

A psychoanalytic analysis of Arthur "Boo" Radley in Harper Lee's 'To Kill a Mockingbird'

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the character of Arthur "Boo" Radley in *To Kill a Mockingbird* through Sigmund Freud psychoanalytic lens, focusing on his repression, isolation, and unconscious motivations. Arthur, a reclusive figure misunderstood by society, serves as a vital symbol of innocence and resilience in the face of trauma. The novel's themes of alienation and moral growth are intricately connected to Arthur's interactions with the Finch children and the broader community. A qualitative research design was conducted, using textual analysis to examine Arthur "Boo" Radley's psychological development and the dynamics of his id, ego, and superego. Key passages involving Arthur were analyzed to uncover how his experiences of trauma and societal judgment influence his actions and internal conflicts. The study reveals that Arthur's repressive upbringing and community ostracism shaped his unconscious desire for connection, which manifests in his small yet significant acts of kindness toward Scout and Jem. Findings suggest that Arthur "Boo" Radley's character provides a profound commentary on the impact of trauma, the resilience of human kindness, and the importance of empathy in overcoming societal prejudices. His role as a moral catalyst for the Finch children highlights the novel's broader themes of justice, compassion, and the need to challenge preconceived notions. By analyzing Arthur "Boo" Radley, this study contributes to understanding the psychological underpinnings of literary characters and their relevance to societal issues.

Keywords: Arthur Boo Radley; Psychoanalysis; Societal Judgment; To Kill a Mockingbird

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Introduction

Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* examines racial injustice and prejudice in 1930s Alabama through the perspective of Scout Finch (Sharmila, 2020). The novel critiques systemic racism, particularly through the trial of Tom Robinson, while simultaneously exploring the loss of childhood innocence. Atticus Finch, Scout's father, acts as a moral anchor, imparting lessons about justice and morality as he defends Robinson in court (Sharmila, 2020). Inspired by the civil rights movement, Lee portrays racism as an entrenched aspect of Maycomb's society, highlighting its pervasive and corrosive nature (M. Daikh, 2020).

Through Scout's innocent and unfiltered viewpoint, the narrative immerses readers in the harsh realities of racism and sexism, ultimately presenting a story about the importance of understanding and empathy (M. Daikh, 2020). Despite being fully aware of the hostility and prejudice he will encounter, Atticus courageously defends Robinson, exemplifying both compassionate and strategic

empathy. By doing so, he challenges traditional Southern masculinity and demonstrates unwavering integrity, even in the face of seemingly insurmountable opposition (McAdams, 2015).

Parallel to this, Scout and her brother Jem develop a fascination with their reclusive neighbor, Arthur "Boo" Radley, who is the subject of sinister local rumors. Initially perceived as cruel and menacing, Arthur is later revealed to be a kind and gentle figure who has been unjustly judged by the community. The novel examines the processes of "othering" and marginalization, as seen in the town's treatment of Boo Radley (Suri, 2024). This transformation in the children's understanding of Boo underscores Harper Lee's theme of challenging preconceived notions and embracing empathy, which remains relevant in connecting past injustices to present-day issues (Wells, 2014). Through Atticus's steadfast moral guidance and the eventual understanding of Arthur, *To Kill a Mockingbird* underscores the transformative power of compassion and

courage, addressing deeply rooted societal prejudices and the importance of treating others with dignity and respect. By illustrating the process of 'othering' through characters like Tom Robinson and Boo Radley, the novel highlights the enduring significance of empathy and moral courage in confronting systemic inequalities (Kowalska, 2023). Presented through Scout's innocent perspective, the story makes complex themes accessible while enhancing readers' ethical sensitivity and understanding (Kowalska, 2023; Kim, 2018). Despite its historical context, the novel's critique of institutional racism and societal prejudice remains relevant today, emphasizing the continued need for justice and equality (Potyk & White, 2020). Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* has been widely studied for its portrayal of moral values, character development, and social issues. The novel primarily features protagonist characters who embody moral values such as respect, empathy, and fairness (Sastrawijaya, 2021)(Sastrawijaya, 2021). It explores themes of racial inequality and moral development through its plot structure and characterization (Jayaputri, 2022)(Jayaputri, 2022). However, despite the popularity of these themes, the psychoanalytic dimensions of Arthur "Boo" Radley's character remain underexplored in literary analysis. This empirical gap presents an opportunity to examine Arthur's significance within the narrative through a psychoanalytic lens.

Psychoanalytic theory, developed by Sigmund Freud, posits that unconscious motives and conflicts shape human behavior, thoughts, and emotions (Zhang, 2020). According to this theory, the human personality consists of three main structures: the id, ego, and superego. The id is the primitive, instinctual part of the mind that seeks immediate gratification, while the ego mediates between the id and reality. The superego incorporates societal values and norms, serving as a moral component of the personality (Ramachandran, 2012). Freud believed that repressed thoughts, memories, or desires are pushed into the unconscious mind due to their unacceptable nature, creating psychological tension and potentially leading to various forms of psychopathology. To cope with anxiety and other negative emotions, individuals employ defense mechanisms like

denial, rationalization, projection, and displacement (Cavanna, 2023). mechanisms distort reality and maintain a sense of security by avoiding confrontation with the unconscious material.

By applying this psychoanalytic lens to the character of Arthur "Boo" Radley in Harper Lee's seminal novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the researcher attempts to uncover the motivations behind his reclusive lifestyle, his symbolic gestures, and his interactions with other characters, particularly the young protagonists Scout and Jem Finch.

Johnson (Johnson, 1995) examined Arthur "Boo" Radley as a key figure representing societal prejudice and moral courage. She highlights Radley's quiet defiance of societal norms through his acts of kindness, such as leaving gifts for Scout and Jem, which challenge Maycomb's rigid boundaries of class and morality. Arthur's ultimate heroism in saving the Finch children redefines him as a symbol of humanity and courage, dismantling his ghostly façade. Johnson argued that Arthur's story catalyzes Scout and Jem's ethical growth, teaching them empathy and the value of seeing beyond societal labels.

Dave (R.A. Dave, 1999) explained that Arthur represents the misunderstood victim of societal prejudice. Despite being marginalized and feared, Arthur's actions reveal his moral integrity and humanity, contrasting sharply with the judgmental and prejudiced attitudes of the Maycomb community. Through Arthur, *To Kill a Mockingbird* critiques the harmful consequences of stereotyping and the importance of empathy in overcoming ignorance.

According to (Pacheco, 2018), the subplot surrounding Arthur illustrates how fear of the unknown can distort reality, transforming Arthur from an innocent, misunderstood man into a feared monster. The children's initial fear and misunderstanding of Arthur parallel the racial prejudice that condemns Tom Robinson, showing how both characters are victims of society's unfounded assumptions.

Pacheco (Pacheco, 2018) argued that the children's journey of learning to put aside

their preconceived notions of Arthur reflects a larger moral lesson in the novel: that fear-driven attitudes can lead to harmful consequences. Arthur's actions, such as leaving gifts for Scout and Jem, mending Jem's pants, and protecting the children from Bob Ewell, reveal him as a guardian figure and an embodiment of innate goodness. Ultimately, it is through Scout's realization that Arthur is not the monster he was believed to be but a kind and protective man.

Sohn (Sohn, 2017) examined the novel's portrayal of disability by focusing on the characters of Tom Robinson and Arthur "Boo" Radley, analyzing how their disabilities shaped their roles within the narrative. Sohn argued that both characters were primarily utilized to drive the plot forward but, in the process, were marginalized or removed from society altogether. This marginalization reflected broader societal attitudes toward disability, where individuals with physical or mental differences were often sidelined or diminished.

Jones (Jones, 1996) explored the novel from a different angle, focusing on its classification as young adult literature and how this categorization has led to its critical neglect. Jones argued that, despite being labeled as a book for younger audiences, the novel offers a profound and complex depiction of heroism, morality, and human growth. Told through the eyes of Scout Finch, the story intertwines two major narrative threads: the trial of Tom Robinson and the children's fascination with Boo Radley. The study contended that Arthur "Boo" Radley is central to the children's emotional and moral development, acting as a bridge between their understanding of innocence and the harsh realities of prejudice and injustice.

Jones further emphasized that Arthur's role in the story serves as a catalyst for the children's understanding of the larger events surrounding Tom's trial. As the children grapple with the revelations of injustice and prejudice, their responses reveal the nuances of their coming-of-age journey. Jem, for instance, becomes more disillusioned with the world around him, while Scout slowly develops a deeper sense of empathy and understanding. While existing studies provide valuable

insights into Arthur "Boo" Radley's role in challenging societal prejudices and his impact on moral growth, they overlook the psychoanalytic dimensions of his character. This analysis fills that gap by applying psychoanalytic concepts such as the Id, Ego, Superego, repression, and internal conflict to uncover the psychological complexity of Arthur "Boo" Radley. By examining how his reclusive behavior, internal struggles, and moral decisions reflect the tension between unconscious desires, self-preservation, and societal expectations, this research offers a new perspective on his role in the narrative. It also underscores the significance of empathy in overcoming prejudice and deepens our understanding of Harper Lee's narrative technique, particularly in how she uses psychological and symbolic devices to explore moral themes, making the novel relevant to contemporary discussions on social justice.

The central research question that guides this study is: How does a psychoanalytic interpretation of Arthur 'Boo' Radley's character in *To Kill a Mockingbird* reveal the psychological dynamics of innocence, empathy, and societal judgment? This inquiry serves as the cornerstone of this research, directing our exploration into the depths of Arthur "Boo" Radley's psyche and his pivotal role within the novel's narrative. The significance of exploring Arthur's character lies in its potential to reveal the unconscious motivations that drive human behavior, shedding light on the complexities of innocence, empathy, and societal judgment. Furthermore, a psychoanalytic approach allows us to explore the ways in which Arthur's character challenges traditional notions of morality and justice, highlighting the tensions between individual morality and societal norms.

To address this question, a close reading of the novel will focus on passages that portray Arthur "Boo" Radley's actions, behaviors, and interactions with other characters. By applying psychoanalytic concepts such as the Id, Ego, Superego, and the dynamics of repression and internal conflict, this study uncovers the underlying psychological layers of Arthur's character. This approach facilitates an exploration of how his past experiences and societal isolation influence

his behavior and decisions. Additionally, by analyzing Arthur's relationship with Scout and Jem, we will explore how his character serves as a catalyst for their moral growth and empathy, revealing how these emotions influence their perceptions of innocence and societal

judgment. By examining how language, imagery, and symbolism construct Arthur's character, we gain insight into how societal norms are created, reinforced, and challenged, shedding light on the complexities of innocence, empathy, and judgment.

Method

This study employs a qualitative research design, utilizing a descriptive-textual analysis approach to explore the psychological dimensions of Arthur "Boo" Radley's character in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. This method is used to explore information about a phenomenon comprehensively, allowing for an in-depth understanding of the character's psychological development, unconscious motivations, and interactions with others (Nirmalawati & Wahyuningsih, 2017).

Data Collection

The data for this research will be gathered through a thorough and iterative reading of *To Kill a Mockingbird*, with special attention to passages involving Arthur "Boo" Radley. The novel will be reread multiple times to ensure that significant details related to Arthur's character are identified and documented. Specific focus will be placed on passages that reflect Arthur's actions, behaviors, interactions, and the community's perception of him. Detailed note-taking will be employed to capture key moments and themes that emerge from Arthur "Boo" Radley's character, particularly those that illustrate his isolation, unconscious motivations, innocence, and the role he plays in the moral development of other characters.

Analysis

The analysis will followed a systematic, thematic approach, with key categories emerging from a combination of theoretical grounding and detailed textual analysis. These categories are informed by Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic framework—specifically, the dynamics of the Id, Ego, and Superego—as well as the thematic exploration of innocence, empathy, and societal judgment as portrayed in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. The identified categories include:

1. **Repression and Isolation:** This category examines how Arthur "Boo" Radley's isolation and traumatic past lead to repressive behaviors, expressed through actions like leaving gifts for Scout and Jem. The Id represents his unconscious desire for connection, while the Ego reflects his attempt to suppress these impulses to avoid emotional harm, resulting in his reclusive nature.
2. **Unconscious Motivations:** This category explores Arthur "Boo" Radley's unconscious desires, focusing on his hidden kindness and past trauma. The Id drives his repressed impulses for affection and interaction, while the Ego attempts to balance these desires with his reclusive behavior, reflected in his subtle kindness toward Scout and Jem, like leaving gifts and protecting them.
3. **Innocence and Societal Judgment:** This category examines Arthur's portrayal as an innocent figure, contrasting his harmless nature with societal judgment. The Ego reflects Arthur's understanding of his environment, leading him to avoid being seen to prevent judgment, while the Superego internalizes societal norms, influencing his self-perception and contributing to the prejudiced views of others, despite his innocence.
4. **Empathy and Moral Growth:** This category explores Arthur "Boo" Radley's role in fostering moral growth and empathy in Scout and Jem. His acts of kindness, despite societal rejection, serve as a catalyst for their understanding of human complexity and the need to challenge prejudice. The Superego is central here, as Arthur's actions provide a model for the children to internalize moral values, empathy, and compassion, guiding them toward a broader understanding of morality beyond societal judgment.

By categorizing and analyzing Arthur 'Boo' Radley's character through the lens of psychoanalytic theory, we hope that this

analysis sheds light on Harper Lee's nuanced exploration of morality and the human capacity for understanding and change

Results & Discussion

The results of this study reveal the intricate psychological dimensions of Arthur "Boo" Radley's character as portrayed in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. By applying psychoanalytic theory, specifically Freud's concepts of the *Id*, *Ego*, and *Superego*, the analysis uncovers how Boo's actions and behaviors reflect deep-seated psychological struggles and his response to societal expectations. The discussion is

structured around four key themes – repression and isolation, unconscious motivations, innocence and societal judgment, and empathy and moral growth—each offering unique insights into Arthur's character and his role within the narrative. These findings illuminate Arthur's dual role as both a victim of societal prejudice and a catalyst for the moral development of Scout and Jem.

Repression and Isolation

The novel describes the Radley house as being "inhabited by an unknown entity, the mere description of whom was enough to make us behave for days on end" (Harper Lee, 1960). The "unknown entity" refers to Arthur "Boo" Radley, who is shrouded in mystery and fear, mostly due to his long-standing isolation from society. This description of the house, coupled with rumors, reflects the extent to which Boo is alienated. The concept of repression in psychoanalysis refers to the unconscious act of pushing away distressing thoughts or memories, and isolation is the physical and emotional withdrawal from others. For Arthur, these are central to his experience.

his deep emotional repression. However, beneath this suppression lies an unconscious desire for connection, which surfaces in his hidden acts of kindness, such as leaving gifts for Scout and Jem. These gestures reveal that, despite his trauma, Arthur yearns for human interaction, challenging the repressive forces that have defined his life.

Moreover, Arthur's isolation is not limited to his physical confinement within the Radley house. His father's strict control over him also serves as a form of emotional repression, preventing Arthur from expressing himself or forming connections with others. This emotional numbing is further reinforced by the town's social ostracism of Arthur, which perpetuates his sense of isolation and disconnection. Arthur's isolation, shaped by his father's cruelty and the town's rejection, reflects

Despite the pervasive repression and isolation that Arthur "Boo" Radley experiences, there is an underlying tension between his conscious withdrawal from society and his unconscious desires for connection. While his isolation reflects the power of his ego's defense mechanisms, designed to suppress painful emotions and protect him from further trauma, these unconscious desires begin to surface in subtle ways. Arthur's gestures of kindness, such as leaving gifts for Scout and Jem, provide a glimpse into his suppressed need for human interaction. These acts reveal that, although his ego strives to maintain control over his repressed feelings, his id's longing for connection quietly influences his behavior, suggesting that even in the most repressive environments, the unconscious can drive actions that defy social isolation.

Unconscious Motivations

Hidden Kindness

Arthur "Boo" Radley's actions, such as leaving gifts for Scout and Jem and ultimately protecting them from harm, reveal his unconscious desire for connection, driven by his id's repressed need for affection and human interaction. Despite his reclusive nature, these acts of kindness are hidden beneath his

mysterious persona, constrained by the emotional repression imposed by his father and the societal rejection he faces. His ego suppresses these impulses to avoid confronting the pain of rejection, but his unconscious desire for connection surfaces through small, subtle gestures. These acts, though not openly expressed, show that Arthur yearns for human interaction but is restricted by trauma and isolation.

Influence on behavior

Arthur's unconscious motivations, stemming from the id's desire for connection, drive his actions toward the children, leading him to make decisions that are contrary to his reclusive nature. His ego struggles to manage the conflict between these suppressed desires and the societal judgment he faces. His decision to leave gifts for Scout and Jem, despite their initial fear and misunderstanding, reflects this hidden kindness and his struggle to balance his desire for human connection with the need to maintain distance to protect himself from emotional vulnerability.

Trauma

Arthur's reclusive behavior is influenced by past traumas, such as being

Innocence and Societal Judgment

Arthur "Boo" Radley is introduced as a figure of mystery and fear, largely shaped by the myths and rumors perpetuated by the people of Maycomb. Although Arthur's reclusive nature makes him invisible to society, the townspeople create a frightening persona based on their ignorance and prejudice. Scout, reflecting on the town's perception, describes Arthur as a monster-like figure: "Boo was about six-and-a-half feet tall, judging from his tracks; he dined on raw squirrels and any cats he could catch" (Lee, 1960, p. 16). These exaggerated and unfounded descriptions reflect how societal judgment distorts reality and isolates individuals who deviate from the perceived norm. Arthur becomes a scapegoat for Maycomb's fears and anxieties, unfairly blamed for small misfortunes and crimes despite having no connection to them. This societal judgment stems from the superego, which imposes conformity and moral standards, projecting unfounded fears onto Arthur.

In stark contrast to this judgment, Arthur's actions reveal his pure and innocent nature, which can be understood through the lens of the ego. His quiet gestures of kindness demonstrate his empathy and desire to connect with the children, even as society pushes him into isolation. The ego, which mediates between Arthur's internal desires and external reality, strives to maintain his kindness despite his repressive environment. Examples of his innocence include the gifts he leaves in the

ostracized by the community and possibly abused by his father. These experiences contribute to his emotional repression, as the superego imposes internalized rules of withdrawal and silence, shaping Arthur's ego to protect him from further harm. His past memories and emotions are triggered throughout the events of the novel, particularly by the trial and Tom Robinson's death. Despite his isolation, Arthur has developed a deep understanding of others' emotions, which suggests that his ego has confronted his own traumatic past, allowing him to empathize with others. This empathy may be seen as the ego's attempt to mediate between the id's repressed desires and the moral constraints of the superego, allowing him to act with kindness despite his isolation.

knothole of the tree—soap dolls, a broken watch, and pennies—which symbolize his attempt to form a bond with Scout and Jem. Additionally, during the fire at Miss Maudie's house, Arthur silently places a blanket over Scout's shoulders, an act of care that goes unnoticed until later. These moments build a subtle yet powerful case for Arthur's innocence and goodness, highlighting his struggle to navigate the emotional repression imposed by his superego and society.

The culmination of Arthur's innocence occurs during the climactic moment when he saves Jem and Scout from Bob Ewell's attack. Despite being misunderstood and feared by the community, Arthur steps out of his reclusive existence to protect the children, risking his safety in an act of selfless bravery. As Scout narrates, "Boo gave us two soap dolls, a broken watch and chain, a pair of good-luck pennies, and our lives" (Harper Lee, 1960). This final act reveals the truth about Arthur "Boo" Radley: he is not the monster society made him out to be but rather a "mockingbird" figure—someone innocent who causes no harm yet suffers from prejudice and judgment. Arthur's innocence is further reinforced by his ego, which allows him to act on his underlying desire for connection, despite his isolation. The societal judgment Arthur faces parallels the broader themes of prejudice explored throughout the novel, particularly in the trial of Tom Robinson. Both characters are judged unfairly by a community that values assumptions over truth. Arthur's isolation and the treatment he endures

highlight the consequences of collective misunderstanding and fear.

Harper Lee uses Arthur "Boo" Radley's experiences to critique how society

Empathy and Moral Growth

After Arthur saves the children, Scout reflects, "Atticus was right. One time he said you never really know a man until you stand in his shoes and walk around in them" (Harper Lee, 1960).

This quote highlights the importance of walking in others' shoes as a means of gaining insight into their experiences. Atticus's words serve as a reminder that true understanding can only be achieved through active listening, open-mindedness, and a willingness to confront one's own biases. As Scout matures, she begins to internalize these lessons, which reflect the formation of her superego and moral identity.

Scout's growth in empathy is not limited to her interactions with Arthur.

Discussion

This study's findings align with previous research on Arthur "Boo" Radley, particularly in how his actions challenge societal prejudice and contribute to moral growth. (Johnson, 1995) emphasized Arthur's quiet defiance of societal norms and his role in teaching Scout and Jem empathy. This study similarly explores Arthur's unconscious kindness, which defies the repressive forces of his environment. Both studies highlight Arthur's transformation from a feared figure to a symbol of moral courage.

Sohn (Sohn, 2017) explored the portrayal of disability in *To Kill a Mockingbird*, arguing that characters like Arthur "Boo" Radley and Tom Robinson are used primarily to advance the plot and are ultimately marginalized or eliminated. This perspective aligns with the present study's findings about Arthur's societal exclusion and repression. However, this study also highlights Arthur's quiet defiance of marginalization through his acts of care and protection, suggesting a nuanced interpretation of his role. While Arthur's marginalization is undeniable, his humanity and agency remain evident in his small but meaningful gestures of kindness,

marginalizes those who deviate from its norms, whether through race, class, or behavior.

Throughout the novel, she learns valuable lessons about compassion and kindness from her father, Atticus. As Atticus defends Tom Robinson, Scout witnessed firsthand the power of standing up for what is right, even in the face of overwhelming opposition. This experience shapes her moral compass and encourages her to adopt a similar approach in her own life, guided by her developing superego.

Scout's empathy and understanding extend beyond individual relationships, as she also learns about the importance of community and collective responsibility through her experiences with Arthur. Scout begins to understand that even seemingly isolated individuals can be an integral part of a larger whole, further reinforcing the moral values of inclusion and empathy that guide her superego.

which subtly resist the narrative of complete exclusion.

Jones (Jones, 1996) examined Boo Radley's role as a catalyst for the Finch children's moral growth, emphasizing how his actions contribute to their understanding of human complexity. This study builds on Jones's interpretation by framing Arthur's actions through a psychoanalytic lens. His repression and unconscious expressions of care—such as repairing Jem's pants or leaving gifts—become mechanisms through which Scout and Jem learn to empathize and challenge the prejudices of Maycomb. Arthur's ultimate act of saving the children not only reinforces his innate goodness but also serves as a pivotal moment in Scout's moral development, echoing Jones's assertion of Boo's instrumental role in their coming-of-age journey.

Dave (R.A. Dave, 1999) discussed Arthur's marginalization and his contrast to Maycomb's prejudiced attitudes. This study adds depth by connecting Arthur's emotional repression to his trauma, while acknowledging his humanity through acts like protecting the Finch children. Pacheco (Pacheco, 2018) examined the children's shifting perception of Arthur, revealing how fear distorts reality. This

study mirrors that perspective by showing how Arthur's hidden kindness contrasts with the fear and misunderstanding he faces. It also emphasizes that Scout's growing empathy reflects her moral development, aligning with Pacheco's view that the children's journey teaches them to overcome prejudice.

Overall, this study builds upon and deepens the insights from the previous studies (Johnson, 1995), (Sohn, 2017), (Jones, 1996), (R.A. Dave, 1999), and (Pacheco, 2018), by examining Arthur's repression, isolation, and unconscious motivations through a psychoanalytic lens. Arthur's hidden kindness and repressed need for connection, shaped by trauma and societal

Conclusion

This psychoanalytic exploration of Arthur "Boo" Radley in *To Kill a Mockingbird* reveals the complexity of his character and deepens our understanding of the novel's themes. Through a psychoanalytic lens, we gain insight into the motivations behind his reclusive behavior, symbolic gestures, and interactions with the Finch children. Arthur's isolation is rooted not only in personal choice but in trauma and societal rejection, with his acts of kindness—such as leaving gifts for the children—reflecting a hidden yearning for connection.

Arthur's story underscores the destructive power of judgment and the consequences of misunderstanding. The community's tendency to project their fears and prejudices onto him highlights the broader

rejection, reveal how unconscious desires influence his actions. These findings highlight the impact of repression and trauma on behavior, illustrating how subtle gestures can reflect profound psychological struggles. By uncovering Arthur's empathy despite his isolation, this analysis emphasizes the novel's critique of marginalization and invites reflection on societal attitudes toward nonconformity.

societal forces that shape human behavior. By delving into his psychological depths, this research enriches our understanding of innocence, empathy, and human nature, revealing hidden layers of meaning that deepen our appreciation of the text.

Beyond literary analysis, Arthur's experiences offer insights into human behavior and social dynamics, emphasizing the importance of empathy and understanding. This study has practical implications for fields like social work and education, helping us recognize the impact of societal rejection and fostering more inclusive communities. Ultimately, Arthur's story serves as a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit and the power of empathy in bridging societal divides.

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