

REFLECTION OF HUMANITY IN *HARPER LEE'S*

TO KILL A MOCKING BIRD

REFLEKSI KEMANUSIAAN DALAM NOVEL *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*

KARYA HARPER LEE

INDRA NURCAHYADI

F022211017



ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

2024

REFLECTION OF HUMANITY IN *HARPER LEE'S*

TO KILL A MOCKING BIRD

REFLEKSI KEMANUSIAAN DALAM NOVEL *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*

KARYA HARPER LEE

INDRA NURCAHYADI

F022211017



ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

2024

**REFLECTION OF HUMANITY IN *HARPER LEE'S*
*TO KILL A MOCKING BIRD***

REFLEKSI KEMANUSIAAN DALAM NOVEL *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*

KARYA HARPER LEE

Thesis

As one of the requirements for achieving Master's Degree

English Language Studies Program

Written and submitted by

INDRA NURCAHYADI

F022211017

To

ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

2024

APPROVAL SHEET

THESIS

REFLECTION OF HUMANITY IN *HARPER LEE'S*
TO KILL A MOCKING BIRD

Written and Submitted by

INDRA NURCAHYADI

Register Number: F022211017

has been defended in front of the thesis examination committee which was formed in order to complete the study of the Master Program in English Language Studies Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University on March, 6th 2024 and is declared to have met the graduation requirements.

Approved by:

Head of
The Supervisory Committee



Prof. Drs. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum., Ph.D
NIP 196503031990021001

Member of
The Supervisory Committee



Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D
NIP 19630103198832003

The Head of English Language Studies
Program



Prof. Dr. Hartinah Sahib, M.Hum.
NIP 196211281987032001

The Dean of Faculty
of Cultural Sciences



Prof. Dr. Akin Dull, M.A.
NIP 196407161991031010

STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY

The undersigned:

Name : Indra Nurcahyadi

Register Number : F022211017

Study Program : English Language Studies

Truthfully states that the thesis was the result of my own work. If it is proven either in whole or in part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for for my dishonestly.

Makassar, March 7th, 2024

The Researcher



Indra Nurcahyadi

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, the writer would like to say Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin in the deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, the glorious, the lord and the all mighty, the merciful, and the compassionate who has blessed an opportunity for the writer to finish this thesis entitled Reflection of Humanity in Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird. Sholawat and Salam may always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who showed us the way from the darkness to the lightness

Furthermore, the writer would like to express the sincere gratitude to supervisors **Prof. Drs. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum., Ph.D** and **Dra. Herawaty Abbas, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D** for the continues support of master study and research, for their patience, motivation, enthusiasm and immense knowledge. Their guidance helped the writer all the time of this research. It could not have imagined having a better supervisors and mentors for the master study. The writer genuinely appreciative of the research examiners to **Prof. Dr. Amir Pattu., M.Hum. Prof Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.,** and **Dr. Andi Kaharuddin Bahar, M.Hum.** for their encouragement, insightful comments, and critical questions. To the writer big family, the writer will not being stronger without them especially to beloved parents **Herly Said B.Sc Ac** and **Idawati Sjaib** as the inspirations and who have given an endless prayers, advice and supporting.

Then the expresses many thanks to her siblings Risdiyanto, Andhy, Adhy, Arhy, Ryan, Yudi, Ira and who supported and motivated the writer in completing this master's education. Likewise, thankfulness is also due staff

of the Cultural Science Postgraduate Program, who have always provided convenient service.

The writer would like to express my sincere gratitude to Utilma Unhas that cannot be named one by one who always support the writer, always being available to listen me whine, and helped a lot in completing this thesis.

Lastly, the writer would like to express a gratitude to Putri Aqidah, her encouragement and motivation for the writer so that the author can complete this thesis well.

Finally, this research is presented to English Language Studies of Hasanuddin University. It is hoped that can provide benefits to practitioners of education, especially in English Literature program, and can be utilized as a reference for further research.

Makassar, 8 Maret 2024

Indra Nurcahyadi H

ABSTRACT

INDRA NURCAHYADI. Reflections of Humanity in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* (Supervised by Burhanuddin Arafah and Herawaty Abbas).

This research discusses the reflection of humanity in racial discrimination depicted in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* which focuses on the role and treatment of black people. This research aims to present a reflection of humanity in the novel; and outlines how social conditions in the 20th century in the United States were related to humanitarian issues. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, applying the theory or New Historicism Approach by Stephen Greenblatt to dissect the nuances in the novel. The results of this research show a reflection of humanity through the novel characters' resistance to racial discrimination carried out by white people against black people, such as segregation and separation of facilities between them; and this discriminatory treatment greatly influenced social conditions in the 20th century in the United States where those who defended black people, even if they were white, would receive the same treatment as that experienced by black people.

Keywords: Humanity, Discrimination, New Historicism, *To Kill a Mockingbird*



ABSTRAK

INDRA NURCAHYADI. *Refleksi Kemanusiaan dalam Novel To Kill a Mockingbird Karya Harper Lee* (dibimbing oleh Burhanuddin Arafah dan Herawaty Abbas).

Penelitian ini membahas tentang refleksi kemanusiaan dalam diskriminasi ras yang digambarkan dalam novel Harper Lee *To Kill a Mockingbird* yang berfokus pada peran dan perlakuan terhadap orang berkulit hitam. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) menyajikan refleksi kemanusiaan dalam novel dan (2) menguraikan bagaimana kondisi sosial pada abad ke-20 di Amerika Serikat terkait dengan persoalan kemanusiaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan mengaplikasikan teori atau pendekatan Historisisme Baru oleh Stephen Greenblatt untuk membedah nuansa dalam novel. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa refleksi kemanusiaan melalui perlawanan tokoh-tokoh cerita terhadap diskriminasi ras yang dilakukan oleh orang berkulit putih terhadap orang berkulit hitam seperti segregasi dan pemisahan fasilitas di antara mereka. Perlakuan diskriminasi tersebut sangat memengaruhi kondisi sosial pada abad ke-20 di Amerika Serikat. Pihak yang membela orang berkulit hitam sekalipun mereka adalah orang berkulit putih akan mendapat perlakuan yang sama seperti yang dialami oleh orang berkulit hitam.

Kata kunci: kemanusiaan, diskriminasi, historisisme baru, *To Kill a Mockingbird*



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
A STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHENTICITY	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Identification of the Problem	8
C. Scope of the Study	9
D. Research Question	9
E. Objective of the Research	10
F. Significance of the Research	10
G. Sequences of the Chapter	10
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	11
A. Previous Related Studies	11
B. Theoretical Background	13
1. Overview of New Historicism	13
2. Stephen Jay Greenblatt's Understanding of Discourse	17
3. Humanity	21
4. Conceptual Framework	25
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25
A. Type of Research	25
B. The Source of Data	25
C. Method of Collecting Data	25
D. Method of Analyzing Data	26
E. Procedure of Collecting Data	26
F. Instrument of Research	27
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	28
A. Research Findings	28

B. Research Discussion.....	39
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	55
A. Conclusion	55
B. Suggestion	56
BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
APPENDIX	62

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction that covers seven items, as follows: background, identification of the problem, scope the study, research question, objective of the research, significance of the research, and sequence of the chapter.

A. Background

A literary work and human life are difficult to separate because literary work is generally created from expression of feeling, thought, experience, idea, and belief of someone. Literary work is one of the greatest achievements of human being that expresses life as seen in the real life. In addition, literary work is a social institution. It covers more aspects of human life including social, cultural, religious, economy and politics. Moreover the literary work is an author's creativity which used to portray his/her ideas and experience about the social reality that can happen in a social life. by this reality, the author's imagination may describe the totality expression in the form of literary work which is interesting to be scrutinized.

In line with literary work Wellek and Warren's theory (1956: 214), stated that literature serves the life and life consists of social reality. That is way the literary work has a social function. The life of human being as a social creature is always confronted with social problems that cannot be separated in this life. The social problems emerge as result of relationship with other human being and of their behavior.

New Historicism stands as a new interpretive strategy. *The Oxford English Dictionary* (OED, 2011) stated that New Historicism as “a form of cultural analysis which examines the ways in which a cultural product (especially a literary text) interacts with and participates in its historical context, especially with reference to the power relations operating within the society of its time.” Yet, as a relatively recent scholarly approach, New Historicism has been vulnerable to criticism. John Brannigan (1998: 121) stated that New Historicism is not as new as it appears to be, arguing that Herodotus, with his emphasis on the stories of Greek heroes and citizens alike, might have been the first new historicist. The “old” historicists would likely disagree with this categorization, as Cantor (1993) suggests that “the motto of the New Historicism seems to be ‘I can connect anything with anything.’” Although this dismissive explanation minimizes the importance of the New Historicism, it does speak to the degree of resentment it engenders in its blurring of boundaries between history and literary criticism.

In the late nineteenth century, by the way of Germany, historicism entered the vernacular of American literary scholarship. The OED (2011) stated that “any of the various beliefs that social and cultural phenomena cannot be considered independently of their historical context.” This manner of thinking dominated American academe through the mid-twentieth century. Its practitioners were constrained by notions of grand, sweeping narratives of history and it tended to prioritize the voices of what were known as Western colonial powers, that is stories of white, Anglo-European men

and their technological accomplishments and territorial possessions. By the early 1980s, a movement now known as New Historicism sought to “breathe new life into canonical texts” in an attempt to “reconceive history on the model of literature” (Cantor, 1993: 31). Good literature conveys emotion to the reader, and if history is framed through this model, it too looks for a similar emotional response.

Brannigan (1998: 120-121) also explains how New Historicism understands the stories of the past as society’s way of constructing a narrative which unconsciously fits its own interests. Such power dynamics feature prominently in the work of Marxist thinkers, including Louis Althusser, who see history as the procession of stories favourable to the victor and literature as one of the institutions which participate in making state power and ideology familiar and acceptable to the state’s subjects. New Historicism builds on these approaches but scholars such as Greenblatt emphasize the use of the past as an “impetus for political struggle in the present, and make it clear that the discipline of literary studies is not removed from the sphere of politics”.

As the acknowledged initiator of New Historicism, one of Stephen Greenblatt’s main arguments is that there is a real social world that is constantly being shaped and reshaped by the texts it produces. Greenblatt and other scholars (Balkaya, 2014: 7069) support a transition away from historicism towards new historicism because they feel that there is an emotional void that exists when historical events are disconnected from the

reality within which they actually happened. They also champion women, children, people of color, non-Christians, and other previously marginalized groups as essential components of the larger historical narrative.

Humanity is a result of activities carried out in daily life and human behavior, whether verbal or physical. Human facts also play a big role in history. Based on this opinion, humanitarian facts can be in the form of social facts, which are facts related to history.

Literary work has a building element in its formation. One of the building elements referred to is the social condition of the supporting community. As part of society, the author certainly interacts with society, which produces activities in the form of facts. The social conditions of society cannot be separated from incidents or events in the course of history (Wibowo, 2017: 210).

Novel is one of the results of a literary work as well as a series of prose essays about the story of a person's life through work and the environment that surrounds him (Gordon, 1961: 2). One of the examples is Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. This novel examines drama of a young girl's coming of age story and a darker drama about the roots and consequences of racism and prejudice, probing how good and evil can coexist within a single community or individual. Scout's moral education is twofold: to resist abusing others with unfounded negativity but also to persevere when these values are inevitably, and sometimes violently,

subverted. Criticism of the novel's tendency to sermonize has been matched by praise of its insight and stylistic effectiveness.

Harper Lee, full name Nelle Harper Lee (born April 28, 1926, Monroeville, Alabama, U.S.A.—died February 19, 2016, Monroeville), was the American author of the nationally acclaimed novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960). *To Kill a Mockingbird* is partly based on his failed youth defense of two African American men convicted of murder. Lee studied law at the University of Alabama, he developed his writing skills on university by working as an editor for the campus humour magazine. *To Kill A Mockingbird* won the 1961 Pulitzer award, and Harper Lee was awarded the 2007 Presidential Medal of Freedom, The Highest Civilian Honour USA.

Harper Lee describes her concern for humanity through her literary works. Her excellent interpersonal communication skills are a valuable asset to helping him retrieve the information needed from the interview session. This sense of humanity is depicted when Lee and her friend interview one of the murder suspects and write it as a novel. The writing of the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* was inspired by stories about murder, including those of victims, suspects, and statements from witnesses during interviews. The novel became a best seller, and Harper Lee received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George W. Bush in 2007, and in 2010, he also received the National Medal of Arts from President Obama.

To Kill a Mockingbird was praised for its sensitive treatment of a child's awakening to racism and prejudice in the American South. Enormously popular, it was translated into some 40 languages and sold more than 30 million copies worldwide. In 1961 it won a Pulitzer Prize.

To Kill a Mockingbird is set in the fictional town of Maycomb, Alabama, during the Great Depression (1929–39). The story centres on Jean Louise (“Scout”) Finch, an unusually intelligent girl who ages from six to nine years old during the novel. She and her brother, Jeremy Atticus (“Jem”), are raised by their widowed father, Atticus Finch. Atticus is a well-known and respected lawyer. He teaches his children to be empathetic and just, always leading by example. When Tom Robinson, one of the town's Black residents, is falsely accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a young white woman, Atticus agrees to defend him despite threats from the community. Although Atticus presents a defense that gives a more plausible interpretation of the evidence—that Mayella was attacked by her father, Bob Ewell Tom is convicted. He is later killed while trying to escape custody. The children, meanwhile, play out their own miniaturized drama. Scout and Jem become especially interested in the town recluse, Arthur (“Boo”) Radley, who interacts with them by leaving them small gifts in a tree. On Halloween, when Bob Ewell tries to attack Scout and Jem, Boo intervenes and saves them. Boo ultimately kills Ewell. The sheriff, however, decides to tell the community that Ewell's death was an accident.

Humanity is a description of a caring attitude towards fellow humans regardless of ethnicity, race and culture. Racist and unfair attitudes and behavior towards black people which do not reflect a caring attitude towards fellow human beings will be explained further in Chapter II. The author believes that this issue is important to promote because every human being has the right to receive equal treatment, especially black people. In analyzing Reflection of Humanity in the Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the writer would use the New Historicism approach method by Stephen Greenblatt who understands intellectual history through literature and its cultural context to identify reflections of humanity in the novel and explain how social conditions during the 20th century, using the characters in the novel and drawing up several conclusions regarding the results.

The writer believes this phenomenon has an impact on social conditions that affect the treatment of black people. However, it can be seen that there is still a sense of humanity in some of the characters who defend black people to get justice.

A work is not born immediately but through a process that the author goes through. The lives of the characters that the author describes in his works cannot be separated from the activities of the subjects in them. These activities are facts that the author processes in his imagination. This fact is formed apart from the author's imaginative activity and is also influenced by the social activity of the author as a member of society. As Pictet said, the term humanity is a sentiment or moral value, was considered to be so

perfectly aligned with the Red Cross' identity that it was retained and came to symbolize its first Fundamental Principle. In a more appropriately crafted logic though, the term 'humanitarianism' is a more accurate descriptor that is, "aiming at the happiness of the human species" and "the attitude of humanity towards mankind, on a basis of universality" (Pictet, 1979: 13).

Indeed, the Principle of Humanity aspires to a more advanced and rational form of (modern) humanitarianism: it does not only seek to alleviate immediate human suffering through humanitarian action, but also to prevent it even in the long term, with a view to bring the greatest happiness and well-being to as many people as possible (Pictet, 1979: 13). This explains why the Principle of Humanity is often viewed as 'humanity in action'. The aspirations of the Movement, focused on humankind and formulated into this Principle over a particular time range in history, have been groundbreaking, noble and highly relevant.

This study is important to conduct because the writer believes that exposing a sense of humanity in that era will help the readers get a better perspective on being kind to others in the right way. If the study is not conducted, the oppression of others especially black people will remain forever. The author hopes that this research can serve as a source sense of humanity and inspire people to prioritize humanity above everything.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the explanation from the background, the writer formulates the problems as the main attention in this study, they are:

1. Judgment, where people who defend black people will be treated the same way
2. Discrimination, Black people receive unequal treatment compared to white people.
3. Violence, relationship between Dill and Scout, who decided to get married but Scout beats Dill to honor their engagement.
4. Sense of humanity, Atticus defended a black people, Tom Robinson who was accused of raping a woman by white people.
5. Social class, white people separated themselves from black people.

C. Scope of the Study

Based on the problems found, the writer focus and limit the scope of this research to analyze the sense of humanity, struggle against injustice for humanity, in the title *Reflection of Humanity in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird*.

D. Research Question

The writer limits the scope of the study in this research according to discussion of this research object and the writer is also interesting to analyzed Sense of Humanity as Reflected in *Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*. therefore, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. How is reflection of humanity presented in *Harper lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*?
2. How is social conditions during the 20th century related to humanity as reflected in *Harper lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions, the writer would like:

1. To present the way humanity is reflected in *Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.
2. To elaborate the way of social condition happened during the 20th century related to humanity as reflected in *Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird?*

F. Significance of the Research

This study aims to explain reflection of humanity as reflected in *Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird* and elaborate social conditions during the 20th century related to humanity. Theoretically, the writer expects to contribute knowledge about literature, especially New Historicism theory to solve humanity issues related to conditions as reflected in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel. Practically, this study aims to improve the ability of literary students and also can be beneficial to be sample or guidelines for other students and researcher to understand more regarding the topic of this study.

G. Sequences of the Chapter

The content of this research can be found in the sequence of the chapter. Therefore, the structure of this research includes research design of the ideas will be shown in this research. The research design of this study is divided into three chapters.

Chapter One is an introduction. It consists of seven items, as follows: background, identification of the problem, scope of the study, research

question, objective of the research, significance of the research, and sequence of the chapter.

Chapter Two is the Literature Review. It consists of previous study, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework.

Chapter Three is Research Method. It consists of type of research, tools of data collection, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and research procedure. This chapter shows how the research was conducted.

Chapter Four contains research finding and discussions. The collected data will be analyzed by applying New Historicism approach by Stephen Greenblatt.

Chapter Five or the last chapter. This chapter is conclusion and suggestion of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Related Studies

In completing this research, it is important to review several previous research related to the problem to gather valuable information that helps the writer to develop basic concept for this research. The writer reviews several unpublished theses and articles published in some reliable journals focusing mainly on research with similar issues.

Previous studies need to be read and understood more deeply in order to increase knowledge and compare it with previous ones. In this section, the writer limits previous research using *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel as the object of research and the theoretical approach used. The studies presented by the writer are taken from theses and journal articles.

The first research is entitled *A New Historicism Approach of Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman* by Rahman (2016) from Middle East University. This study aims at probing into Arthur Miller's greatest tragedy *Death of a Salesman*, utilizing the new historicist approach as a main methodology and the cultural approach as a secondary methodology. The study examines the outside contexts.

The second related research is *Racism Reflected in Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird* by Bachtiar & Nugroho (2018). This study aims to identify the condition or the representative of racism on the novel by using sociology of literature approach and discussed about American society in the middle twentieth century.

The next research is entitled *Racial Discrimination Encountered By Afro-Americans as Reflected in Langston Hughes Selected Poems* by Mutmainnah (2021) from Hasanuddin University. This research aims to identify and analyse racial discrimination committed by white people against Afro-Americans in Langston Hughes poems by using New Historicism approach by Stephen Greenblatt to find out acts of discrimination are committed by white people against Afro-Americans and analyse the effect of discrimination by using Langston Hughes's poems.

After reviewing the previous related research above, the writer draws similarities and differences between the previous research and the current research regarding the topic studied. The topic of previous research was discrimination and the effects of discrimination in different literary works with almost the same study objectives, namely, the discrimination or unfair treatment of certain races that fight for justice on the basis of humanity.

The difference from the writers and the previous research is that Rahman (2016) uses a different object but with a New Historicism approach in his research, Bachtiar & Nugroho (2018) use a sociology of literature approach but with the same novel, and Mutmainnah (2021) uses poetry as a research object and using the same method, namely New Historicism.

To sum up, the writer found that these previous studies already analyzed humanity or unfair treatment which focused on one or more characters and used various theories. This study aims to identify the sense

of humanity in Harper Lee *To Kill a Mockingbird* and describe how social conditions were during the 20th century.

B. Theoretical Background

Background is an important point in doing research on literary work. This point is used as references in doing this research. The writer uses new historicism approach in analyzing *racial discrimination reflected in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird*.

1. Overview of New Historicism

The New historicism was first popularized by Stephen Greenblatt through his works *Three Modern Satirists: Waugh, Orwell, and Huxley* (1965), *Sir Walter Raleigh: The Renaissance Man and His Roles* (1973), *Renaissance Self-Fashioning: From More to Shakespeare* (1980), *The Power of the Forms in the English Renaissance* (1982), and *Shakespearean Negotiations: The Circulation of Social Energy in Renaissance England* (1988). Greenblatt's various works concentrate more on a practical level than a theoretical one. Greenblatt does not explicitly formulate new historicism as a finished theoretical concept, enabling his readers to construct his concept and method. New Historicism is a label usually applied to a body of critical work on the English Renaissance, most conveniently and persuasively represented by the writings of Stephen Greenblatt" (Hamilton 2003: 131). New Historicism is based on the analysis of cultural, historical, social, political, economic and moral interaction of the periods in which the literary works were written and it "tends to read literary texts as material products of specific historical conditions" (Brannigan, 1998: 3). This

is line with Jeffrey *et al* (1993: 4) who noted that new historicism can be differentiated from "old" historicism "by its lack of faith in 'objectivity' and 'permanence' and its stress not upon the direct recreation of the past, but rather the process by which the past is constructed or invented" Therefore, the view that there is no history is objective. Because history is the result of writings, memories, and even fiction which may always be written and written by other people.

By denying the old historicism, new historicism assume history always contains subjective bias, because it is written by someone who has a bias towards past interpretations. As previously said that history, according to new historian, it will not be able to give the truth totally or give an accurate picture of past events. As it is stated by Bressler (2011: 183) that history is one type of discourse or way of seeing or thinking about the world hat historians can articulate a unified and internally consistent worldview of any given people, country or era and can reconstruct an accurate and objective picture of any historical event are key assumption. Based on this argument, they believe that history is only one of the many discourses used to interpret and understand events experienced by mankind in the past.

Stephen Greenblatt provides the relationship between literary texts and non-literary texts has a parallel relationship by reading various sources, such as social, economic, and political which are internalized in the text, to bring up a 'new' understanding in new historicism. New Historicism is one

of the many approaches in literature that developed and emerged in the last two decades of the 20th century, as Budianta said:

A New Historicism was first used by Stephen Greenblatt in an introduction to the 1982 edition of the *Journal Genre* to introduce new perspective in Renaissance studies, by emphasizing the relationship of literary texts with various social, economic, and political sources (2006: 2).

The theory of new historicism as an approach in literature marks a return in history to literary criticism. It means, reviewing the historicity of literary texts and the textuality of historical works. This is in line with Colebrook's idea (1997: 1) that new historicism marked something like a "return" to history. After supposed formalist relativism of the 1980s, literary criticism found history again, although now in more rigorous and enlightened form.

New historicism is a perspective that develops in history. As in terms of a perspective, new historicism is an alternative approach used in understanding and writing history simply that the New Historicism is how the study of the past based on the placement of historical documents and non-histories (literary). In addition, Tyson (2006: 291-292) stated that New Historicism is the literary text and the historical situation from which it emerged are equally important because text (the literary work) and context (the historical conditions that produced it) are mutually constitutive, they create each other.

Artika (2015: 51) stated that new historicism contains two things, namely, understanding literature through history and see culture, history,

and thought through literature. It means that new historicism does not differentiate between literary and non-literary texts, because all texts are products of the times and are related to one another Artika's (2015: 4) opinion in her journal was also strengthened by Brannigan new historicism the object study is not the text and its context, not literature and its history. but rather literature in history

New Historicism applies the intertext work method by parallel reading, because all texts are products of the times and are interconnected According to Artika (2015: 52) there are several ways to apply an New Historicism (1) choosing literary works to be researched, (2) studying the history of the community when the literary work was published, (3) reading literary works to find important issues expressed in it, (4) studying non-literary texts which have same historical periods with the literary works to find relevance (parallel relationships) between literature and non-literary texts, (5) analyze the parallel relations between literary works and non-literary texts, and (6) the results of the analysis are arranged systematically to show the meaning of literary works.

New Historicism applies the method of intertextual work by reading several texts in parallel because all texts are interrelated products. The application of the New Historicism method involves reading literature in a series of archives. New Historicism interprets literature in terms of relations with non-literary texts because arguments about the meaning of literary texts are often easily explained by looking at history. History is a powerful

analysis because it often provides a solid basis for making statements about meaning (Rodiah, 2020: 130).

2. Stephen Jay Greenblatt's Understanding of Discourse

New Historicism is a form of literary theory that aims to understand intellectual history through literature in a cultural context. According to Bressler (1999: 182) new historicism is seek to understand literature from a historical perspective, which they feel that the New Criticism did not provide. New historicism can refer generally to any sort of historical method. But it can also refer to specific brand of historiography that flourished in the nineteenth century, especially in Germany, where it was known as Historismus. According Veenstra (1995: 174) Greenblatt is beyond doubt one of the most notable critics in the field of literary and historical studies known as New Historicism.

In *the Interpretation of Cultures* (1973), Greenblatt (1973: 14) stated that new historicism is about the structures of signification what Ryle called established code, a somewhat misleading expression, for it make the enterprise sound too much like that of the cipher clerk when it is much more like that of the literary critic - and determining their social ground and import.

Furthermore, Maza (2004: 249) in his article, stated that differentiation from Greenblatt about New Criticism and New Historicism. He said the text as a self contained structure, and the earlier historicism which was monological and attempted to discover a unitary political vision. Both of these earlier modes of analysis New Historicism views the resulting totality

or unity as a historical fact rather than the product of interpretation or of the ideological leanings of certain groups. Greenblatt assume the trend of formalist textual study in the tradition of new criticism which he considered a historical Brannigan (1999: 421) Greenblatt also explains literature as an automatic aesthetic area that is separated from aspects that are considered to be outside of the work.

In line with Greenblatt's idea who broke the study of New Historicism as an a historical study, Colebrook (1997: 01) stated that a new historicism marked something like return to history. After supposed it formalism relativism of the 1980s as both of them, Brannigan indirectly shows his agreement about New Historicism New Historicism expends most of its energies on identifying and exposing these different historical epistemic and the historical evolution of conception of the stat, the individual culture, family, and etc., it is easy to see how it has represented for many commentators a turn history Brannigan (1998: 08) stated it is method based on the parallel reading of the literary and non-literary texts, usually of the same historical period. New historicism refuses (at least ostensibly) to "privilege" the literary texts: instead of a literary "foreground" and a historical "background" it envisages and practices a mode of study in which literary and non-literary texts are given equal weight and constantly inform or interrogate each other.

History or events of literary works are not just accidently. At least there is something that underlines the history It is supported by some

definitions which can be the background of it, for example religion, cultural politic or ideology. This is where the role the theory of new historicism suitable with Marathi and Rani (2017: 49) stated that New Historicism is a method stresses of the historicity of a text by relating it to the configurations of power, society, or ideology of a particular age. As well Brannigan (1998: 6) stated that New Historicism is a mode of critical interpretation which privileges power relations as the most important context for text of all kinds. In this case. apart from that new historicism is related to history, some of them explain that the new historicism is a critical study that prioritized in privileges relations.

In addition, Barry (1995: 172) stated that a new historicism is a method based on the parallel reading of literary and non-literary texts, usually of the same historical period. Based on what is stated by Barry regarding new historicism, it can be seen that new historicism does not limit itself in terms of what is studied. Not only literary boundaries, but apart from literature, it can also use new historicism to find out a fact and history. New historicism does not separate literary works from their authors, nor does its separate literary works from their contemporary context.

As previously emphasized in several ways that support Greenblatt regarding new relevance of literary texts to various social, economic, and politic problems. By emphasizing the relationship between literary and historical texts, identifying several approaches related New Historicism. Brannigan in Wolfreys (2001: 169-170) stated that New Historicism is that

literature and history cannot be separated. History is not a coherent collection of objective knowledge that can only be applied to literary texts to discover what the text does or does not reflect. It can be underlined that the most important thing according to New Historicism is understanding literature through history and knowing culture and history to literature. From these two things it can be understood that literary texts and non-literary texts to have the same in position literary studies.

Literature and history are connected in parallel. Both coexist and complement each other so that intertext occurs. According to Junus (1993: 137) what is developed in theory of new historicism, relate historical phenomena to literary works or literary works are associated with history Based on this, it can be understood that, intertextual is a way to understand a text as an insertion of other texts, connecting texts from the past with the present text. By using the intertextual, it will create similarities between one reading and another. However, the resemblance is not a plagiarism but a process to find an answer. This is in line with Kristeva *et al* (1980: 66) who said that any text is constructed as a mosaic of quotations. any text the absorption and transformation of another. it gives the sense that there is no truly independent work and text, but that it was created through other texts as examples.

According to Felluga (2015: 197) the works of the new historian are carried out in the following steps whom Stephen Greenblatt provides a similar list of "practices that characterize new Historicist investigation (1)

one should begin with specific details, anecdotes, and examples in order to avoid a totalizing version of history. (2) one should proceed from such details to illustrate how they are tied up with larger contradictory forces in a given time period, no matter how apparently innocuous the detail may seem at first, (3) one should remain self-conscious about one's methodologies, thus resisting "a historicism based upon faith in the transparency of signs and interpretative procedures". (4) one should be suspicious of liberatory narratives: everything is, on some level, caught up in the circulations of power in a given time period, and (5) all cultural products, whether they are high art, political documents, personal letters, or trash, are a part of larger discursive structures and, so, can offer clues to the ideological contradictions of a given time period.

3. Humanity

Humanity is a defiantly old-fashioned defence of humanism, universalism and need for philosophical sociology (Dave, 2020: 1). The fact of humanity can also be interpreted as a reality that exists in the environment around society and is related to the relationship between humans and God. These humanitarian facts include all specific social activities, political activities, culture, arts, and others.

Peterson & Seligman (2004: 322) said that humanity is defined as a good character associated with interpersonal relationships to other people, including caring, concern, and generosity, because humanity places more emphasis on befriending other people. Social, political, economic, and cultural revolutions and great cultural creations are only social (historical)

facts that may have been created by transindividual subjects. The transindividual subject is the subject of a great work because it is a work of such a large scale and an activity whose object of creation is the universe, mankind, and humanity, which is the main principle of the theory of genetic structuralism, including in the form of certain social activities, literary works, and the creation of cultural creations in general. Barnett (2018: 319) wrote that humanity is defined in terms of human flourishing and saving lives respectively. These meanings of humanity are co-constituted by alternative historical narratives humanitarianism by precarity and human rights by progress.

In other words, these facts are the result of human efforts to achieve a balance between the mental structure of the subject and the surrounding environment. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that human facts are said to have meaning if that fact is the result of reciprocal structuring between the subject and his environment. In the process of continuing structuring and accommodation, a literary work is a human fact, and human cultural activity is the genesis of the structure of a literary work. In contrast to social facts that have played an important role in history. Social facts also have an impact on social, economic, and political relations between members of society.

Pujiharto (2012: 20-21) stated that works of art are manifestations of aesthetic experience and manifestations of human experience. In this main goal in a work of fiction is allows the reader to imagine and understand a

unique and universal human experience. This opinion reveals that works of fiction provide opportunities for readers to understand the reality of humanity. As for Endaswara's opinion, it has similarities with Pujiharto's opinion, which revealed that literature or literary works contain social realities. Endaswara (2013: 37) stated individual facts that offer social ideas. This is expressed by the author regarding social ideas that have gone through the stages of interpretation individually or through the author's point of view. Based on some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that human facts arise because of human activity and interaction with all aspects of life that occur, so that they can be interpreted as a reality that exists in the surrounding community and has an important role in history.

Caring is an attitude and behavior that shows concern and feelings of empathy for individuals, the environment, or things around us. Caring is reflected in the values of love, peace, friendship and love of the environment (Muhamadi & Hasanah, 2019: 107). Caring involves the willingness to help, support, and care for the well-being of others without expecting anything in return.

Concern is the focus or concentration of all individual activities directed at something or a group of objects. Pinandhita & Christiana (2015: 13) stated that Concern involves the perception of unpleasant feelings and physiological reactions, in other words concern is a reaction to a situation that is considered dangerous. This means that individuals can also devote

their attention and concentration to many objects at once. Concern is the formulation of psychic energy that is focused on an object or many objects.

Generosity is the attitude of being aware of the limitations of one's abilities and one's own incompetence so that one is not arrogant and conceited. Generosity is the ability to admit mistakes self, imperfection and openness to accepting new ideas (Fitriani & Agung, 2018: 167-168). Generosity allows people to focus more clearly on what is best for others and work better together.

4. Conceptual Framework

