A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY ON HELEN KELLER'S STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY AS SEEN IN THE STORY OF MY LIFE NOVEL BY HELEN KELLER

SKRIPSI



SHOBRINA EKA WAHYUNI

NIM: 20111111076

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY AT SURABAYA

AUGUST, 2015



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Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pendidikan

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Pernyataan Keaslian Tulisan

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Shobrina Eka Wahyuni

NIM : 20111111076

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

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Dosen Pembimbing	Tanda Tangan	Tanggal
1. Ari Setyorini, S.S., M.A		
2. Pramudana Ihsan, S.Hum., M.Pd		

Mengetahui

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Linda Mayasari, S.Pd., M.Pd

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2. Drs. H. Wijayadi, M.Pd		
3. Sofi Yunianti, S.S., M.Pd		

Mengetahui

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya

Dekan,

Dr. M. Ridlwan., M.P.d

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APPENDIX I

BIOGRAPHY OF HELEN KELLER

Helen Keller, in full Helen Adams Keller (born June 27, 1880, Tuscumbia, Ala., U.S.- died June 1, 1968, Westport, Conn.), American author and educator who was blind and deaf. Her education and training represent an extraordinary accomplishment in the education of persons with these disabilities. Keller was afflicted at the age of 19 months with an illness (possibly scarlet fever) that left her blind and deaf. She was examined by Alexander Graham Bell at the age of 6; as a result he sent to her a 20-year-old teacher, Anne Sullivan (Macy) from the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, which Bell's son-in-law directed. Sullivan, a remarkable teacher, remained with Keller from March 1887 until her own death in October 1936.

Within months Keller had learned to feel objects and associate them with words spelled out by finger signals on her palm, to read sentences by feeling raised words on cardboard, and to make her own sentences by arranging words in a frame. During 1888–90 she spent winters at the Perkins Institution learning Braille. Then she began a slow process of learning to speak under Sarah Fuller of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, also in Boston. She also learned to lip-read by placing her fingers on the lips and throat of the speaker while the words were simultaneously spelled out for her. At age 14 she enrolled in the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf in New York City, and at 16 she entered the Cambridge School for Young Ladies in Massachusetts. She won admission to Radcliffe College in 1900 and graduated cum laude in 1904.

Having developed skills never approached by any similarly disabled person, Keller began to write of blindness, a subject then taboo in women's magazines because of the relationship of many cases to venereal disease. Edward W. Bok accepted her articles for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and other major magazines—

The Century, McClure's, and The Atlantic Monthly—followed suit.

She wrote of her life in several books, including *The Story of My Life* (1903), *Optimism* (1903), *The World I Live In* (1908), *My Religion* (1927), *Helen Keller's Journal* (1938), and *The Open Door* (1957). In 1913 she began lecturing (with the aid of an interpreter), primarily on behalf of the American Foundation for the Blind, for which she later established a \$2 million endowment fund, and her lecture tours took her several times around the world. Her efforts to improve treatment of the deaf and the blind were influential in removing the disabled from asylums. She also prompted the organization of commissions for the blind in 30 states by 1937. Keller's childhood training with Anne Sullivan was depicted in William Gibson's play *The Miracle Worker* (1959), which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1960 and was subsequently made into a motion picture (1962) that won two Academy Award.

APPENDIX II

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY OF MY LIFE

The story of my life is the true story based on the experience from Helen Adams Keller. Helen was born on June 27, 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Captain Arthur Henry Keller, a confederate army veteran and a newspaper editor, and Kate Adams Keller. Her father, Arthur Henry Keller and her mother, Kate Adams was his second wife and many years younger. By all accounts, she was a normal child. In February when she was 19 months, Helen afflicted an illness-scarlet fever which closed her eyes and her ears and the doctor thought that she could not live. Since the illness came to her, she often frustrate and desperate with her ability. But this case did not happened for a long time. At the age of six, her mother managed to get a teacher, Anne Sullivan, to taught Helen.

Indeed, her family wondered how a deaf and blind child could be educated. Since Anne Sullivan came to Helen's life and changed everythings, her family did not wondered about that. Her teacher taught about many objects around her environment. For example, when her teacher learned about doll then she spelled each alphabet to her hands. She taught many things to Helen which are the meaning of object, arranged the sentence. Helen did many things around her environment with her teacher. She never stopped to tried although she always made many mistakes.

Helen learned basic household tasks and could communicate some of her desires through a series of signs, she did not learn language the way like other children do. The few signs she used became less and less adequate, her failures to make herself understood were invariably followed by outburts of passion. She realized that she was different from other people because she did not could speak english with her mouth. But nothing hopeless in herself, she always to tried made her understood about many things around her.

Her childhood through the full of pleasure but sometimes she got difficulty because her ability is limited, she did not see and heard like other people. For instance, when her mother and her friend did not used signs as she did but talked with her mouth. This event made her so angry as kick and scream until she was tired. Along with time she received that she was different from other people, she known that she must communicated with her hands and she can felt by only toched it.

In May 1888, Helen attended the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Then in 1894, Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan moved to New York to attend the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf, and learned from Sarah Fuller at the Horace Mann School for the Deaf. In 1896, they returned to Massachusetts and Keller entered The Cambridge School for Young Ladies before gaining admittance, in 1900, to Radcliffe College, where she lived in Briggs Hall, South House. After studying at the Wright Humason School for the Deaf and the Cambridge School for young ladies, Helen entered Radcliff College in 1900 and finished her graduation in 1904.

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