her about anything in particular. Certainly they had never told her things. (Burnett, 2013:10)

In the quotation above Mary and Ms. Medlock had conversation whether Mary knew her uncle Mr. Archibald Craven or not. She was shocked because Mary had told her that she never did a conversation with her parents. A good communication can build a strong bond. In the writer's opinion, Mary know what her

parents looks like but she never curious about their characters or way to do. Her parents also had no intention to close her daughter. As a result, the relationship between parents and daughter did not happen. It can be seen in this Quotation (4).

(4) Mary had liked to look at her mother from a distance and she had thought her very pretty, but as she knew very little of her she could scarcely have been expected to love her or to miss her very much when she was gone. She did not miss her at all, in fact, and as she was a self-absorbed child she gave her entire thought to herself, as she had always done." (Burnett, 2013:6)

Paragraph above explained that Mary never got in touch with her mother. Thus resulted her had not feel left out after her mother and father passed away. They did not have a strong bond relationship. These also happened to Colin who lived separately from their parents although they still stayed at same buildings. Colin had been handed by the servants to took care and fulfill his needs. Colin's father which is Mary's uncle chose to do that, he refused to meet him face to face. He came to his son's room when he was sleeping. This Quotation (5) explained them.

(5) "Does your father come and see you?" Mary ventured.

"Sometimes. Generally when I am asleep. He doesn't want to see me."

"Why?" Mary could not help asking again.

A sort of angry shadow passed over the boy's face.

"My mother died when I was born and it makes him wretched to look at me. He thinks I don't know, but I've heard people talking. He almost hates me." (Burnett, 2013:87)

From the quotation above Colin told Mary about his relationship with his father. Colin thought that his father hates him because her mother died when he was born. Also, the fact that Colin's father refused to meet him directly made him looks

gloomier. Although, each of them had a servants but as a child they need an affection and attention in their development.

Mr. Archibald Craven, a father of Colin and an uncle of Mary lived in misery. He still felt hurt about his wife who was dead. He cannot heal that, as a result he chose to refuse his own son. In the writer's opinion Mr. Archibald Craven knew that what he has done with his son by abandoned him was a wrong way. But, as a single parent he had a obligation to nurture him. In order to fulfilled that he recruited servants, nurses and doctors to keep his son lived comfort. It can be seen in this Quotation (6) below.

(6) He had not meant to be a bad father, but he had not felt like a father at all. He had supplied doctors and nurses and luxuries, but he had shrunk from the mere thought of the boy and had buried himself in his own misery.” (Burnett, 2013:187)

Because his father cannot let her died wife go and he was a person that had several features of his mother causes a father always remembered her when he saw his son. As a result he denied his son existence. During those years he had only wished to forget him. This Quotation (7) showed that.

(7) Now, though he did not intend to think about him, memories of him constantly drifted into his mind. He remembered the black days when he had raved like a madman because the child was alive and the mother was dead. (Burnett, 2013:189)

The writer thinks that Colin is a victim of his father self centre. A father thought Colin is a source of his sadness. Colin just resembles her mother feature likes other sons. It can be seen in this quotation (8).

- (8) "Them's just like his mother's eyes, only hers was always laughin', they say," he said.

"They say as Mr.Craven can't bear to see him when he's awake an' it's because his eyes is so like his mother's an' yet looks so different in his miserable bit of a face." (Burnett, 2013:110).

From the explanation above, the writer conclude that both Mary and Colin shared same destiny. Both of them were lack of love and their parents refused to nurture them. Their parents never established emotional bonding between parents and children. They never felt what the parents love are for. Although that happened of them they did not hate them but they also did not request that from them.

#### **4.2.2 Physical Neglect**

Physical neglect occurs when parents abandon and reject their child existence. Physical neglect also includes child abandonment, inadequate supervision, rejection of a child leading to expulsion from the home and failure to adequately provide for the child's safety and physical and emotional needs.

In the novel *The Secret Garden* Mary lived in luxurious likes a princess but she must live in another part of the bungalow which is separated by her parents. She had been abandoned by her parent since she was born. She is handed by the servant called "Ayah" to nurture her. They never came to her bungalow to supervise her.

- (9) When Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible. So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of

the way, and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also.(Burnett, 2013:1)

Her parents also hid her in the bungalow from other people outside them. No one except the servants met her. When cholera epidemic happened, the officers had come to save another people who still left in the bungalow. One of them surprised finding out Mary was shut in her room. She had been left by her servants. The Quotation (10) below explained that.

- (10) "It is the child no one ever saw!" exclaimed the man, turning to his companions.  
 "She has actually been forgotten!"  
 "Why was I forgotten?" Mary said, stamping her foot.  
 "Why does nobody come?" (Burnett, 2013:4)

One of the sign of physical neglect is abandonment. Mary was abandoned by her parents, servants and other people when cholera epidemic came. She hid herself in her room. Nobody came and paid attention for herself. Her parents and "ayah" were dead because of epidemic. The servants in her bungalow was running to save themselves. The data explained that "during the confusion and bewilderment of the second day Mary hid herself in the nursery and was forgotten by everyone. Nobody thought of her, nobody wanted her, and strange things happened of which she knew nothing." (Burnett, 2013:3)

During the cholera epidemic Mary just stayed in her room. She was neglected by others. No one came and saved her. She was forgotten by everyone. At that day she not only had being left out but also looked so pitiful and had experience about nutritional neglect. This Quotation (11) describe them.

- (11) Mary was standing in the middle of the nursery when they opened the door a few minutes later. She looked an ugly, cross little thing and was frowning because she was beginning to be hungry and feel disgracefully neglected. (Burnett, 2013:4)

In the writer's opinion Mary had been neglected by her parents and her environment. Due the fact that since was born she was considered a burden by her parents, made her life is full of herself. Also she lived separate from them because unwillingness to take of her is a sign she had been neglected physically. Then, her pitiful during cholera epidemic when nobody came to evacuate her is show the reader she had been neglected by her environment.

Another character in *The Secret Garden* which is share the physical negligence experiences likes Mary is her cousin named Colin. He was a sickly-bedridden boy who made his servant got headache. He had everything to pleasure him, but he never happy of them. He is lack of love from his father. Likes she was before, Colin never had interaction with his father. It can be seen in Quotation (12).

- (12) Though his father rarely saw him when he was awake, he was given all sorts of wonderful things to amuse himself with. He never seemed to have been amused, however. He could have anything he asked for and was never made to do anything he did not like to do. (Burnett, 2013:88)

Colin was an unwanted son, his birth never been regarded by his father. He rejected his own son because of his prejudice that his son would be a hunchback once he grew up. The dialogue between Martha and Mary support that Quotation (13).

- (13) "Nobody knows for sure and certain," said Martha.  
"Mr. Craven went off his head like when he was born. Th' doctors thought he'd have to be put in a 'sylum. It was because Mrs. Craven died like I told you. He wouldn't set eyes on th' baby. He

just raved and said it'd be another hunchback like him and it'd better die."

"Is Colin a hunchback?" Mary asked. "He didn't look like one."

"He isn't yet," said Martha. (Burnett, 2013:96)

From that quotation above the writer think that Mr. Craven had been judge his son would be a hunchback once he grew up. Colin's abandonment is a product of that judgment. Those what made him cannot supervise his children's development. In his opinion, he chose to neglect his existence rather than finding out his son grew up became a hunchback.

After Colin's mother passed away his father Mr.Craven was not easy anymore. His life was covered by his graved to his wife. He cannot let her go even the existence of his son made him worse. This Quotation (14) describes them.

- (14) In a few days he was in Yorkshire again, and on his long railroad journey he found himself thinking of his boy as he had never thought in all the ten years past. During those years he had only wished to forget him. Now, though he did not intend to think about him, memories of him constantly drifted into his mind. He remembered the black days when he had raved like a madman because the child was alive and the mother was dead. He had refused to see it, and when he had gone to look at it at last it had been such a weak wretched thing that every one had been sure it would die in a few days. But to the surprise of those who took care of it the days passed and it lived and then every one believed it would be a deformed and crippled creature. (Burnett, 2013:199)

From those quotation and explanation, the writer concludes that Colin and Mary had been neglected physically. Mary's parents ordered the servants to keep her away from them. Her existence must not distract her parent's life. So did Colin, although he live in luxurious he never met and had interaction of his father. Both of



them lived separately from their parents, they were not a part of them. Their whole life was just full of their self.

#### 4.2.3 *Educational Neglect*

Education means the process [learning](#) about [knowledge](#), [skills](#), [values](#), [beliefs](#), and [habits](#) of a group of people are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, or research. Education in this term can be formal, informal and non-formal. Formal education comes from school. Informal education occurs outside of the school such as homeschooling, youth work and auto didacticism. But, both of them have the teachers who take important role in that process.

Meanwhile, educational neglect refers to a parent's failure to provide for a child's basic needs with regards to school and education. If the parents failing to ensure that the child receives proper educational care and attention, they are considered do educational neglect.

In *The Secret Garden*, Mary's educational background was an informal education. She had a teacher who came at her bungalow to teach her reading and writing. But, the learning process never went down smoothly. She made them lost their mind because of her attitude. This Quotation (15) explained that event.

- (15) The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months, and when other governesses came to try to fill it they always went away in a shorter time than the first one. So if Mary had not chosen to really want to know how to read books she would never have learned her letters at all. (Burnett, 2013:1)

Fortunately, there were no parents role that was contributed in that process. Education is not at all about learning knowledge and improves the skills but also knowing more about moral, attitudes and manners. Mary was lack of them, this

Quotation (16) of the dialogue between Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Medlock describe them.

(16) "She is such a plain child," Mrs. Crawford said pityingly, afterward.

"And her mother was such a pretty creature. She had a very pretty manner, too, and Mary has the most unattractive ways I ever saw in a child. The children call her 'Mistress Mary Quite Contrary,' and though it's naughty of them, one can't help understanding it."

"Perhaps if her mother had carried her pretty face and her pretty manners oftener into the nursery Mary might have learned some pretty ways too. It is very sad, now the poor beautiful thing is gone, to remember that many people never even knew that she had a child at all."

"I believe she scarcely ever looked at her," sighed Mrs. Crawford.(Burnett, 2013:9)

From that quotation and explanation, the writer has opinion that learning process will not work smoothly without any interference from parents. Mary had always been selfish centre, she studied if she want, she did not study if she was lazy. Her parents never taught her about how to socialize properly with others. That made her did that. She was not wrong at all because she just a ten years old girl who still did not understand about what was wrong and what was true.

#### **4.3 The Effect of Parental Neglect towards the Characters**

Children's early experiences and their first learning experiences deeply affect their future physical, cognitive, emotional and social development. Parents should optimizing the early years of children's lives is the best investment so they can make

as a society in ensuring their future success. The figure of parents and caregivers take the most important thing for children. Lack of their figure can distract the children's development as consequences.

Parents who did negligence also obstruct the children development. They determined failure to provide the basic needs of children including failure to provide basic physical, health care, supervision, nutrition, emotional, education and safe housing needs. Consequences of neglect are generally cumulative, and often negatively affect the child's development. For example, poor nutrition has negative consequences on the child's physical and psychological development. If proper nutrients are not available at critical growth periods, the child's development will not follow the normal and usual pattern. Common physical and psychological reactions to neglect include stunted growth, chronic medical problems, inadequate bone and muscle growth, and lack of neurological development that negatively affects normal brain functioning and information processing. Processing problems may often make it difficult for children to understand directions, may negatively impact the child's ability to understand social relationships, or may make completion of some academic tasks impossible without assistance or [intervention](#) from others.

In the previous study, the writer had discussed about the types of parental neglect in the novel *The Secret Garden* in chapter 4.2. After understanding about description of the types of parental neglect, the writer carried on the next discussion. This subchapter would explain about the effect of parental neglect in the novel *The Secret Garden*. Each type of parental neglect has effects to the children in the novel.

Generally, there are several problem which can be found in the neglected children in *The Secret Garden*, those were behaviour problem, emotional problem, social problem, mental problem, physical problem and skill developmental problem. More explanation effect of parental neglect towards the characters presented in Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden* are presented below.

#### **4.3.1 Behaviour Problem**

Children behaviour can be determined by parenting styles and the environment. Neglected children may suffer from particular behavioral problems throughout their life. They also may be at risk for repeating the neglectful behavior with their own children. Some researcher stated that they have a probability to model their own parenting behavior on the behavior of their parents.

In *The Secret Garden*, Mary was a pampered and spoiled little kid. She always did something arbitrary and never cared someone awareness. She did not care about others feeling and perceptions of her. That happened when the teachers could not handle the way Mary's act. Her plain characters made them refused to come and teach her. The teachers always had a headache because of her irresponsibility. This Quotation (17) supports that.

- (17) The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months, and when other governesses came to try to fill it they always went away in a shorter time than the first one. So if Mary had not chosen to really want to know how to read books she would never have learned her letters at all. (Burnett, 2013:1)

Same problem also come when she stayed at the English clergyman's house. They were Crawford family. She made this family dislike her. Because they were not

a wealthy family and their house was untidy, she rejected them. At first, they welcomed her very well. This Quotation (18) proved that.

- (18) "They tried to be kind to her, but she only turned her face away when Mrs. Crawford attempted to kiss her, and held herself stiffly when Mr. Crawford patted her shoulder". (Burnett, 2013:7).

Even, the children in that family called her Mistress Mary Quite Contrary since she had shouted them when they asked her to play together. She made Mrs. Crawford complaint about her unattractiveness. This Quotation (19) below explained them.

- (19) "She is such a plain child," Mrs. Crawford said pityingly, afterward.

"And her mother was such a pretty creature. She had a very pretty manner, too, and Mary has the most unattractive ways I ever saw in a child. The children call her 'Mistress Mary Quite Contrary,' and though it's naughty of them, one can't help understanding it."

"Perhaps if her mother had carried her pretty face and her pretty manners oftener into the nursery Mary might have learned some pretty ways too. It is very sad, now the poor beautiful thing is gone, to remember that many people never even knew that she had a child at all." (Burnett, 2013:7-8).

From that quotation Mary was a victim of parent's abandonment. She was lack of figure of parent that showed her what was wrong and what was right. Her parents never gave her their love. They did not nurture and supervise her before. Those made her always did something based on her perception since she had no one who cannot become comparable with. The background of her life shaped her unattractiveness characters.

Similar to Mary, her cousin Colin also had a pampered character because of his dad's abandonment. His father rejection and environment shaped a spoiled character. The writer assumed that during the entire life he lived like a king. As a king, every word comes out of his mouth is absolute command to be obeyed. The servant will be banned if they did not all his ordered. He had this power due his father refusal of him. Those causes him always thought that the whole world belonged to him. It can be seen in this Quotation (20).

- (20) "What sort of a garden is it?" Colin persisted eagerly.  
 "No one has been allowed to go into it for ten years," was Mary's careful answer.

But it was too late to be careful. He was too much like herself. He too had had nothing to think about and the idea of a hidden garden attracted him as it had attracted her. He asked question after question. Where was it? Had she never looked for the door? Had she never asked the gardeners?

"They won't talk about it," said Mary. "I think they have been told not to answer questions."

"I would make them," said Colin.[...]

"Every one is obliged to please me. I told you that," he said. "If I were to live, this place would sometime belong to me. They all know that. I would make them tell me."

Mary had not known that she herself had been spoiled, but she could see quite plainly that this mysterious boy had been. He thought that the whole world belonged to him. How peculiar he was and how coolly he spoke of not living. (Burnett, 2013:88).

From this quotation above show that Mary and Colin shared similar curiosity about *The Secret Garden* which had been locked for ten years. People in the Misselthwaite Manor was forbidden to talk about this mysterious garden causes more

curiousness of them. But, Colin had a confidence that they will tell them about it because he always thought that his command was their obligation. For the child whose entire life was being pampered, he always thought everyone has no right to refuse his command. It supported with this Quotation (21).

- (21) He had become quite excited and his strange eyes began to shine like stars and looked more immense than ever.  
 "They have to please me," he said.  
 "I will make them take me there and I will let you go, too."  
 (Burnett, 2013:88)

As a kid who had been pampered since they were born, both Mary and Colin never learned to understand others being. They did not care about the other's feeling as long as what they wanted fulfilled. When both had a fight no one between them to calm down their ego. Colin was upset when Mary came to his room lately because Dickon came to the manor at the same time. He got more temper after he realized she prefers to see Dickon rather than meet up with him. It can be seen in this Quotation (22) below.

- (22) They were a nice agreeable pair as they glared at each other. If they had been two little street boys they would have sprung at each other and had a rough-and tumble fight. As it was, they did the next thing to it.
- "You are a selfish thing!" cried Colin.  
 "What are you?" said Mary. "Selfish people always say that. Any one is selfish who doesn't do what they want. You're more selfish than I am. You're the most selfish boy I ever saw."  
 "I'm not!" snapped Colin. "I'm not as selfish as your fine Dickon is! He keeps you playing in the dirt when he knows I am all by myself. He's selfish, if you like! (Burnett, 2013:116)

After they reconciled, Martha was amazed since Colin never turn his temper down, the only person who can do that just his cousin. He made the servants and the nurses cannot do anything. Likes another pampered kids, when they cannot get what they needed the only thing can do just released their anger by crying all day long until they got all what they wants. Saw bad habitual of him, made Martha accept her mother's assumption that the child who cannot own anything and always owned all is the worst thing. These Quotations (23) support that.

- (23) "It's queer what a fancy he's took to thee. Tha' did give it him last night for sure didn't tha'? Nobody else would have dared to do it. Eh! poor lad! He's been spoiled till salt won't save him. Mother says as th' two worst things as can happen to a child is never to have his own way—or always to have it. She doesn't know which is th' worst. Tha' was in a fine temper tha'self, too. But he says to me when I went into his room, 'Please ask Miss Mary if she'll please come an' talk to me?' Think o' him saying please! Will you go, Miss?" (Burnett, 2013:125)

Another problem of pampered children was their way to treat people. In *The Secret Garden*, they never console their servants as human. As the girl who treated likes a princess and owned everything, she never hesitated to act arbitrarily to them. Her habitual problem describe in these Quotation (24).

- (24) Mary listened to her with a grave, puzzled expression. The native servants she had been used to in India were not in the least like this. They were obsequious and servile and did not presume to talk to their masters as if they were their equals. They made salaams and called them "protector of the poor" and names of that sort. Indian servants were commanded to do things, not asked. It was not the custom to say "please" and "thank you" and Mary had always slapped her Ayah in the face when she was angry. She wondered a little what this girl would do if one slapped her in the face. She was a round, rosy, good-natured looking creature, but she had a sturdy way which made Mistress Mary wonder if she



might not even slap back— if the person who slapped her was only a little girl. (Burnett, 2013:17)

That paragraph told that Mary was surprised by Martha's way of act to her. Her casual act was as if they were a friend made this pampered kid amazed. Because in her previous life, the servants in India had a lower level than their master. For example, they were forbidden to talk to their master. She also had slapped her Ayah when she got a temper.

They thought their servants must please them and refuse what they ordered was prohibited. The servants would be insulted by those sour children if they considered to cannot pleasure them. It can be seen in this following Quotation (25).

(25) "Pig! Pig! Daughter of Pigs!" she said, because to call a native a pig is the worst insult of all." (Burnett, 2013:2)

From that quotation, Mary was upset when she woke up in the morning and her Ayah was not coming as usual. She left alone in her room, as a result she insulted her Ayah. The same thing happened to Martha. She was insulted by Mary since she thought her as black as a native Indian before she met her up. She thought the 'black' native was a religious person, this perception comes from the book she had read. But, Mary misunderstood her because they thought that 'black' native servants was not a person, so she refused that. This Quotation (26) below explained them.

(26) "What!" she said. "What! You thought I was a native. You—you daughter of a pig!"

Martha stared and looked hot.

"Who are you callin' names?" she said. "You needn't be so vexed. That's not th' way for a young lady to talk. I've nothin' against th'

blacks. When you read about 'em in tracts they're always very religious. You always read as a black's a man an' a brother. I've never seen a black an' I was fair pleased to think I was goin' to see one close. When I come in to light your fire this mornin' I crep' up to your bed an' pulled th' cover back careful to look at you. An' there you was," disappointedly, "no more black than me—for all you're so yellor."

Mary did not even try to control her rage and humiliation.

"You thought I was a native! You dared! You don't know anything about natives! They are not people—they're servants who must salaam to you. You know nothing about India. You know nothing about anything!" (Burnett, 2013:19).

Similar to Mary, Colin also had bad habit in order to treat other people around him. This kid never learned how to respect to people. Due the fact he disliked people show their sympathies about his condition which was always be sickly child who lied in bed and sat on a carriage when he went out. Once, a lady tried to approach him, he refused her due he hate people to feels sorry about that. He bite and screamed out loud her. This made her so frightened, but this kid never regreted that, he likes that. This can be seen in the following Quotation (27) below.

(27) "I always hated it," he answered, "even when I was very little. Then when they took me to the seaside and I used to lie in my carriage everybody used to stare and ladies would stop and talk to my nurse and then they would begin to whisper and I knew then they were saying I shouldn't live to grow up. Then sometimes the ladies would pat my cheeks and say 'Poor child!' Once when a lady did that I screamed out loud and bit her hand. She was so frightened she ran away."

"She thought you had gone mad like a dog," said Mary, not at all admiringly.

"I don't care what she thought," said Colin, frowning. (Burnett, 2013:105).

His behaviour problem also reflected in his way to ask his servants. He always looked them down. Mary thought those behaviour was a quite similar with a 'Rajah', an Indian young heir. Burnett assumed his brute way because he had lived in all his self life. He had no friend and lack of figure of parents causes he had no one to comparable with. Then, people in his environment encouraged him to become a pampered kid. The servants had nothing to do beside fulfill his order, they had a task to take care of him but had not right to nurture and educate him the proper attitude. This following Quotation (28) describes them.

(28) Even Mary had found out that one of Colin's chief peculiarities was that he did not know in the least what a rude little brute he was with his way of ordering people about. He had lived on a sort of desert island all his life and as he had been the king of it he had made his own manners and had had no one to compare himself with. Mary had indeed been rather like him herself and since she had been at Misselthwaite had gradually discovered that her own manners had not been of the kind which is usual or popular. Having made this discovery she naturally thought it of enough interest to communicate to Colin. So she sat and looked at him curiously for a few minutes after Dr. Craven had gone. She wanted to make him ask her why she was doing it and of course she did.(Burnett, 2013:105)

From all those quotation and explanation the writer conclude that parenting styles and environment encourage children characters. Mary and Colin was a victim of their parents abandonment. Their behaviour problem was a result of those. They just an usual kid who were hurt by their parents. Their life would be different if their

parents had shared love because every children need attention, nurturing and affection.

#### 4.3.2 *Emotional Problem*

Neglect can have a strong impact and lead to problems in a child's emotional. Those can restrict a child's emotional development, including their ability to feel and express a full range of emotions appropriately, and to control their emotions. Children who do not get the love and care they need from their parents may find it difficult to develop and maintain healthy relationships with other people.

In *The Secret Garden*, Mary had no empathy to others. When her Ayah died due to cholera, she did not feel the loss of them, though she had been spend time oftenly. Instead, she was curious about who replaced her Ayah. This happened since her parents refused to give her affection and she never been taught to give affection to others.

- (29) She wondered also who would take care of her now her Ayah was dead. There would be a new Ayah, and perhaps she would know some new stories. Mary had been rather tired of the old ones. She did not cry because her nurse had died. She was not an affectionate child and had never cared much for any one.” (Burnett, 2013:4)

She also did this to her parents after they had dead. This Quotation (30) below explained them.

- (30) Mary had liked to look at her mother from a distance and she had thought her very pretty, but as she knew very little of her she could scarcely have been expected to love her or to miss her very much when she was gone. She did not miss her at all, in fact, and as she was a self-absorbed child she gave her entire thought to herself, as she had always done. If she had been older she would no doubt have been very anxious at being left alone in the world, but she was very young, and as she had always been taken care of, she

supposed she always would be. What she thought was that she would like to know if she was going to nice people, who would be polite to her and give her her own way as her Ayah and the other native servants had done. (Burnett, 2013:6)

She was not missing her mother and her Ayah who had been dead. After the cholera epidemic can be controlled by the government, she was evacuated to the other family, rather than missed or cried of them, she wondered whether the people she lived in was as good as her native servant. In fact, she had self-centre in her life, she always been taken care by others and the lack of affection of her parents shaped her to not built emotional relationship to other people.

Mary had problem to manage her anger. Martha was amazed that a ten years old girl cannot dress herself. For her, at this ages a kids accustomed to do that. Then, Mary told her about it was different in India. Listened about India her servant who always curious about that told her that at first she assumed that Mary as black as Indian. She had not to be meant, she though Indian were a religion person. Mary was misunderstood that, for her the native Indian were a lower lever than her. She cannot control her anger, Martha was insulted a daughter of pig. It was the worst word to insult the native servant in India. It can be seen in this following Quotation (31).

- (31) "Eh! I can see it's different," she answered almost sympathetically. "I dare say it's because there's such a lot o' blacks there instead o' respectable white people. When I heard you was comin' from India I thought you was a black too."

Mary sat up in bed furious.

"What!" she said. "What! You thought I was a native. You—you daughter of a pig!"

Martha stared and looked hot.

"Who are you callin' names?" she said. "You needn't be so vexed. That's not th' way for a young lady to talk. I've nothin' against th' blacks. When you read about 'em in tracts they're always very religious. You always read as a black's a man an' a brother. I've never seen a black an' I was fair pleased to think I was goin' to see one close. When I come in to light your fire this mornin' I crep' up to your bed an' pulled th' cover back careful to look at you. An' there you was," disappointedly, "no more black than me—for all you're so yellin'."

Mary did not even try to control her rage and humiliation. (Burnett, 2013:19).

Based on that explanation above, Mary had problem to establish emotional relationship made her difficult to have a friends to others. Although she found out that she have nothing and no one, she never thought this fact was so pity. She disliked people at all, for her they were annoying. This Quotation (32) below told that.

(32) "I—I want to play that—that I have a garden of my own," she stammered. "I—there is nothing for me to do. I have nothing—and no one."

"Well," said Ben Weatherstaff slowly, as he watched her, "that's true. Tha' hasn't."

He said it in such an odd way that Mary wondered if he was actually a little sorry for her. She had never felt sorry for herself; she had only felt tired and cross, because she disliked people and things so much. But now the world seemed to be changing and getting nicer. If no one found out about the secret garden, she should enjoy herself always. (Burnett, 2013:65).

Neglected children usually felt less sympathy to other problem rather than common children. They are accustomed to not establish an emotional bond with

others. Mary lost her temper when Colin had been rampaged because he forbade her to meet up with Dickon. She thought he had no right to interfere her best thing. Her less-sympathy about his pitiful life did not make change her minds.

- (33) Mary's lips pinched themselves together. She was no more used to considering other people than Colin was and she saw no reason why an ill-tempered boy should interfere with the thing she liked best. She knew nothing about the pitifulness of people who had been ill and nervous and who did not know that they could control their tempers and need not make other people ill and nervous, too. When she had had a headache in India she had done her best to see that everybody else also had a headache or something quite as bad. And she felt she was quite right; but of course now she felt that Colin was quite wrong. (Burnett, 2013:4).

From those quotation and explanation above, the writer conclude that each neglected children has emotional problem as a consequences. They may find difficult to have a bond to their peers and other people around them. Also, they careless about understanding the emotions of others, regulating their own emotions or forming and maintaining relationships with others. Then, they Have a limited ability to feel remorse or empathy, which may mean that they could hurt others without feeling their actions were wrong.

#### **4.3.3 Social Problem**

In the explanation before, neglected children had emotional problem in a matter of built emotional bonds to others. Those may result they difficult to get interaction with their peers and other adults. In *The Secret Garden*, Mary did not interest to have interaction to others. However, a child commonly like to be approach by adults who showed their welcome and interest. But, Mary had been reacted different when Mrs.

Crawford welcomed and tried to close by kissed and patted her. It also happened since Mrs. Crawford told her that she would move to her uncle in England, she showed uninterested about that.

- (34) But she thought over it a great deal afterward; and when Mrs. Crawford told her that night that she was going to sail away to England in a few days and go to her uncle, Mr. Archibald Craven, who lived at Misselthwaite Manor, she looked so stony and stubbornly uninterested that they did not know what to think about her. They tried to be kind to her, but she only turned her face away when Mrs. Crawford attempted to kiss her, and held herself stiffly when Mr. Crawford patted her shoulder. (Burnett, 2013:7)

Due her spoiled character and her entire life who always full of her self. She found out that people never like her. In her mind, people always quite annoying they always laughing and making noises, she did not understand yet that was fun to every people. It can be seen in quotation (35) below.

- (35) "People never like me and I never like people," she thought.  
"And I never can talk as the Crawford children could. They were always talking and laughing and making noises." (Burnett, 2013:25).

"Where did the rest of the brood fly to?" she asked.

"There's no knowin'. The old ones turn 'em out o' their nest an' make 'em fly an' they're scattered before you know it. This one was a knowin' one an' he knew he was lonely."

"I'm lonely," she said.

She had not known before that this was one of the things which made her feel sour and cross. She seemed to find it out when the robin looked at her and she looked at the robin. (Burnett, 2013:27).

"I have no friends at all," said Mary.

"I never had. My Ayah didn't like me and I never played with anyone." (Burnett, 2013:28).



From that quotation above, Mary never attracted someone and something, also never made other attractive to approach her. But, she changed after meet Robin, a male bird who lived inside the secret garden. For this unattractive kid who never like to had interaction, his existence may changed her life. Mary found out that Robin and her had similarities. Both of them were alone, Robin lived alone in the secret garden and he was left out by his parents, so he must survive during in early childhood. This similarity made Mary consider that each of them can share their lonely live.

Colin also shared similarities for having social problem. He made the servants dislike him because of his tantrum. He would rage when he was in bad mood or sick. Misselthwaite manor had been not in peace when he was in that condition.

(36) "Was he?" cried Martha. "Art tha' sure? Tha' doesn't know what he's like when anything vexes him. He's a big lad to cry like a baby, but when he's in a passion he'll fair scream just to frighten us. He knows us daren't call our souls our own."(Burnett, 2013:95).

Another similarity was Colin also did not have a friend. He had hated to be looked at, because he despises the pity and morbid fascination he inspires. He refuses to leave the manor house, and spends all his time shut up in his grand gloomy room. He hated people before she met Mary, so did Mary who hated people before she met Robin, Dickon, Ben, especially Ben Weatherstaff who had 'nasty' temper. Colin thought that he would like them to because of their likely background. It can be seen in these following Quotations (37) between Colin and Mary.

(37) "I wish I was friends with things," he said at last,

"but I'm not. I never had anything to be friends with, and I can't bear people."

"Can't you bear me?" asked Mary.

"Yes, I can," he answered. "It's very funny but I even like you."

"Ben Weatherstaff said I was like him," said Mary. "He said he'd warrant we'd both got the same nasty tempers. I think you are like him too. We are all three alike—you and I and Ben Weatherstaff. He said we were neither of us much to look at and we were as sour as we looked. But I don't feel as sour as I used to before I knew the robin and Dickon."

"Did you feel as if you hated people?"

"Yes," answered Mary without any affectation. "I should have detested you if I had seen you before I saw the robin and Dickon." (Burnett, 2013:128).

From the explanation and quotation above, the writer assumed that neglected children cannot control their emotion. They have less ability to feel sympathy and empathy who causes their careless whether what they did will be hurt them and not due to their life been full of themselves. When children focus on themselves they fail to develop empathy toward others. Children who lack empathy can be insensitive toward other people's feelings and unable to sympathize with them during times of distress, unhappiness, grief, or loss.

#### ***4.3.4 Mental Problem***

Children who had been neglected by their parents neglect has been associated with a failure of the brain to form properly, which can lead to impaired mental and development. They easily can get depression, anxiety disorder, personality disorder, etc rather than other children. In the sub-chapter 4.2 before explained Colin parent's

negligence and his assumption that he would be a hunchback someday. Those had been affected other people to thought that this problem would happen. As result, the servants treated him likes a sickfull boy. This action affects his mind that he was a fragile sickful who would grow into a hunchback or die soon. These Quotation (38) presented that.

(38) "Nobody knows for sure and certain," said Martha. "Mr. Craven went off his head like when he was born. Th' doctors thought he'd have to be put in a 'sylum. It was because Mrs. Craven died like I told you. He wouldn't set eyes on th' baby. He just raved and said it'd be another hunchback like him and it'd better die."

"Is Colin a hunchback?" Mary asked. "He didn't look like one."

"He isn't yet," said Martha. "But he began all wrong. Mother said that there was enough trouble and raging in th' house to set any child wrong. They was afraid his back was weak an' they've always been takin' care of it—keepin' him lyin' down and not lettin' him walk. Once they made him wear a brace but he fretted so he was downright ill. Then a big doctor came to see him an' made them take it off. He talked to th' other doctor quite rough—in a polite way. He said there'd been too much medicine and too much lettin' him have his own way." (Burnett, 2013:97).

Colin, a bedridden boy always thinks about his dead. His illness shaped him to be a pessimistic boy which is made him become gloomier everyday. One day, Mary asked him whether he wants to go outside the moor to see the garden. However, his worries about hill illness prevented him to have fun outside the moor. That assumption was shaped by people around him. This Quotation (39) below explained them.

(39) "You never see anything if you are ill," said Colin restlessly. He looked like a person listening to a new sound in the distance and wondering what it was.

"You can't if you stay in a room," said Mary.

"I couldn't go on the moor," he said in a resentful tone.

Mary was silent for a minute and then she said something bold.  
"You might—sometime."

He moved as if he were startled. "Go on the moor! How could I? I am going to die."

"How do you know?" said Mary unsympathetically. She didn't like the way he had of talking about dying. She did not feel very sympathetic. She felt rather as if he almost boasted about it.

"Oh, I've heard it ever since I remember," he answered crossly. "They are always whispering about it and thinking I don't notice. They wish I would, too." (Burnett, 2013:101)

What made Colin look pitiful was they had no support to heal his sickness. His doctor always told him he was too sick to go outside, he needed to stay in the room. However, people who always had been asked that he was sick, had no power to heal his self. This fact, pushed him more depressed about his sickness.

- (40) Dr. Craven did not stay very long. He talked to the nurse for a few minutes when she came into the room and said a few words of warning to Colin. He must not talk too much; he must not forget that he was ill; he must not forget that he was very easily tired. Mary thought that there seemed to be a number of uncomfortable things he was not to forget. (Burnett, 2013:103)

Colin's pessimistic made him never leave out of his bed. He was afraid to go to the outside due his mental illness that he would die soon if he left his room. Eventhough, he liked to read book, but in fact, he did not know anything about his environment. He locked his self in his room and was shut from the world outside.

- (41) He's been lying in his room so long and he's always been so afraid of his back that it has made him queer," said Mary.

"He knows a good many things out of books but he doesn't know anything else. He says he has been too ill to notice things and he hates going out of doors and hates gardens and gardeners. But he likes to hear about this garden because it is a secret. I daren't tell him much but he said he wanted to see it." (Burnett, 2013:112)

Depression can conduct excessive imagination. Those affects the way of person thinks, feels and acts. A person suffering from depression will experience intense emotions of anxiety, hopelessness, negativity and helplessness, and the feelings stay with them instead of going away. Due, to his depression of his illness, this created imagination that he had a lump in his back. Mary realized that it just his fear which was create imagination of a lump on his back. However, it was not a lump, it just a backbone. After the nurse checked him, he told that he can feel that because his body was so thin. These explanations supported by this following Quotation (42).

- (42) "You can!" shouted Mary. "Half that ails you is hysterics and temper—just hysterics—hysterics— hysterics!" and she stamped each time she said it.

"I felt the lump—I felt it," choked out Colin. "I knew I should. I shall have a hunch on my back and then I shall die," and he began to writhe again and turned on his face and sobbed and wailed but he didn't scream.

"You didn't feel a lump!" contradicted Mary fiercely. "If you did it was only a hysterical lump. Hysterics makes lumps. There's nothing the matter with your horrid back—nothing but hysterics! Turn over and let me look at it!" [...]

"There's not a single lump there!" she said at last.

"There's not a lump as big as a pin—except backbone lumps, and you can only feel them because you're thin. I've got backbone lumps myself, and they used to stick out as much as yours do, until I began to get fatter, and I am not fat enough yet to hide them. There's not a lump as big as a pin! If you ever say there is again, I shall laugh!" (Burnett, 2013:121)

In the explanation before the doctor from London ever told the nurse that what Colin need was just a fresh air. They should let him play in the outside, he need a pleasure thing. The doctor realized that Colin's sickness just a tantrum. In his entire life, he lived alone. He had anyone to talk about this terror. His father the servants and people around him always talked about their wondered that this sickly boy would grow up to be a hunchback likes his father and he would die anytime. They were not realized that those would make him think like that too. This suggested Colin that will be happen soon, his sickness was the product of that suggestion.

(43) No one but Colin himself knew what effect those crossly spoken childish words had on him. If he had ever had any one to talk to about his secret terrors—if he had ever dared to let himself ask questions—if he had had childish companions and had not lain on his back in the huge closed house, breathing an atmosphere heavy with the fears of people who were most of them ignorant and tired of him, he would have found out that most of his fright and illness was created by himself. But he had lain and thought of himself and his aches and weariness for hours and days and months and years. And now that an angry unsympathetic little girl insisted obstinately that he was not as ill as thought he was he actually felt as if she might be speaking the truth. (Burnett, 2013:119)

The writer assumed that as a result of that, his sickness was done by his imagination. This happened because he needs to defense himself from the hurts which was created by his father abandonment and people who always talked about

his illness. His bad temper and hysteric was just an excuse about his sickness. Moreover, people in his environment never told him about that truth made him looks more desperate. There anyone who calm him down and made him happy. Otherwise, his doctor always told him to always remind that he was easy to get sick.

#### **4.3.5 Physical Problem**

Children who had been neglected by their parents can have severe physical injuries and health problem due to the inattention of their parents. Children who experienced neglect by their parents usually may find out from their facial expression. However, a child usually looked enthusiastic and happy about something, they looked so attractive. Those cannot be found into the neglected children.

In the novel *The Secret Garden*, Mary as a unwanted daughter looked so unattractive. She was a plain child who never curious about something. Her body had health problem, she always had been sick easily due to his parents inattention. They were too busy to took care of themselves until they forgot that they had Mary.

- (44) When Mary Lennox was sent to Misselthwaite Manor to live with her uncle everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen. It was true, too. She had a little thin face and a little thin body, thin light hair and a sour expression. Her hair was yellow, and her face was yellow because she had been born in India and had always been ill in one way or another. Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people. She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible. So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way, and

when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also” (Burnett, 2013:119)

It was also not refuted by Ben Weatherstaff, a gardener in Misselthwaite Manor. He showed some similarity with Mary. Both of them looks sour and unattractive also had no anyone to be friend with. His only friend was a abandon bird who lived in the secret garden. He did that spontaneously due this was Yorkshire habit to say what you think after met a stranger. It can be seen in this following quotation (45).

(45) "Ben Weatherstaff," he answered, and then he added with a surly chuckle, "I'm lonely mysel' except when he's with me," and he jerked his thumb toward the robin. "He's th' only friend I've got."

"I have no friends at all," said Mary. "I never had. My Ayah didn't like me and I never played with any one."

It is a Yorkshire habit to say what you think with blunt frankness, and old Ben Weatherstaff was a Yorkshire moor man.

"Tha' an' me are a good bit alike," he said. "We was wove out of th' same cloth. We're neither of us good lookin' an' we're both of us as sour as we look. We've got the same nasty tempers, both of us, I'll warrant." (Burnett, 2013:28)

Mary Lenox whose previous life was always served by the servants, had no worries about her look. People never told her about her spoiled and unattractiveness until Ben told her about it. In his entire life before, she lived likes a princess, her servant were not dare to talks about that due to they were on different level of their princess. However, the fact that Ben who just a gardener in Misselthwaithe Manor was dare to told her about that pushed her uncomfortable.



- (46) This was plain speaking, and Mary Lennox had never heard the truth about herself in her life. Native servants always salaamed and submitted to you, whatever you did. She had never thought much about her looks, but she wondered if she was as unattractive as Ben Weatherstaff and she also wondered if she looked as sour as he had looked before the robin came. She actually began to wonder also if she was "nasty tempered." She felt uncomfortable." (Burnett, 2013:29)

At first, before Mary never wondered that the sound which always distracted her was his cousin sound of crying, she did not know in the Misselthwaite Manor had lived a sickly boy. A strange sound which was assumed by the people inside the manor was a sound of wind against a window. But Mary had different opinion that this sound that was always distract her every night was a sound of the wind.

- (47) "She threw herself back on her pillow and buried her face. She did not cry, but she lay and hated the sound of the heavily beating rain, she hated the wind and its "wuthering." She could not go to sleep again. The mournful sound kept her awake because she felt mournful herself. If she had felt happy it would probably have lulled her to sleep. How it "wuthered" and how the big rain-drops poured down and beat against the pane!

"It sounds just like a person lost on the moor and wandering on and on crying," she said [...]She listened and she listened. "It isn't the wind now," she said in a loud whisper.

"That isn't the wind. It is different. It is that crying I heard before." (Burnett, 2013:84)

When Mary met Colin firstly, he looked gloomy. His crying made him more pitiful and he looked like a boy who had been ill. She never wondered there was a boy lived in the Manor. The servants in the Manor never told her about his sickly abandon cousin.

- (48) The boy had a sharp, delicate face the color of ivory and he seemed to have eyes too big for it. He had also a lot of hair which tumbled over his forehead in heavy locks and made his thin face

seem smaller. He looked like a boy who had been ill, but he was crying more as if he were tired and cross than as if he were in pain.(Burnett, 2013:84)

Due to neglected children may had health problem issues, this also happened to Colin eventhough his illness was created by his self. Colin hated the people who always talked about his pitiful life also his illness prevented him to go outside, only the servants obligated in the Manor may met him. Mr. Roach, a head of the gardener had not met him yet, but he knew the story of him that was he had unattractive looks and his nasty tempers.

(49) Mr. Roach was not without curiosity. He had never caught even a glimpse of the boy and had heard a dozen exaggerated stories about his uncanny looks and ways and his insane tempers. The thing he had heard oftenest was that he might die at any moment and there had been numerous fanciful descriptions of a humped back and helpless limbs, given by people who had never seen him. (Burnett, 2013:141)

From the quotation and the explanation above, the writer conclude that neglected children have different physical appearance than common children. Children commonly always look cheerful because they likes playing with their peers. However, that attractiveness cannot be found in Mary and Colin. Both of them had but, unhappy facial appearance and health problem. Colin illness was created by him, people and his father who always thought he would be a hunchback someday. This assumption made him to think that too, as a result he shaped his mind he was a sickly boy who needed others to take care for.

#### 4.3.6 Skill Development Problem

Pampered children who are a result of parental neglect may lack of skill than non neglected children. The pampered life style reflects an attitude of expecting special treatment. The attitude of the pampered child expects the world or people to fulfill all their expectations, demands, wants, and needs. Pampered children expect this treatment from the original person who pampered them and then the children extend the expectation to other people in their lives that make them lack of skill.

Those had been done in *The Secret Garden*. However, a ten years old girl usually accustomed to dress herself but Mary was not. Due to her pampered lifestyle before, she cannot dress herself. Her *Ayah* always dressed her and prepared what her needs. Those lifestyle affected her expectation that she would get the same treatment like that before. This Quotation (50) below support that explanation.

(50) "Are you going to be my servant?" Mary asked, still in her imperious little Indian way.

Martha began to rub her grate again. "I'm Mrs. Medlock's servant," she said stoutly. "An' she's Mr. Craven's—but I'm to do the housemaid's work up here an' wait on you a bit. But you won't need much waitin' on."

"Who is going to dress me?" demanded Mary. Martha sat up on her heels again and stared. She spoke in broad Yorkshire in her amazement.

"Canna' tha' dress thysen!" she said.

"What do you mean? I don't understand your language," said Mary.

"Eh! I forgot," Martha said. "Mrs. Medlock told me I'd have to be careful or you wouldn't know what I was sayin'. I mean can't you put on your own clothes?"

"No," answered Mary, quite indignantly. "I never did in my life. My Ayah dressed me, of course."

"Well," said Martha, evidently not in the least aware that she was impudent, "it's time tha' should learn. Tha' cannot begin younger. It'll do thee good to wait on thysen a bit. My mother always said she couldn't see why grand people's children didn't turn out fair fools—what with nurses an' bein' washed an' dressed an' took out to walk as if they was puppies!" (Burnett, 2013:18)

From that quotation above, Mary demanded her servant to dress herself. She never tried to dress herself before in India because her Ayah did that. She lived like a doll who had been dressed by others. She expected that all the servants in all over the world must do that. She had not learn yet that English and Indian people had different custom. The servants in Yorkshire tend to share their opinion to their master. Meanwhile, in India the servants did not dare to have a chat to their master. So, Martha as a Yorkshire girl, she gave a reason to her master by told her what was think of the rich kids who need their servants to dress and wash their body just like a puppy. As a consequence that she was lived in different place and custom, she need to adaptation to her new environment.

- (51) It had not been the custom that Mistress Mary should do anything but stand and allow herself to be dressed like a doll, but before she was ready for breakfast she began to suspect that her life at Misselthwaite Manor would end by teaching her a number of things quite new to her—things such as putting on her own shoes and stockings, and picking up things she let fall. If Martha had been a well-trained fine young lady's maid she would have been more subservient and respectful and would have known that it was her business to brush hair, and button boots, and pick things up and lay them away She was, however, only an untrained Yorkshire rustic who had been brought up in a moorland cottage with a swarm of little brothers and sisters who had never dreamed of doing anything but waiting on themselves and on the younger ones

who were either babies in arms or just learning to totter about and tumble over things.(Burnett, 2013:20)

Quotation (51) above explained a pampered child who never want to lose with anyone. If in India her Ayah always did what she needed, she thought it also did in Yorkshire. Her stubbornness made Martha did all she wants. Mary not only cannot dress herself even she cannot put her shoes on. Then, she let Martha to dress her likes a doll. She cannot do anything even she was not able to take care herself.

The writer conclude that her pampered lifestyle before shaped her to become pampered children. In her life before in India, she always had been served by her Ayah. Her Ayah did all she asked for, she was never complaint because of her lower level. Her Ayah and the servant did not dare to discipline her and told her about what was wrong and what was right. Those cause Mary become an unattractive child and nasty temper.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter presents conclusions and suggestions. The first sub-chapter contains the conclusions of the interpretation to answer the problems in this study. The second sub-chapter consists of some suggestions for further study.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

After analyzing Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden* through investigation interpretation, some conclusions can be deduced from the whole result of the study. Here are some points the writer draw as the conclusion of the study.

First, in the novel *The Secret Garden*, both Mary and Colin experienced parental neglect. Those are emotional, physical and educational neglect. Mary was an unwanted daughter, her parents liked to please themselves more. They were not ready yet to become parents. Meanwhile, Colin's father cannot bear to see him due to his son resemble his dead wife. Colin was born shortly before she died. Moreover, he was ashamed by how sickly Colin was, he afraid that his son would be a hunchback like him once he grow up, he ever wondered that his son was better died rather than grown up to become a hunchback. Each parents of Mary and Colin have similarities that their child had taken care by the servants. Both of them were very rich, they hired them to take care all what their children need.

Second, based on the novel *The Secret Garden*, Mary and Colin had pampered lifestyle which is the result of their parent's negligence. The servants hired to take care and give all what they need but not also to nurture and discipline them. Those shaped their spoiled characters. Also, due to their parental neglect was arising several problems in their developmental process. Those problems are behaviour problem, emotional problem, social problem, mental problem, physical problem and skill developmental problem. These problem framed them to cannot grow up as normal as other kids in their ages. For example, Mary cannot dress herself before she moved to England and Colin would be raging and crying loudly when he felt the pain.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the study is expected to be useful for the readers generally and English literature students particularly. Hence, The the writer presents some suggestions to the readers.

First, parents should love their children likes they love themselves. Their children is resembles themselves who also bring the future for him. Every baby was born innocently therefore do not blame them about what happened to them.

Second, the government should be more aware about child maltreatment issues. Child maltreatment and neglect is the problem which is happened in the every era. The victim of that is the children who take the role of the future of the country.

Thirdly, the writer hoped this study can be a useful reference for the next research related to the topic. Also, it may become another perspective so that there will be comparison study to get comprehensive study.



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## APPENDIX 1

### Summary of *The Secret Garden*

The story begins with young Mary Lennox awakes one morning in India, to discover that her parents, and in fact, everyone she knows in the English compound in Bombay, have died of cholera. Having nowhere else to go, she is sent to live in Misselthwaite Manor, a mansion which had a hundred room in Yorkshire that belongs to her brooding Uncle Archibald who is still mourning the death of his beautiful wife, Lily, the sister of Mary's mother.

On her first evening at Misselthwaite, Mary hears an eerie wailing but sees only the shadows cast by her uncle as he wanders the halls hearing what he thinks is the ghost of his dead wife. The next morning Mary meets the maid, Martha, who hints there might be something interesting to do outside. Mary is not convinced, but once she begins to spend her days outside, however, Mary's sourness gradually diminishes. She learns from the head gardener, Ben Weatherstaff, of a mysterious walled garden which has been kept locked since Lily's death. She also meets Martha's brother Dickon, a young man with a special connection to all the living things in his environment who teaches Mary to speak to the ever chirping Robin, and the bird, in turn, shows Mary where to find the key to the garden.

But unable to find the door to Lily's garden, Mary decides she will plant the seeds Dickon gave her, and goes to her uncle to ask if she might have “a bit of earth.” That simple request triggers powerful memories for Archibald, and as a storm rages outside, Archibald sinks further into the past. Archibald and his brother, Dr. Neville

Craven, who was also in love with Lily, his brother's beautiful wife. Later, still disturbed by the persistent wailing at night, Mary enters the forbidden west wing, where she discovers her cousin Colin, a sickly but imperious boy who is confined to his bed. Their budding friendship is interrupted by Dr. Craven and Mrs. Medlock, the housekeeper, and Mary is banished from Colin's room.

Inside the house, Dr. Craven discovers Archibald packing to leave for Paris, and accuses him of shirking his responsibilities. Dr. Craven insists that Mary is disturbing Colin, and must be sent away to school. Archibald says goodbye to the sleeping Colin and leaves. On the next clear morning, Mary tells Dickon that she has found the garden, but it is dead. It is the most "forgotten place" she has ever seen. Dickon encourages her to take a closer look. Together, they resolve, they will bring the garden back to life.

Colin and Mary visit the garden together for the first time at night, and through its magical power and her faith in him, Colin overcomes his fear and stands. Mary refuses to go to the boarding school Dr. Craven has found for her and writes a letter to her uncle in Paris, asking him to come home. Mary's letter finds Archibald in a very dark moment but the ghost of Lily appears to comfort him, to ask his forgiveness, and to lead him back home. There, amid the startling blooms and splendid fragrances of the no longer secret garden, Colin walks into his father's arms and proclaims that he is well. In the final scene, Uncle Archibald welcomes Mary as his own child, and assures her that Misselthwaite Manor is her home now. And then, to thank her for restoring their health and happiness, he gives her the beautiful garden

for her own. As the living family comes together, the ghosts, no longer needed, depart one by one.

## APPENDIX 2

### Author's Biography

Frances Eliza Hodgson Burnett (24 November 1849 – 29 October 1924) was an American-English playwright and author. She is best known for her children's stories, in particular [\*Little Lord Fauntleroy\*](#) (published in 1885–1886), [\*A Little Princess\*](#) (1905), and [\*The Secret Garden\*](#) (1911).

Burnett was born in [Cheetham](#), England. After her father died in 1852, the family fell on straitened circumstances and in 1865 emigrated to the United States, settling near [Knoxville](#), Tennessee. There Frances began writing to help earn money for the family, publishing stories in magazines from the age of 19. In 1870 her mother died, and in 1872 Frances married Swan Burnett, who became a medical doctor. The Burnetts lived for two years in Paris, where their two sons were born, before returning to the United States to live in [Washington, D.C.](#) Burnett then began to write novels, the first of which ([\*That Lass o' Lowrie's\*](#)), was published to good reviews. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was published in 1886 and made her a popular writer of children's fiction, although her romantic adult novels written in the 1890s were also popular. She wrote and helped to produce stage versions of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and *A Little Princess*.

Burnett enjoyed socializing and lived a lavish lifestyle. Beginning in the 1880s, she began to travel to England frequently and in the 1890s bought a home there where she wrote *The Secret Garden*. Her oldest son, Lionel, died of [tuberculosis](#)

in 1890, which caused a relapse of the depression she had struggled with for much of her life. She divorced Swan Burnett in 1898, married Stephen Townsend in 1900, and divorced Townsend in 1902. Towards the end of her life she settled in [Long Island](#), where she died in 1924. She is buried in Roslyn Cemetery, on [Long Island](#).

In 1936 a memorial sculpture by [Bessie Potter Vonnoh](#) was erected in her honour in [Central Park](#)'s Conservatory Garden. The statue depicts her two famous *Secret Garden* characters, Mary and Dickon.



**APPENDIX 3 A**  
**Instrument 1**

No	Data	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Answer Number
1.	Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people.	1/1/6	1
2.	She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible.	1/1/9	1
3.	The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months, and when other governesses came to try to fill it they always went away in a shorter time than the first one. So if Mary had not chosen to really want to know how to read books she would never have learned her letters at all.	1/1/20	2
4.	. "Pig! Pig! Daughter of Pigs!" she said, because to call a native a pig is the worst insult of all.	1/2/14	2
5.	The child stared at him, but she stared most at	1/2/20	1

	her mother. She always did this when she had a chance to see her, because the Mem Sahib— Mary used to call her that oftener than anything else—was such a tall, slim, pretty person and wore such lovely clothes.		
6.	During the confusion and bewilderment of the second day Mary hid herself in the nursery and was forgotten by everyone. Nobody thought of her, nobody wanted her, and strange things happened of which she knew nothing.	1/3/14	1
7.	She did not cry because her nurse had died. She was not an affectionate child and had never cared much for any one.	1/4/2	2
8.	She looked an ugly, cross little thing and was frowning because she was beginning to be hungry and feel disgracefully neglected.	1/4/26	1
9.	"It is the child no one ever saw!" exclaimed the man, turning to his companions. "She has actually been forgotten!" "Why was I forgotten?" Mary said, stamping her foot. "Why does nobody come?"	1/4/36	1
10.	Mary had liked to look at her mother from a distance and she had thought her very pretty, but as she knew very little of her she could scarcely have been expected to love her or to miss her very much when she was gone.	2/6/1	1

11.	She did not miss her at all, in fact, and as she was a self-absorbed child she gave her entire thought to herself, as she had always done.	2/6/4	2
12.	They tried to be kind to her, but she only turned her face away when Mrs. Crawford attempted to kiss her, and held herself stiffly when Mr.Crawford patted her shoulder.	2/7/30	2
13.	"Perhaps if her mother had carried her pretty face and her pretty manners oftener into the nursery Mary might have learned some pretty ways too. It is very sad, now the poor beautiful thing is gone, to remember that many people never even knew that she had a child at all."	2/8/1	1
14.	"My word! she's a plain little piece of goods!" she said. "And we'd heard that her mother was a beauty. She hasn't handed much of it down, has she, ma'am?"	2/8/24	2
15.	"Never heard your father and mother talk about him?" "No," said Mary frowning. She frowned because she remembered that her father and mother had never talked to her about anything in particular. Certainly they had never told her things.	2/10/5	1
16.	"Who is going to dress me?" demanded Mary. Martha sat up on her heels again and stared. She	4/18/28	2

	spoke in broad Yorkshire in her amazement. "Canna' tha' dress thysen!" she said.		
17.	"What!" she said. "What! You thought I was a native. You—you daughter of a pig!" Martha stared and looked hot.	4/19/14	2
18.	"You thought I was a native! You dared! You don't know anything about natives! They are not people—they're servants who must salaam to you. You know nothing about India. You know nothing about anything!"	4/19/25	2
19.	It had not been the custom that Mistress Mary should do anything but stand and allow herself to be dressed like a doll, but before she was ready for breakfast she began to suspect that her life at Misselthwaite Manor would end by teaching her a number of things quite new to her—things such as putting on her own shoes and stockings, and picking up things she let fall.	4/20/34	2
20.	"People never like me and I never like people," she thought. "And I never can talk as the Crawford children could. They were always talking and laughing and making noises."	4/25/25	2

21.	<p>"I'm lonely," she said.</p> <p>She had not known before that this was one of the things which made her feel sour and cross.</p> <p>She seemed to find it out when the robin looked at her and she looked at the robin.</p>	4/27/22	2
22.	<p>"I have no friends at all," said Mary. "I never had.</p> <p>My Ayah didn't like me and I never played with any one."</p>	4/28/1	2
23.	<p>This was plain speaking, and Mary Lennox had never heard the truth about herself in her life.</p> <p>Native servants always salaamed and submitted to you, whatever you did. She had never thought much about her looks, but she wondered if she was as unattractive as Ben Weatherstaff and she also wondered if she looked as sour as he had looked before the robin came. She actually began to wonder also if she was "nasty tempered." She felt uncomfortable.</p>	4/28/9	2
24.	<p>"If I had a raven or a fox cub I could play with it," said Mary. "But I have nothing."</p> <p>Martha looked perplexed.</p> <p>"Can tha' knit?" she asked.</p> <p>"No," answered Mary.</p>	6/36/1	2

	"Can tha' sew?" "No."		
25.	She had never felt sorry for herself; she had only felt tired and cross, because she disliked people and things so much.	10/65/ 6	2
26.	"I've nothing to do," said Mary. "Nothing belongs to me. I found it myself and I got into it myself. I was only just like the robin, and they wouldn't take it from the robin."	10/69/15	2
27.	The boy had a sharp, delicate face the color of ivory and he seemed to have eyes too big for it. He had also a lot of hair which tumbled over his forehead in heavy locks and made his thin face seem smaller. He looked like a boy who had been ill, but he was crying more as if he were tired and cross than as if he were in pain.	13/85/37	2
28.	"Does your father come and see you?" Mary ventured. "Sometimes. Generally when I am asleep. He doesn't want to see me." "Why?" Mary could not help asking again. ..."My mother died when I was born and it makes him wretched to look at me. He thinks I don't know, but I've heard people talking. He almost hates me."	13/87/17	1
29.	Though his father rarely saw him when he was awake, he was given all sorts of wonderful	13/ 88/ 28	1

	things to amuse himself with.		
30.	Mary had not known that she herself had been spoiled, but she could see quite plainly that this mysterious boy had been. He thought that the whole world belonged to him. How peculiar he was and how coolly he spoke of not living.	13/89/28	2
31.	"They have to please me," he said. "I will make them take me there and I will let you go, too."	13/90/18	2
32.	He's a big lad to cry like a baby, but when he's in a passion he'll fair scream just to frighten us. He knows us daren't call our souls our own."	14/95/24	2
33.	"Nobody knows for sure and certain," said Martha. "Mr. Craven went off his head like when he was born. Th' doctors thought he'd have to be put in a 'sylum. It was because Mrs. Craven died like I told you. He wouldn't set eyes on th' baby. He just raved and said it'd be another hunchback like him and it'd better die."	14/ 96/ 32	1
34.	"But he began all wrong. Mother said that there was enough trouble and raging in th' house to set any child wrong. They was afraid his back was weak an' they've always been takin' care of it—keepin' him lyin' down and not lettin' him walk. Once they made him wear a brace but he fretted so he was downright ill.	14/97/3	2

35.	<p>"You never see anything if you are ill," said Colin</p> <p>restlessly. He looked like a person listening to a new sound in the distance and wondering what it was.[...]</p> <p>"Go on the moor! How could I? I am going to die."[...]</p> <p>"Oh, I've heard it ever since I remember," he answered crossly. "They are always whispering about it and thinking I don't notice. They wish I would, too."</p>	14/100/21	2
36.	<p>"He didn't whisper," Colin answered. "Perhaps he</p> <p>knew I hated whispering. I heard him say one thing</p> <p>quite aloud. He said, 'The lad might live if he would</p> <p>make up his mind to it. Put him in the humor.'</p> <p>It</p> <p>sounded as if he was in a temper."</p>	14/101/17	2
37.	<p>"I always hated it," he answered, "even when I was very little. Then when they took me to the seaside and I used to lie in my carriage</p> <p>everybody used to stare and ladies would stop and talk to my nurse and then they would begin to whisper and I knew then they were saying I shouldn't live to grow up. Then sometimes the ladies would pat my cheeks and say 'Poor</p>	15/105/18	2



	child!' Once when a lady did that I screamed out loud and bit her hand. She was so frightened she ran away."		
38.	"Them's just like his mother's eyes, only hers was always laughin', they say," he said. "They say as Mr. Craven can't bear to see him when he's awake an' it's because his eyes is so like his mother's an' yet looks so different in his miserable bit of a face."	15/ 110/ 34	1
39.	"No, but he wishes he'd never been born. Mother she says that's th' worst thing on earth for a child. Them as is not wanted scarce ever thrives. Mester Craven he'd buy anythin' as money could buy for th' poor lad but he'd like to forget as he's on earth. For one thing, he's afraid he'll look at him some day and find he's growed hunchback."	15/111/2	1
40.	"He knows a good many things out of books but he doesn't know anything else. He says he has been too ill to notice things and he hates going out of doors and hates gardens and gardeners....."	15/112/6	2
41.	She knew nothing about the pitifulness of people who had been ill and nervous and who did not know that they could control their	16/114/26	2

	tempers and need not make other people ill and nervous, too.		
42.	"I'm not!" snapped Colin. "I'm not as selfish as your fine Dickon is! He keeps you playing in the dirt when he knows I am all by myself. He's selfish, if you like!"	16/116/6	2
43.	"You can!" shouted Mary. "Half that ails you is hysterics and temper—just hysterics—hysterics—hysterics!" and she stamped each time she said it.  "I felt the lump—I felt it," choked out Colin. "I knew I should. I shall have a hunch on my back and then I shall die," and he began to writhe again and turned on his face and sobbed and wailed but he didn't scream.	17/121/3	2
44.	No one but Colin himself knew what effect those crossly spoken childish words had on him. If he had ever had any one to talk to about his secret terrors—if he had ever dared to let himself ask questions—if he had had childish companions and had not lain on his back in the huge closed house, breathing an atmosphere heavy with the fears of people who were most of them ignorant and tired of him, he would have found out that most of his fright and illness was created by himself.	17/122/1	2
45.	".....Eh! poor lad! He's been spoiled till salt	18/125/8	2

	won't save him. Mother says as th' two worst things as can happen to a child is never to have his own way—or always to have it. She doesn't know which is th' worst. Tha' was in a fine temper tha'self, too....”		
46.	"I wish I was friends with things," he said at last, "but I'm not. I never had anything to be friends with, and I can't bear people."	18/128/21	2
47.	Mr. Roach was not without curiosity. He had never caught even a glimpse of the boy and had heard a dozen exaggerated stories about his uncanny looks and ways and his insane tempers. The thing he had heard oftenest was that he might die at any moment and there had been numerous fanciful descriptions of a humped back and helpless limbs, given by people who had never seen him.	20/141/14	2
48.	Even Mary had found out that one of Colin's chief peculiarities was that he did not know in the least what a rude little brute he was with his way of ordering people about.	23/160/13	2
49.	He had lived on a sort of desert island all his life and as he had been the king of it he had made his own manners and had had no one to compare himself with.	23/ 160/ 15	1

50.	During those years he had only wished to forget him. Now, though he did not intend to think about him, memories of him constantly drifted into his mind. He remembered the black days when he had raved like a madman because the child was alive and the mother was dead.	27/ 189/ 8	1
51.	He had not meant to be a bad father, but he had not felt like a father at all. He had supplied doctors and nurses and luxuries, but he had shrunk from the mere thought of the boy and had buried himself in his own misery.	27/ 189/ 17	1

**APPENDIX 3 B**  
**Instrument 2**

No.	Types of Parental Neglect	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Data	Description	Explanation
1.	Emotional neglect	1/1/6	Her father had held a position under the English Government and had always been busy and ill himself, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people.	Here is describing that Mary's Father work under English Colonial Government in India. Her mother as a wife of the functionary of that government always busy to pleasure herself.	This explains that the parents in the story are only giving attention to their-self. They are full of themselves. As a parents they are not fulfill their obligation.
		1/1/9	She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the Mem Sahib she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible.	Here, Mary's birth was far from the expectation of her parents. She was not as beauty as her mother. She had being taken care of the servant called Ayah. Her existence must not distract her Parents, the	Because Mary was an unexpected daughter, her parents chose to not give attention to her development and refuse to love her as daughter likes other people.

			native usually called them Mem Sahib.		
		1/1/12	So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way, and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also.	Mary must live away from the parents. Since she was a little baby even though she was sick she must kept away from her parents.	Mary always being taken care by her Ayah. Her appearance must be guaranteed to not disturb her parents.
		1/2/21	The child stared at him, but she stared most at her mother. She always did this when she had a chance to see her, because the Mem Sahib—Mary used to call her that oftener than anything else—was such a tall, slim, pretty person and wore such lovely clothes.	This situation told Mary always stared her mother when she has chance.	Mary knows her mother but she never getting in touch with her. Her life always being abandoned by her parents.
		1/4/26	She looked an ugly, cross little thing and	That was a condition of Mary	People in her mansion left her

		was frowning because she was beginning to be hungry and feel disgracefully neglected.	when cholera epidemic occurred.	because of cholera epidemic. She left behind and no one remember her existence.
	2/6/4	Mary had liked to look at her mother from a distance and she had thought her very pretty, but as she knew very little of her she could scarcely have been expected to love her or to miss her very much when she was gone. She did not miss her at all, in fact, and as she was a self-absorbed child she gave her entire thought to herself, as she had always done.	Since she was a little baby, Mary realized that she could not expect too much to get a attention to her mother. So, her life is fully about her-self because she has servants to pleasure her needs.	That explain ever Mary did not miss her mother which has passed away. Mary grown up without love from her parents so it is normal that she is not feeling sad about the tragedy in her family because there are no strong bond happened between them.
	2/10/5	"Never heard your father and mother talk about him?" "No," said Mary	This is the dialogue between Mary and Mrs.Medlock	The dialogue between Mary and Mrs. Medlock describe

		frowning. She frowned because she remembered that her father and mother had never talked to her about anything in particular. Certainly they had never told her things.	about Mary's uncle Mr. Archibald Craven. In this episode Mrs. Medlock found that Mary had never talked to her parents.	there is no communication between parents and daughter. That is means she being neglected by her parents.
	13/87/17	"Does your father come and see you?" Mary ventured. "Sometimes. Generally when I am asleep. He doesn't want to see me." "Why?" Mary could not help asking again. ..."My mother died when I was born and it makes him wretched to look at me. He thinks I don't know, but I've heard people talking. He almost hates me."	In this episode Colin Mary's cousin tell about his father that rarely came to his room also the reason why Colin's father did that.	Colin, a cousin of Mary tell her that his condition. As same as Mary before, Colin think his father rejected his existence because of his died-mother and his father perception that he will be a hunchback someday when he grown up.
	27/ 189/ 17	He had not meant to be a bad father, but	This explanation told Mr.	Colin's father realized he did



			he had not felt like a father at all. He had supplied doctors and nurses and luxuries, but he had shrunk from the mere thought of the boy and had buried himself in his own misery.	Archibald Craven chose to live in misery rather than taking care of his only one son.	some neglect to his own son.
		27/ 189/ 8	During those years he had only wished to forget him. Now, though he did not intend to think about him, memories of him constantly drifted into his mind. He remembered the black days when he had raved like a madman because the child was alive and the mother was dead.	The explanation told the reason why Mr. Archibald Craven neglected Colin and did not give affection to him.	Mr. Archibald Craven choose to neglect his own son to bear his hurt. His son makes him always remebered about his died wife.
2.	Physical Neglect	1/3/14	During the confusion and bewilderment of the second day Mary hid herself in the	When the cholera epidemic occured, Mary stayed her self in the	When the cholera epidemic had begun, Mary being forgotten

		nursery and was forgotten by every one. Nobody thought of her, nobody wanted her, and strange things happened of which she knew nothing.	nursery. The native and others was too busy to saved their self. Nobody came and told her about that situation.	by people around her. No one especially her parents realized her existence.
	1/4/36	"It is the child no one ever saw!" exclaimed the man, turning to his companions. "She has actually been forgotten!"  "Why was I forgotten?" Mary said, stamping her foot. "Why does nobody come?"	The officer came to the mansion. He surprisingly found Mary and evacuate her.	This dialog express that Mary was being life abandoned by her parents. No one outside her father bungalow knows her existence.
	13/ 88/ 28	Though his father rarely saw him when he was awake, he was given all sorts of wonderful things to amuse himself with.	Mr. Archibald Craven rarely came to Colin's room.  Eventhough he did that, he had occupied the servants to fulfill his need and	Colin's father refuses to meet him when he was awake. That also means their bond has not strong yet.

			pleasure him.	
	14/ 96/ 32	"Nobody knows for sure and certain," said Martha. "Mr. Craven went off his head like when he was born. Th' doctors thought he'd have to be put in a 'sylum. It was because Mrs. Craven died like I told you. He wouldn't set eyes on th' baby. He just raved and said it'd be another hunchback like him and it'd better die."	This dialogue comes from Martha, a servant in Misselthwaite Manor. She told Mary about her Master treatment to his son and the reason he did that.	Martha tells to Mary Colin was being neglected by his father even when he just was born. Because of his pessimist that his son will become a hunchback, he refuse to see him.
	15/ 110/ 34	"Them's just like his mother's eyes, only hers was always laughin', they say," he said. "They say as Mr.Craven can't bear to lsee him when he's awake an' it's because his eyes is so like his mother's an' yet looks so different in his	This episode tells the readers about how Mr. Archibald Craven ways of life to heal his hurt after his wife has passed away.	Martha tells Mary the reason Mr. Craven refuse to see his son when he was awake.

			miserable bit of a face."		
		23/ 160/ 15	He had lived on a sort of desert island all his life and as he had been the king of it he had made his own manners and had had no one to compare himself with.	This tells about the situation about Colin that likes a king. He alone lived with the servants around him that always served his need. But have no friends to shared about anything.	Likes Mary before Colin can life as what as he wants but he abandoned by his father. So, he also lacks of the figure of a father. No one taught him manner and attitude to others.
3.	Educational neglect	2/8/1	"Perhaps if her mother had carried her pretty face and her pretty manners oftener into the nursery Mary might have learned some pretty ways too. It is very sad, now the poor beautiful thing is gone, to remember that many people never even knew that she had a child at all."	Mrs. Crawford complained about Mary that always spoiled and selfish. She comment about Mary's mother attitude that was different from her daughter. Also she thinks that that was not happen if Mary's Mother came to the nursery to	Mary that is abandoned by her parents, beside she lacks of love but also lacks of good figure. From the dialogue of Mrs. Crawford describe Mary never being taught by her mother. Her mother never taught her what is wrong and what

				nurture daughter.	her	is true.
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**APPENDIX 3 C**  
**Instrument 3**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Aspects of The Effect of Parental Neglect</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Chapter/ Page/ Line</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	Behaviour	The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months, and when other governesses came to try to fill it they always went away in a shorter time than the first one. So if Mary had not chosen to really want to know how to read books she would never have learned her letters at all.	1/1/20	Mary made the teacher disliked her because her behavior was not as sweet as other girls. She refused to listen to anyone.
		[....] They tried to be kind to her, but she only turned her face away when Mrs. Crawford attempted to kiss her, and held herself stiffly when Mr. Crawford patted her shoulder.[...]	2/7/30	Mary refused to being in touch with Mrs. Crawford because she hated it.
		"My word! she's a plain little piece of goods!" she said. "And we'd heard that her mother was a beauty. She hasn't handed much of it down, has she, ma'am?"[...]	2/8/24	Mrs. Medlock told about Mary's plain behavior. She was complained about Mary who refused to socialize with her peers.
		"Pig! Pig! Daughter of Pigs!" she said, because to call a native a pig is the	1/2/14	Mary insulted the servants harshly

	worst insult of all.		because she did not pleasure her orders.
	"What!" she said. "What! You thought I was a native. You—you daughter of a pig!" Martha stared and looked hot[...].	4/19/14	Mary insulted Martha because her opinion about her before she came. She thought that Mary just like another Indian, they has a black skin.
	[...] Mary had not known that she herself had been spoiled, but she could see quite plainly that this mysterious boy had been. He thought that the whole world belonged to him. How peculiar he was and how coolly he spoke of not living.	13/88/28	Mary did not realize her spoiled characters yet until she met Colin. She learned that Colin was a bit looked like her since he thought he can did whatever he wants. He was also pessimistic about his life.
	He had become quite excited and his strange eyes began to shine like stars and looked more immense than ever. "They have to please me," he said. "I will make them take me there and I will let you go, too."	13/90/18	Colin thought that other people must pleasure him and did what he wants.

		<p>"I always hated it," he answered, "even when I was very little. Then when they took me to the seaside and I used to lie in my carriage everybody used to stare and ladies would stop and talk to my nurse and then they would begin to whisper and I knew then they were saying I shouldn't live to grow up. Then sometimes the ladies would pat my cheeks and say 'Poor child!' Once when a lady did that I screamed out loud and bit her hand. She was so frightened she ran away."</p>	15/105/18	Colin's pessimistic about his illness made him grow up to be a spoiled boy.
		<p>"I'm not!" snapped Colin. "I'm not as selfish as your fine Dickon is! He keeps you playing in the dirt when he knows I am all by myself. He's selfish, if you like!"</p>	16/116/6	Colin could not control his emotion when Mary criticized his protest because Mary cannot come to his room due of Colin.
		<p>Even Mary had found out that one of Colin's chief peculiarities was that he did not know in the least what a rude little brute he was with his way of ordering people about.</p>	23/160/13	Colin had a rude way in ordering the servants of something.
		<p>".....Eh! poor lad! He's been spoiled till salt won't save him. Mother says as th' two worst things as can happen to a child is never to have his own way—or</p>	18/125/8	Martha's mother thought that the children who never had their own willing



		always to have it. She doesn't know which is th' worst. Tha' was in a fine temper tha'self, too....”		will be a spoiled character.
2.	Emotional	She did not cry because her nurse had died. She was not an affectionate child and had never cared much for any one.	1/4/2	Mary was grown up without getting any affection from her parents. It made her felt grieving for someone although that one's was close with her.
		She did not miss her at all, in fact, and as she was a self-absorbed child she gave her entire thought to herself, as she had always done.	2/6/4	Mary never had a feeling of missing and sorry to others. Her life was full of herself.
		She had never felt sorry for herself; she had only felt tired and cross, because she disliked people and things so much.	10/65/ 6	Mary had a problem about her emotion. She disliked people so much before.
		She knew nothing about the pitifulness of people who had been ill and nervous and who did not know that they could control their tempers and need not make other people ill and nervous, too.	16/114/26	Mary did know nothing about the other's pity. She did not know that one's illness and nervous influenced others.
3.	Social	They tried to be kind to her, but she only turned her face away when Mrs.	2/7/30	Mary was difficult to be approached by the

	Crawford attempted to kiss her, and held herself stiffly when Mr.Crawford patted her shoulder.		other people because her behavior was very spoiled.
	"You thought I was a native! You dared! You don't know anything about natives! They are not people—they're servants who must salaam to you. You know nothing about India. You know nothing about anything!"	4/19/25	Mary underestimated the servants in India because in India, she was treated like a princess.
	"People never like me and I never like people,"she thought. "And I never can talk as the Crawford children could. They were always talking and laughing and making noises."	4/25/25	People around Mary never liked herself. She also disliked them because she thought they were so disturbing.
	"I'm lonely," she said. She had not known before that this was one of the things which made her feel sour and cross. She seemed to find it out when the robin looked at her and she looked at the robin.	4/27/22	Mary realized that she was any alone and did not have friend before she met Robin.
	"I have no friends at all," said Mary. "I never had. My Ayah didn't like me and I never played with anyone."	4/28/1	Mary never had a friend. Even her servant disliked Mary because she was a spoiled child.
	"I've nothing to do," said Mary. "Nothing belongs to me. I found it	10/69/15	Mary found out that she had no passion at

		<p>myself and I got into it myself. I was only just like the robin, and they wouldn't take it from the robin."</p>		<p>all. She never belonged to anyone and anything like Robin did.</p>
		<p>"I wish I was friends with things," he said at last,  "but I'm not. I never had anything to be friends with, and I can't bear people."</p>	18/128/21	<p>Colin wish he could make a friend to others but his thought that people causing a problem made him put off his will.</p>
		<p>He's a big lad to cry like a baby, but when he's in a passion he'll fair scream just to frighten us. He knows us daren't call our souls our own."</p>	14/95/24	<p>Colin made the servants nervous because of his behavior. If he felt miserable about his illness, he would cry and scream.</p>
4.	Mental	<p>"You never see anything if you are ill," said Colin restlessly. He looked like a person listening to a new sound in the distance and wondering what it was.[...]  "Go on the moor! How could I? I am going to die."[...]  "Oh, I've heard it ever since I remember," He answered crossly.  "They are always whispering about it and thinking I don't notice. They wish I would, too."</p>	14/100/21	<p>Colin was a pessimistic boy who thought that he had an illness just because people talked about that illness often.</p>

	<p>"He didn't whisper," Colin answered. "Perhaps he knew I hated whispering. I heard him say one thing quite aloud. He said, 'The lad might live if he would make up his mind to it. Put him in the humor.' It sounded as if he was in a temper."</p>	14/101/17	A doctor from London assumed that Colin's illness was just in temper. He needed a humor to heal it.
	<p>"He knows a good many things out of books but he doesn't know anything else. He says he has been too ill to notice things and he hates going out of doors and hates gardens and gardeners....."</p>	15/112/6	Although Colin knew all the things inside the books but actually, he knew nothing in real life. He did not want to go outside because of his illness.
	<p>"I felt the lump—I felt it," choked out Colin. "I knew I should. I shall have a hunch on my back and then I shall die," and he began to writhe again and turned on his face and sobbed and wailed but he didn't scream.</p>	17/121/3	Colin was nervous for he had a hunch on his back.
	<p>No one but Colin himself knew what effect those crossly spoken childish words had on him. If he had ever had any one to talk to about his secret terrors—if he had ever dared to let himself ask questions—if he had had childish companions and had not lain on his back in the huge closed house,</p>	17/122/1	Colin's illness was created by himself. People around him talked that he would be a hunchback someday. He also never let his self to talk about that. It

		breathing an atmosphere heavy with the fears of people who were most of them ignorant and tired of him, he would have found out that most of his fright and illness was created by himself.		caused him more pessimistic about his life.
		"But he began all wrong. Mother said that there was enough trouble and raging in th' house to set any child wrong. They was afraid his back was weak an' they've always been takin' care of it—keepin' him lyin' down and not lettin' him walk. Once they made him wear a brace but he fretted so he was downright ill.	14/97/3	Martha's mother thought that Colin got the wrong nurture. The servants treated him like a boy who had been ill.
5.	Physical	When Mary Lennox was sent to Misselthwaite Manor to live with her uncle everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen. It was true, too. She had a little thin face and a little thin body, thin light hair and a sour expression. Her hair was yellow, and her face was yellow because she had been born in India and had always been ill in one way or another.[....]	1/1/1	Mary was looks like an unattractive child before. Her appearance was not as bright as another peers.
		"Ben Weatherstaff," he answered, and then he added with a surly chuckle, "I'm lonely mysel' except when he's with me," and he jerked his thumb toward	4/28/9	Because the previous environment always tried to pleasure her, Mary never thought

		<p>the robin. "He's th' only friend I've got."</p> <p>"I have no friends at all," said Mary. "I never had. My Ayah didn't like me and I never played with any one."</p> <p>It is a Yorkshire habit to say what you think with blunt frankness, and old Ben Weatherstaff was a Yorkshire moor man.</p> <p>"Tha' an' me are a good bit alike," he said. "We was wove out of th' same cloth. We're neither of us good lookin' an' we're both of us as sour as we look. We've got the same nasty tempers, both of us, I'll warrant."</p> <p>This was plain speaking, and Mary Lennox had never heard the truth about herself in her life. Native servants always salaamed and submitted to you, whatever you did. She had never thought much about her looks, but she wondered if she was as unattractive as Ben Weatherstaff and she also wondered if she looked as sour as he had looked before the robin came. She actually began to wonder also if she was</p>	<p>about her look and temper. Only after she met Ben Weatherstaff, which had an unattractive character, Mary wondered about her looks and characters whether they were as sour as Ben had.</p>
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		"nasty tempered." She felt uncomfortable.		
		The boy had a sharp, delicate face the color of ivory and he seemed to have eyes too big for it. He had also a lot of hair which tumbled over his forehead in heavy locks and made his thin face seem smaller. He looked like a boy who had been ill, but he was crying more as if he were tired and cross than as if he were in pain.	13/85/37	Colin appearance was not pretty at all. He was looks like a boy who had been ill and had a sour looks.
		Mr. Roach was not without curiosity. He had never caught even a glimpse of the boy and had heard a dozen exaggerated stories about his uncanny looks and ways and his insane tempers. The thing he had heard oftenest was that he might die at any moment and there had been numerous fanciful descriptions of a humped back and helpless limbs, given by people who had never seen him.	20/141/14	Mr. Roach did not know about his master's son. He only knew that the boy had a bad temper, sour looks and would die soon.
6.	Skill	[...] "Who is going to dress me?" demanded Mary. Martha sat up on her heels again and stared. She spoke in broad Yorkshire in her amazement. "Canna' tha' dress thysen!" she said.[...]	4/18/28	Mary demanded the servant to dress her because she cannot do that.
		It had not been the custom that Mistress	4/20/34	She cannot take care

		Mary should do anything but stand and allow herself to be dressed like a doll [...]		of herself. She even cannot dress herself.
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