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ABSTRACT

Objectives of this study are to explain the value of justness in the protagonist of the story in the novel of *The Help* and to find out the view of justness reflected in the protagonist of the story in the novel *The Help*. In this study, the writer used descriptive method and two kinds of approaches. They are objective approach and psychological approach. The main characters shows bravery, responsibility, sacrifice, and struggle. Moreover, at least there are seven related values leading to justness of this Kathryn Stockett's *The Help*. Those are bravery, kindness, equality, love, rights to be free, change, and sympathy. Hopefully this study could help students of literature sharpening their sense of care and improving their conduct of living in the middle of their society and enrich their knowledge of literary work. Moreover, the result of this study may provide some useful lessons to face life, to respect other people, without care about someone's religion, race, and culture.

Keywords: *value, justness, novel, and Kathryn Stockett.*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan nilai keadilan dalam cerita protagonis dalam novel *The Help* dan untuk mengetahui pandangan keadilan yang tercermin dalam cerita protagonis dalam novel *The Help*. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif dan dua macam pendekatan. Mereka adalah pendekatan objektif dan pendekatan psikologis. Karakter utama menunjukkan keberanian, tanggung jawab, pengorbanan, dan perjuangan. Selain itu, setidaknya ada tujuh nilai terkait yang mengarah pada keadilan *The Help* karya Kathryn Stockett ini. Yaitu keberanian, kebaikan, kesetaraan, cinta, hak untuk bebas, perubahan, dan simpati. Semoga penelitian ini dapat membantu mahasiswa sastra mempertajam rasa peduli dan meningkatkan perilaku hidup mereka di tengah-tengah masyarakat mereka dan memperkaya pengetahuan mereka tentang karya sastra. Selain itu, hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan beberapa pelajaran yang berguna untuk menghadapi kehidupan, untuk menghormati orang lain, tanpa peduli dengan agama, ras, dan budaya seseorang.

Kata Kunci: *nilai, keadilan, novel, dan Kathryn Stockett*

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature consists of a vast repertoire of human expressions carried out through the medium of language, both in oral or written forms. literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world, Rees (1973:9). Thus, literature can be summed up as human expressions in words (spoken or written) that are arranged in interesting accepted forms that convey thoughts, feelings and life experiences in creative and imaginative ways.

The common definition of literature, mainly for university courses, is that it covers the major genres of poetry, drama, and novel. A novel is one genre of literary works which is going to be analysed here. Novel is a narrative of considerable length and some complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience through a connected sequence of events involving a group of person in a specific setting. In short, novel is particular society of life. Reality and novel is having strong correlations. Novel can represent that situation (politic, economic, social, religion, and culture) at the time the novel written.

Commonly, literature is classified into two two major forms (fiction and non-fiction) and two major techniques (poetry and prose). Fiction is the form of any work deals with nonfactual information or events, but rather, imaginary and theoretical that is invented by the author. In other words, fiction assigns to literature created from the imagination. Non-fiction is the form of any narrative, account, or other communicative work whose assertions and descriptions are understood to be factual. Non-fiction refers to literature based in fact. Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. And prose is a form of language which applies ordinary grammatical structure and natural flow of speech rather than rhythmic structure.

The literary work contains every thought, idea, experience, imagination of the author. Readers can be entertained every time when they read a story that have full of useful information. Because of a literary work is not only used as something to entertain but also as something to educate. They can also get information about human, world and life. Through literature like novels, people can learn about human life or experience, for example the life experience of black people.

After finding out all the literary genres and determining one of them, the writer, then, is interested to analyze a novel. There are at least four elements in the story of a novel. They are plot, characters, setting, and conflict. Successful novel combines all element in such away. That there is a complex interaction among them. Characters deal with the person who act out in a so particular time, plot deals with the pattern of even in the story, the setting refers to the particular time and place which are used to the event of the plot takes a place and conflict is what characters act out in a pattern of event. In analysis of a novel non-fiction it is necessary to examine all elements of the novel since they are related top the whole. Then the reader can interpret the hidden meaning so much as it is developing a deal of meaning from the implication of species and action within the story.

A novel entitled *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett describes the topic of racial discrimination in America. Jim Crow Laws is a racial separation which is also a State and local law that was conducted after the Reconstruction era in the Southern States that lasted until 1965. Beginning in 1890 with "separate but equal" status for African-Americans, it separates them with white race and as fellow citizens of America. Jim Crow Laws mandates for the separation of schools, public places, public transport and rest rooms, restaurants and even taps for white and black people. Although black guys get the right to public facilities, the conditions of their facilities still seem unworthy compared to those owned by white people. This causes them to feel like they are treated like subordinates even though they are fellow Americans. In the 60s they began to oppose this law. Eventually the court ruled that these laws were illegal (Johnson, 2010: 8). The application of Jim Crow Laws to the Black people is represented in *The Help*, a novel that the author used in this research.

The writer chooses a novel entitled *The Help* for analysis because usually the stories about black people are generally written by blacks, Kathryn Stocket proves that she has her own point of view as a white woman. She tried to empathize with the blacks in writing this novel. In *The Help* story there is much learning that can be gained from the life experiences of black people represented through their black figures. Abraham Lincoln stated that "everyone is born the same", so it is inappropriate for a person or a group of people to treat their fellow human beings improperly. The novel of *The Help* is written by Kathryn Stockett in New York, America. It is narrated through the point of views of two main characters in rotating chapters that focus on each of their experiences. There are two main characters, namely Aibileen Clark and Minny Jackson, two middle-aged black maids working for the White families; they experience racial discriminations as the black people usually have. The novel takes place in Jackson, Mississippi, America in 1963, during the dawning of the civil rights movement in the United States.

The first main character is Aibileen, a black maid in Leefolt's family. She nurses a baby, named May Mobley as the first child in this family. When Aibileen works in Leefolt's family, she gets minimum salary, less than what she must get. Aibileen experiences racial discriminations as a black maid. For example, Miss Leefolt builds a separated bathroom for the black maid in the garage. She must eat in the kitchen and her dining tool is separated from the others. When Aibileen is sick, Miss Leefolt allows her to go home, because Miss Leefolt worries that Aibileen could spread the disease.

Minny is the second main character, a best friend of Aibileen. She has five children. Her husband, Leroy, is a drunken who works in a factory. Minny works for Miss Walters, a mother of Miss Hilly. Miss Hilly is very bad to Minny. Minny faces discrimination when she works as a maid for Miss Hilly, for example, she is accused as a thief by Miss Hilly just because she is a black poor maid. After that, she is fired by Miss Hilly. Then, Minny works for Miss Celia, she gets a big salary. She is also discriminated by other white people in some public services.

This research tries to reveal the value of justness that is represented the novel of *The Help*. In short, this novel shows the racial discrimination between black people and white people in America in the twentieth century. In the past, discrimination was executed in the form of slavery by white people, but in the twentieth century, discrimination of black people carried out by white people still happened in many sectors of public services, such as in housing, bus and school facilities, and hospital.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Literature

Literature consists of a vast repertoire of human expressions carried out through the medium of language, both in oral or written forms. Rees (1973:9) defines literature as a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world. It can also be said that literature is s human expressions in words (spoken or written) that are arranged in interesting accepted forms that convey thoughts, feelings and life experiences in creative and imaginative ways.

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Meanwhile Robert and Jacobs (1989:2) state:

“Literature can increase our personality and intellectual, gives an objective base of knowledge and understanding, help us know broader cultural, philosophic, and religious world, and enables us to appreciate human dreams and struggles.”

Theory of Novel

The word ‘novel’ (which was not even used until the end of the 18th century) is an English transliteration of the Italian word ‘novella’ – used to describe a short, compact, broadly, realistic tale popular during the medieval period.

“Novel is also literature; it is a certain of human art. Novel is a prose representation of imaginative fictionalized experience, which employ plot, characters, and setting in presenting conflict. A novel is extended prose narratives that portray fictional character engaging in action as a conflict, which is held together by a plot or by pattern of themes or ideas”.

The quotation above, most novels involve many characters and tell a complex story by placing the characters in number of different situation. The novel is one form of extended fictional prose narrative. Considerably of length and some complexity deals imaginatively with human experience through a connected sequence of events involving a group of people in a specific setting, a novel can be said as a narrative. In short, novel is particular society of life. Reality and novel is having strong correlations. Novel can represent that situation (politic, economic, social religion, and culture) at the time the novel written. Similar to short stories, novels have also known in time literature came into existence. the novel dominates the industry amongst all the prose kinds, either in terms of quality or quantity. Nevertheless, considering its quantity, the rival is only the magazine short story. General parts of novel are characters, plot, setting, and theme.

Theory of Art and Society

The most significant of author’s casual factor of a literary work us its creator: the author. The description of author’s personality and life is the oldest and the most established method in the literary study (Wellek and Warren, 1993:82). A biography is important when it takes a part in the writing process of the work. It digs the life of an author’s moral, mental, intellectual development. The biography is also considered a systematic study of author’s psychology and a creative process.

Literature has a risen in close relationship with particular social issues Hegel’s and Taine’s criticism states that historical and social greatness is placed harmony of social truth is representative of artistic value. Literature is essence, the abridgement, and summary of all history in fiction (Wellek and Warren, 1993:111). A work of literature that contains social criticism usually appears within the society which has an unstable situation in social life.

Theory of Art and Morality

Morality in a work of art usually reflects the author’s way of life, his view of fidelity, which will be conveyed to the others. Literature is usually means as a suggestion related to a certain practical moral teaching that can be taken and interpreted by the readers. It is practical guide international given by the author to face problem in a real life. It is presented in the story through its character.

An author writes a certain fiction to present a modal of life as his ideals the fiction has an applicant of a morality within in through the character’s way of be having attitude and action which represent the author’s view about morality. Morality in the fiction can be viewed as the basis for the fiction – the idea that serves as the basic for the writing process of fiction to support the message. (Nurgiyantoro, 1995 : 322).

Theory of Justness

In Webster dictionary the word of justness is defined as the quality of being just; conformity to truth, propriety, accuracy, exactness, and the like; justice; reasonableness; fairness; equity; as, justness of proportions; the justness of a description or representation; the justness of a cause. It shows that Justness is properly applied to things, and justice to person; but the distinction is not always observed.

On the other hand, justice is described as a concept of moral rightness based on ethics, rationality, law, natural law, religion, equity or fairness, as well as administration of the law, taking into account the inalienable and inborn rights of all human beings and citizens, the right of all people and individuals to equal protection before the law of their civil rights, without discrimination on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, color, ethnicity, religion, disability, age, or other characteristics, and is further regarded as being inclusive of social justice, (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice>).

Theory of Racial Discrimination

The word Discrimination is derived from Latin noun 'Discriminatus' and Latin verb 'Discriminare' which mean "a cry out against an offense or wrong doing that may not be clearly defined in law." Wrongdoing of white people against black people can be called the African Americans discrimination. Discrimination of the African Americans in many aspects of life, that can be seen in public services, such as in housing, bus or public transportation, hospital, library, education and justice.

This also can be said as racial discrimination. The first thing comes in discussions of 'race' is that there is just one human race. Human biology does not divide people into different 'races'; it is racism (and sometimes its counter arguments) that insists on this division. In other words, 'race' is a cultural and historical category, a way of making *difference* signify between people of a variety of skin tones. What is important is not difference as such, but how it is made to signify; how it is made meaningful in terms of a social and political hierarchy. Even though, human beings come in different colors and with different physical features, but it is not the issue to make; they have to be made to mean. Moreover, there is no reason why skin color is more significant than hair color or the color of a person's eyes. In other words, racism is more about signification than it is about biology.

Racial discrimination problems had ever occurred in the world that caused conflict and destroyed the reconciliation of mankind. Generally, race discrimination means as a different treatment to individual or groups, in this action tends to differentiate of humans based on their races. Racism developed beginning in the sixteenth century, several centuries later, the creation of the concept of race changed the way people perceived human differences. It imposed social meaning on physical variation between human groups and served as a basis for structuring the total society.

Kathryn Stockett's Biography

Kathryn Stockett was born in 1969 in Jackson, Mississippi, where she also grew up. She was a writer and editor. She earned her undergraduate degree in English and creative writing from the University of Alabama, then headed to New York City with plans to work in publishing. She spent nine years there, working both in magazine publishing and in marketing, before moving to Atlanta, Georgia, where she lives with her husband and daughter. After moving back to the South, Stockett has been focusing on writing for herself, having shifted her attention to fiction. Her debut novel, *The Help*, was published by Amy Einhorn Books in 2009, and proved to be one of the hit books of the summer season. Her parents divorced when she was six and she was raised largely by her grandparents and their maid, Demetrie. Her mother was a young, attractive wild woman who was often travelling with her journalist boyfriend. When Stockett's father had custody of his kids, he stuck them in one of the Ramada Hotels that he owned. Moving around a lot with almost no parental supervision, Demetrie was the major stabilizing force in Stockett's young life.

Stockett published her first novel, *The Help*, in 2009 based on her remembrances of Demetrie and growing up as a white woman in 1970s Jackson, Mississippi. *The Help* became an instantaneous international

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hit that continues to hold a spot on the New York Times Bestseller List over two years late. It was then adapted into a Dreamworks movie in 2011.

Stockett's unexpected success was clouded, however, by a 2011 divorce with her husband of 10 years, tech salesman Keith Rogers. The divorce was amicable and they share custody of their daughter, eight-year-old Lila.

Kathryn Stockett's Literary Work

The Help is a 2009 novel by American author Kathryn Stockett. The story is about African Americans working in white households in Jackson, Mississippi, during the early 1960s. A USA Today article called it one of the "summer sleeper hits." An early review in The New York Times notes Stockett's "affection and intimacy buried beneath even the most seemingly impersonal household connections" and says the book is a "button-pushing, soon to be wildly popular novel." The Atlanta Journal-Constitution said of the book: "This heartbreaking story is a stunning debut from a gifted talent." Stockett began writing the novel - her first - after the September 11th attacks. It took her five years to complete and was rejected by 60 literary agents, over a period of three years, before agent Susan Ramer agreed to represent Stockett. *The Help* has since been published in 35 countries and three languages. As of August 2011, it had sold seven million copies in print and audiobook editions, and spent more than 100 weeks on The New York Times Best Seller list. (wikipedia)

The Help garnered instant attention due to its unusual and rarely addressed subject matter: the relationship in the South between white families and black domestic servants in the 1960s. Having grown up during this period in Mississippi, Stockett was familiar with the dynamic, but nervous about addressing it in a novel, understanding that it was a controversial subject and could result in criticism from both reviewers and from general readers. In an interview with the website Bookreporter, Stockett explained her attitude as a child: "Growing up in Mississippi, almost every family I knew had a black woman working in their house--cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the white children. That was life in Mississippi. I was young and assumed that's how most of America lived." Only after she moved north did Stockett realize that her memories of her childhood were not a universal experience. She found herself reminiscing with other Southerners she met in New York, trading stories about growing up with black domestic help. Gradually, those memories began to spark an idea and she decided to write a story about her relationship with her family's maid when she was a child. In spite of being too close to her maid Demetrie, Stockett never stopped to think about what Demetrie's life might be like outside of the work she performed for the white household. She wrote this novel to bridge the gap.

3. METHODS

In conducting this study, the writer used descriptive method. The descriptive method referred to the description of justness in *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. This study is focused on gathering data or information from printed and non-printed sources. Then, the data gathered, analyzed, and finally written into a thesis in a descriptive method.

The descriptive analysis was oriented to:

1. Describe the value of justness in *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.
2. Describe the ideas of Kathryn Stockett in *The Help*.
3. Interpret the ideas of Justness in *The Help*.

In applying this method, the writer used two sources. Those were primary source and secondary source. The primary source was derived from the novel entitled *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. Then, the secondary sources were derived from many kinds of books, trusted websites and journal stated in this analysis's bibliography. To collect data, the writer employed the following procedures:

- a. Reading the novel in order to understand.
- b. Summarizing the story of the novel.
- c. Formulating of the problem.
- d. Identifying the personality of the main character in the novel.
- e. Observing the main characters transformation in the novel.
- f. Reading the author's biography to comprehend her life and experience.
- g. Analyzing the term by using the reference.
- h. Watching the movie.
- i. Making conclusion of analyzing.

Meanwhile, in analyzing the novel, the writer used two kinds of approaches. Firstly, the writer applied the objective approach. It referred to the way of the writer to analyze the research by studying the object or novel presented above. Secondly, the writer applied psychological approach. She discussed about psychological approach of the main characters. According to Murfin and Ray (1998) the focus of psychological approach then changed in 1950. The approach is no longer focusing on the author personality but it focused on the text and the readers (p. 143). The purpose of doing psychological criticism helped the reader to develop a reader-response criticism which implied to help readers to grasp the message from the story.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis is divided into two parts: narrative and exposition. Narrative refers to the description on the values of justness, reflected in the main character Skeeter in *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. While the exposition deals the portrayal on views of Kathryn Stockett in conceptions the value of justness. According to what the writer found in the novel *The Help*, the view of justness covers some elements. They are 1. Bravery, 2. Kindness, 3. Equality, 4. Love, 5. Rights to be free, 6. Changing, 7. Sympathy.

The analysis and finding of the 7th values based on justness, the theme of the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett:

1. Analysis of Bravery

Bravery refers to characteristic of a person who is ready to face danger, pain, risk, difficulty, etc., without fear. Bravery also means a situation that change in a way that is meant to improve people's lives but is often a source of extra problem. Even though face to danger is not enough, bravery person should be responsible and must have the ability to do what he or she wants to do to reach a good result. Blacks are treated like they are not humans but diseases that must be wary of. This effort not only occurs when the protagonist interacts with black maids, but also when Skeeter interacts with the other whites. The proof what Skeeter does is shown in chapter 1: pg. 10.

The sentence *Maybe we ought to just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly* shows the disapproval of the protagonist to that idea. It also reflects the bravery of the protagonist to maintain equality and against the other whites. The protagonist does the opposite. She defends the rights of blacks. The protagonist not only defends the rights of blacks, but she also opposes racial segregation in her society.

Skeeter's bravery can also be seen when she has conversation with Elaine Stein, she is the literary agent who publishes about Skeeter's plan to write the point of view of the help (chapter 7: pg.123). By her words answering Miss Stein's question, Skeeter shows her bravery in telling the truth about the fact that is happening at that time. Miss Stein also asks her to make sure about what she is going to do is really risky in Mississippi.

Minny is bravery too. She is known as a maid who cannot keep her own mouth. She cannot keep her job because of a sharp tongue. Minny's bravery is seen when she talks to Aibileen (chapter: pg 129). She is

brave to tell the truth about the situation and her experiences when she works in white woman house.

Besides, Aibileen tells Minny's character as being brave in (chapter 2: pg. 25 & chapter 34: pg. 505). Aibileen considers Minny as a brave woman. She has a strong solidarity and she risks her own life to create a better future for her children. She wants her children to be free of false accusations, blacks' stigma, and prejudices. She does not want her children being accused as inferior by white people anymore. From chapter 17: pg. 256, it also can be seen that Minny is brave. She is being proud of herself by joining Aibileen and Skeeter in their little efforts to pursue better condition in the future and mutual understanding between black maids and their white employers. She does it bravely.

Aibileen is bravery too. The bravery can be seen in Chapter 11: pg. 167. The sentence "*I ain't never had a white person in my house before*" shows that Skeeter is the first white person who comes to Aibileen's house. She accepts to be an interviewee. For the interview, she invites Skeeter to her house. It reveals that Aibileen is bravery. From the explanation above, the writer finds that bravery must be based on the truth. It is done with consideration and faith.

2. Analysis of Kindness

Kindness shows concern about the well-being and feelings of others. Besides, kindness means the quality of being warmhearted, considerate, humane and sympathetic.

Eugenia Skeeter Phelan always shows kind attitude in her action. She respects black. It can be seen from Aibileen's quotations:

A few times this week, I thought about maybe putting Miss Skeeter on my list. I'm not really sure why. She always nice when she come over. (Chapter 2, Page 26).

Aibileen feels that Skeeter always does kind. Skeeter treated black maids in a good manner. It is same like what Constantine did to her. Constantine is a black maid who raised Skeeter. Constantine always helps her and gives her support when she was ever called ugly by her brother's friend.

Skeeter's kindness can be seen from the conversation between Skeeter and Aibileen in chapter 11: pg. 169. The sentence *Aibileen, you don't have to call me 'ma'am* shows Skeeter's kindness. She does not want Aibileen call her ma'am.

The personal racism portrayed in the novel is mainly triggered by the majority or their feeling superior toward the minority as depicted in conversation between Leefolt and Hilly (chapter 1: pg. 8). It reflects the white women's racist attitude is expressed in their language by using derogatory word or name calling, when Hilly referred to Aibileen as "Nigra". White people want to show that black people are different in race and social status. White people seem to never call black people with respect. White people should respect too by addressing them as, Mr., Mrs., Miss., Sir, or Ma'am.

Minny shows the attitude of kindness too. It is shown from Aibileen's quotations below.

She always been a strong woman, always fighting. After Treelore died, she carries supper over to me ever night for three months straight. And ever day she says, "Nuh-uh, you ain't leaving me on this sorry earth without you," but I tell you, I was sure enough thinking about it.

(Chapter 2, Page 32)

In chapter 2: pg. 32, It shows that Minny always accompanies Aibileen when Aibileen's son passed away. Minny takes care of Aibileen.

There are some quotations in the conversation that show Aibileen's kindness. Those can be seen in chapter 2: pg. 34, chapter 8: pg.129, and chapter 11: pg. 169. From the quotations in those chapters, the writer find that Aibileen always answer *Yes ma'am* when someone asks her. It shows Aibileen's kindness. She almost never rejects request or anything else, although she often gets bad treatment.

Every time Mae Mobley cries or feels sick, Aibileen is the first person who soothes her and accompanies her until she feels comfortable. It shows kindness of Aibileen.

3. Analysis of Equality

Equality is the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities. Equality is something that always related to status. Because of the social statues he has, the degree of equality can sometimes make a person feel more capable. The conversation in chapter 15: pg. 234 shows how Aibileen tries to teach Mae Mobley racial equality by telling her a story about Martin Luther King, at the end of the story Aibileen told Mae Mobley that everyone is being mean to Martial because he was green. Green in the conversation refers to “black”. Aibileen shows equality by telling story.

Skeeter is one of white people who shows equality in her life. It shows in the conversations below.

Miss Leefolt walk in the kitchen.

“Oh, there you are, Skeeter.” She look at us both kind a funny. “I’m sorry, did I . . . interrupt something?” We both stand there, wondering what she might a heard.

“I have to run,” Miss Skeeter says. “See you tomorrow, Elizabeth.” She open the back door, say, “Thanks, Aibileen, for lunch,” and she gone.

(Chapter 1, Page 12)

The positive attitudes of the protagonist toward a black maid is revealed in the quotations. In greeting the maid, she shows the equality. She also applies it to blacks even though greeting is one of the habitual customs among whites. It proves that the protagonist believes that there is no gap between whites and blacks in socializing. She treats the maid equally, regardless of her social status as a maid. Moreover, thanking is another positive attitude that is shown by the protagonist. The sentence *thanks, Aibileen, for lunch* implies that she feels grateful and respects it even though serving food is just one of the duties of a maid. It is kind of a good manner of the protagonist in order to build a good relationship with blacks.

4. Analysis of Love

Love is a variety of different feelings, states, and attitudes that ranges from interpersonal affection to pleasure. It can refer to an emotion of a strong attraction and personal attachment. Love can also be a virtue representing human kindness, compassion, and affection-“the unselfish loyal and benevolent concern for the good of another”. It may also describe compassionate and affectionate actions towards other humans, one’s self or animals.

Aibileen is showering Mae Mobley with love every day by telling that she loves Mae Mobley:

I say, “Aibileen.”

She says, “Aib-ee.”

I say, “Love.”

She says, “Love.”

I say, “Mae Mobley.”

She says, “Aib-ee.” And then she laughs and laugh.

(Chapter 1, Page 5)

Elizabeth Leefolt always says that Mae Mobley is not pretty. She is fat, and likes to play in the mud. Elizabeth likes to compare her own baby with her friends’ little girls. However, Aibileen loves Mae Mobley so much. She says that Mae Mobley is her special baby. To make her feel proud of herself, Aibileen always

say to Mae Mobley that she loves her. Love from Aibileen can be seen in chapter 34: pg. 520. Aibileen shows her love by saying positive words, especially when Mae Mobley feels bad. She hopes Mae Mobley will grow up well.

The value of love reflects in Skeeter's quotations about Constantine. It is shown chapter 5: pg. 81. Skeeter loves Constantine, because her love and caring meant a lot for Skeeter. It is shown by her reaction when Constantine suddenly leaves. Skeeter searches for her, until she realizes that her protector is gone.

5. Analysis of Rights to be free

The state of being free or at liberty rather than in confinement or under physical restraint is one's right. It refers to freedom of speech, the press, and so on, as well as freedom of choice and opportunity, and freedom to work as one wishes (Kennedy, 2002:310). This value is seen in chapter 34: pg. 515. Aibileen wanted Minny left her husband and lived her own life freely. Aibileen thought that Minny deserved it.

Skeeter shows free in the conversation between her and Hilly when the gathering occurs (chapter 1: pg. 10). Skeeter has freedom to make her decision at the moment. She argues what Milly say. She knows that it is unequal for black maid. It is not true that black maid bring disease.

6. Analysis of Change

Change refers to the act of becoming different. By the other words, change means risk as it can also mean opportunity. People risk to get opportunity. The example of change is Skeeter, Aibileen and Minny decide to leave their lives in the end. When the book hits in the stores, the town is in an uproar. Then, everything changes. Aibileen is fired, Minny might be leaving her abusive husband, and Skeeter accepts a job in New York. A real hornet's nest has been stirred up by these brave women and Jackson will never be the same. The change of Skeeter is shown in chapter 34: pg. 512. The sentence *Actually, I'm going to go to Chicago first. Only for one night. I want to see Constantine, her grave* shows that Skeeter will go to New York after she visits Constantine's grave. She accepts job in New York.

The change of Aibileen is seen after she is fired by Mrs. Elizabeth. It is shown in chapter 34: pg. 522. The sentence *And here I just bought this new uniform* shows that Aibileen has accepted the job in newspaper company. She decides to change her life after she is fired by Mrs. Elizabeth.

Aibileen asks Minny to leave Minny's husband for better life. The change of Minny is seen in chapter 34: 515. Aibileen knows that Leroy treats Minny bad. The sentence *I hear what you saying, Aibileen* shows that Minny listen what Aibileen says. Minny change her life. She leaves her husband. Then, she lives in Octavia's house for a while.

7. Analysis of Sympathy

Sympathy is about support or care. On the other hand, sympathy implies supportive feelings and offerings. We offer assistance and love, for example, by telling another person how sorry we feel for them. The value is seen in chapter 30: pg. 476. In this chapter shows that at the end, Minny can be sincere in her relationships with white people. She finally realizes that white people are also human beings who are capable of feeling sympathy. She is slowly trying not to judge all white people as arrogant and almighty beings, but treats them equally like she treats her fellow black people. She is trying to understand Miss Celia as a person with all of her kindness and flaws. She is also being sympathetic toward Miss Celia's problems and vice versa. Minny and Miss Celia can feel each other's sufferings and being sympathetic to that. They cry together without noticing the differences between them as a black maid and a white lady. Their status and race are no longer important compared with their togetherness as equal human beings who are capable of sympathy and natural inclination to feel concern for the well-being of others.

Skeeter has sympathy to Aibileen and Minny and also other maids who have problems with the white families. She finds out that segregation, violence, and discrimination still taking place in the US in 1960s. Skeeter finds some cases related to this slavery era.

The idea of building an outside toilet comes from Hilly Holbrook, one of Eugenia's friends. She has planned to build an outside toilet because they think that maids carry different kinds of diseases.

"All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do. I double."

(Chapter 1, Page 10)

Eugenia disagrees about the plan to build an outside toilet. She makes an argument with Hilly about making an outside toilet.

Miss Skeeter, she frowning at Miss Hilly. She set her cards down faceup and say real matter-a-fact, "Maybe we ought to just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly."

(Chapter 1, Page 10)

Skeeter finds that maids are not allowed to use the toilet in the house.

It's that irony, that we love them and they love us, yet . . ." I swallowed, my voice trembling. "We don't even allow them to use the toilet in the house." (Chapter 8, Page 123)

From the quotations above, the writer gets a lesson about sympathy. She argues that sympathy means feeling for something. It is usually feeling sadness or pity for someone.

5. CONCLUSION

The analysis of *The Help* shows that this novel influenced by the experience of the author. The author, Kathryn Stockett was a novelist humanity like justness. Kathryn's novels are powerful, inspiration stories about bravery, responsibility, sacrifice, and struggle. Her novel touches the hearts and spirits of teenagers and adults who read them. Justness is a concept of moral rightness based on ethics, rationality, law, natural law, religion, equity or fairness, as well as the administration of the law, taking into account the inalienable and inborn rights of all human beings and citizens, the right of all people and individuals to equal protection before the law of their civil rights, without discrimination on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, color, ethnicity, religion disability, age, or other characteristics, and is further regarded as being inclusive of social justice.

The main characters show bravery, responsibility, sacrifice, and struggle. Moreover, at least there are seven related values leading to justness of this Kathryn Stockett's *The Help*. They are bravery, kindness, equality, love, rights to be free, change, and sympathy. From conflicts in the novel, The writer understand the situation about how the black people were treated by the whites. Through Skeeter, Stockett shows that not all the white people in the United States of America are discriminative. According to Stockett, the blacks should speak up their mind no matter how dangerous the risks are, with the help of people like Skeeter. Kathryn Stockett has succeeded in describing the racial discrimination in the 1960s through the conflicts of the characters in her novel *The Help*.

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