

The term psychology of literature is text analysis which considers the relevance and the role of psychological studies (Ratna 350). In this case, psychology takes important role in analyzing the literary work. Furthermore, psychology of literature also has other possible notions, as Wellek and Warren stated that psychology of literature could be explained as the study of author's own psychology, the study of creative processes, the study of type and legal law of psychology applied to literary works, and as the study of the impact of literature on readers—reader's psychology (81). It shows that the scope of literary psychology is broad, and it was born as one of types in literature which is applied to read and to interpret the literary work itself, the author or the readers which is used in various concepts in psychology (Wiyatmi 6). In this study analyzes about the third explanation of Wellek & Warren states, which is the study of intrinsic element in the literary works that analyze about one of the type and legal law of psychology literature. This research uses Alfred Adler's principle of individual psychology as guidance, which analyzes the major character's psychology who strives for the superiority from inferior feeling.

2.1.1.1 Individual Psychology

Adler's individual psychology is developed by his own interpretation of Freudian theory by himself before he was a follower of Freud (Stangor 626). Individual psychology is the theory stated by Alfred Adler which focuses on unique things of the people, not to only fulfill the need of biological. As Adler's opinion that every human kind is creature of society that human's personality is created with social interaction

and surroundings, also people actively establish their future by themselves (Schultz 139-140). Hence, human is closely related to the social life that builds people's character so as to have the purpose and direction of his own life. For Stangor, the compatibility between the social situations in which expressed the attitude and behaviors involved which has correlation in a greater attitude and behavior when the social situations are appropriate (808).

Here, the individual psychology tries to see the whole of individual lives and regards of every human reaction, movements and desire as an expression of an individual attitude towards life (Adler 31) because in every human's behaviour, the purpose on their life will be known and understood. As Adler said in his book, that individual psychology is a psychology which studies the purpose. All behaviors are seen as purposive. It will be known of what we are doing, thinking, feeling, and acting. When we understand the reasons for our behaviors, we then can change our perspective to focus on behaviors without looking behind and ensure the present life not the past (xiii). Human behavior is the result of individuals' tendency to move toward private goals. This is because people operate in the concepts of ideas, memories, perceptions, and values. Every human being has goal directed. It is basic assumptions of individual psychology that are seen as unique, coordinated, logical, intact, and inseparable units (Green 46).

Adler evolved a basically simple and thrifty theory, although his writings expressed the view of depth and complexities of human personality (Feist 69). The theory of Adler is simple and concise. To him, man is born in weak condition that

creates a feeling of inferior and sense of mutual dependence on others, which is called as social interest (Alwisol, 64). That is underlying human activity to strive for success or superior. As Adler stated in Feist, human has the power to freely create their own lifestyle. They, themselves, should be responsible to who they really are and how they behave. Human has the creative power to control their life, to be responsible for its final purposes, to determine how to strive to reach that goal. Creative strengths make people become free men, and moving toward a goal-directed (79).

Individual psychology is developed from understanding the mysterious of creative power that expresses people's desire to develop, to strive, to achieve, and even to compensate to defeat by striving for success in another ways. This power is an impulse to express themselves in striving the efforts of physical and psychological movement which is made to cooperate (Ansbacher 92). The important thing is to understand the context of individual's life goal which marks the line of direction for all their acts and movements. This goal enables us to understand the hidden meaning behind the various separated acts as we see them as parts of a whole (Adler 31). So, it enables other people to give understanding about the hidden meaning of the various acts of people. Then, Adler's concept does not make people to stagnant in the past because individual psychology is being attracted by the future, in which it is the future that people create for themselves (Adler xiii).

1. Inferiority

Adler believes that each individual begins a life with a weak physique which makes them feel less or in a state of inferiority (Alwisol 64). A feeling of

inferiority is a sense of worthlessness that arises because of perceived inadequacy or a less physical state. The assumption that every child is actually inferior in the face of life and could not exist at all without a great social interest closed to them. Then, it focuses on the smallness and weakness of the child which gives the impression that they are hardly equal with life. It is assumed that at the beginning of every psychological life there is a deeper inferiority and feeling less. It is because they are exposed to an adult environment, every child regards their self as small and weak, they appraise themselves as inadequate and inferior (Adler 115).

Inferiority is a feeling that arises from psychologically or socially lacking the subjective perceived feelings, as well as feelings arising from real weakness or disability. Feelings of inferiority are not a sign of abnormality, but rather the cause of all forms of perfection in human life because man is driven by the need to overcome his inferiority and is drawn by the desire to be superior (Hall & Lindzey 245-247). Yet, most people fail in overcoming difficulties, so that they live with feelings of distress and suffering. Adler sees this as is not the end of the story because people will seek compensation by finding the good side of the shortfall. Compensation is gained by trying to be more in the other field, but at the same time will maintain that inferior feeling. Some people are not able to develop any good side under these circumstances, even (Booree 145). Indeed, excessive low self-esteem makes these feelings are more difficult to overcome, such as the emergence of complexes of low self or complex for superiority. But normal

condition of inferiority feeling is a driver of progress or perfection or superiority (Sujanto 75).

According to Adler, there are three situations in childhood that contribute to the faulty lifestyle that creates an inferior feeling to the child. The first is organ inferiorities or disease of early childhood. It can be overcome by giving more attention because most children will live with strong inferiority feelings. The second is pampering. It is children's lifestyle habits to get something without giving or desire that they have is a command for others will place them on two things; they do not learn to do something for themselves, and they cannot socialize well with others. The third is neglect. An abandoned or neglected makes child feels their self-worthless. They learn to be selfish because they are taught not to trust anyone. Not only on orphans and victims of persecution, but children whose parents were never there to notice also make them felt neglect (Boeree 10). Those are the aspects that make inferiority feeling. Adler believed that psychological disorders begin in early childhood. He argued that children who are too pampered or overly neglected by their parents are likely to develop an inferiority complex, where it is a psychological state in which people feel that they are not living up to expectations, which causes them to have low self-esteem and overcompensate for the negative feelings. People with inferiority complex often try to show their superiority to others at all costs, even if it means embarrassing, dominating, or alienating them (Stangor 626).

2. Fictional Finalism

Fictional finalism is also denoted to as a subjective final goal or guiding self-ideal. It is the idea that a fictitious idea guides human behavior when the individual tries to achieve a complete goal or state (Schultz 135-136). The goal is false because it does not have to be based on reality, but rather describes the person's thoughts as to how that fact should be based on his subject's interpretation of the world (Alwisol 65). As Adler suggested that the word *Fiction* itself means an activity of constructing, forming, presenting, conceiving, thinking, imagining, assuming, planning, and inventing. It also refers to the fictional assumption, creation, and the imagined case. Its most character is that unrestricted and free expression (78). While finalism in Schultz, it is the idea that humans have the ultimate goal, the ultimate state of the living being, and the need to move in that direction (135).

In view of this fictional finalism, Adler admits that the past is important but he assumes that what matters is the future. The important thing is not what individuals have done, but what individuals will do with their creative self at a certain moment because the ultimate goals of a man will be able to explain how human's behavior itself is. (Fudyartanta 215). The idea of "man is driven more by his hopes for the future than his past experience", Adler assumes that the goal exists is not as part of a theological design, but that it is subjectively present today as a desire or aspiration affecting the behavior of human life. So, any activity of the psychic process is determined by a certain motive, it is realized or not by that

person (72). The fictive activity of the mind is an expression of the fundamental psychical forces while fictions are the mental structures. For example, forms of perception and thought, and certain concepts and other logical constructs (Adler 77).

This fictional or pseudo goal cannot be separated from the lifestyle and creative self. Man moves toward superiority through his lifestyle and creative self that is begun with feelings of inferiority and drawn by this apparent goal. Purpose intended by Adler is the implementation of the forces of human behavior. Through his self-reliance, man can make the apparent goal of his real ability and personal experience. Human's personality is completely aware of apparent aim which then interprets to what happen every day related to the aim (Hall 197).

3. Striving for Superiority

Striving for superiority is the encouragement toward perfection or completion that motivates human beings to be precious and more perfect (Schultz 135). Adler feels that striving for superiority and perfection is not an attempt to superiority or perfection from others which over, but rather a movement directed at greater self-improvement and competence (Green 44). Striving for superiority here is not an objective state, such as a high social position or the other, but a subjective state of experience or a sense of worth that leads to superiority (Sujanto 74). As Ambrus Zoltan states here the individual can choose, decide, and be

responsible for development in his life, seeking the purpose of life, striving to gain personal meaning, success and superior position in life (8).

Adler reduces all motivation to a single impulse that is striving for superiority, which is the dynamic force behind human behavior, is also the first principle of Adler's theory (Feist 70). In striving for superiority, the inferior feeling becomes the base motivation of people struggle. Phil in Sujoko stated that striving for superiority is an encouragement to overcome inferiority by achieving superior. This is a powerful driving force for the individual in his life. With the striving for superiority will cause human to develop toward perfection and will make a person has more optimistic and positive view of himself and more oriented toward the future (9).

Adlerians believe that regardless of culture or background is very basic but dynamic force lies behind all human emotions, behavior, and actions. This innate motive is the struggle of a minus situation that is felt towards a plus situation. It is referred to as a move of feelings of inferiority to feelings of superiority or competence (Aslinia 4). According to Adler, each individual lives with a physical weakness that activates inferior feelings, feeling that moves people to strive to be superior or to be successful. But a person who has unwell psychologically will struggle to be a superior person and focus on himself. Meanwhile, individuals who have healthy psychologically are motivated to succeed all humankind (Alwisol 65). The personality possessed by each individual whether it is closed or opened is formed from several things by hereditary and environmental factors, and it is also

shaped by the individual's ability to interpret, to influence and to create his own life events. In other words, the potential of the inheritance we were born is less practical than what we do with our potential, then how we develop this potential and our innate abilities (Zoltan 8).

4. Superiority

Superiority is final goal we strive. Adler does not explain the word superiority in the ordinary word meaning, nor its relation to the concept of complex superiority that is a condition occurs when a person compensates over of the normal inferior feelings, which is more likely to be better than others, arrogance or domination. But superiority or perfection means to complete or to finish. Adler suggests that individuals try to achieve superiority in an effort to accomplish themselves, to make it perfect or intact. He sees individual motivation in the expectation for a future that is only the final goal of superiority or perfection that can explain and direct the personality and behavior of individuals (Schultz 135).

Superiority is the compensation of the inferior feeling. For Adler there is only one impulse, the drive for superiority in an attempt to leave a feeling of inferiority. Superiority is not to be better than anyone else or defeats others, but is constantly trying to get better for getting closer to the final goal (Alwisol 66). Superiority is not social exclusion, leadership, or high standing in society, but superiority is a struggle for perfection (Hall 245). Superiority is superior to

oneself. So the main driving force in human life is the dynamics that express the cause of the individual behaving, i.e. the drive to achieve superiority or perfection itself (Fudyartanta 215).

Adler believes that everyone is trying to improve with the innate desire to become better, advanced and advanced, to be superior. He feels that each individual moves from a minus to a perceived plus (Green 44). Because the purpose of the human being is conquest, perfection, security, and superiority, just like a child which is faced to so many obstacles in life that no child grows without struggling for some important things in his life (Adler 129). As Boeree said, that all of the people have pulled towards fulfillment, perfection, and self-actualization (7).

2.2. Review of Related Studies

The following studies are similar to what this study. What makes this research different is that the writer will analyze the different issue. The theory applied is Individual Psychology and the issue raised is about the Frank McCourt's striving to superiority and get better life based on *Angela's Ashes* novel. Here, the writer finds the literary reviews of the same novel and theory used in analysis.

The first, literary review is written by Beni Alson Susilarto from Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta in 2009. The study entitled "Frank's Struggle for Life and His Motivations as Seen in Frank McCourt's *Angela's Ashes: A Memoir of A Childhood*". He used New Criticism as the appropriate approach and used the theory

of character and characterization. There are three objectives of the study. The first is to find out main character's characteristics. The second is to find out the way the main character struggle for his life which is represented through the characteristics in the story *Angela's Ashes: A Memoir of A Childhood*. The third is to find out the main character's motivations to survive. From the analysis of the study, the writer finds out the main character, Frank McCourt, is a great boy. He has the characteristics that make him grow into a great man who is able to help his family. Frank faces many problems in his life. His irresponsible father because of the drinking habit and his family economic condition are the problems that motivate him to struggle for his life in order to get a better life for him and his family.

The second is undergraduate thesis entitled Post-Colonial Analysis in *Angela's Ashes* Novel by Frank McCourt written by Fatmahwati Ranajaya from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2015. The study focuses on Frank's perception, action and the phenomena around character which defines the Ireland, England and America position. The research method uses qualitative descriptive to describe the events which relates to other and the theory of Orientalism from Edward W. Said, here the theory used to explain the relation between East or Orient and West or Occident. In this thesis the writer analyzed the major character trough McCourt's point of view, action and phenomena which occur to him with the relation of Ireland which is as the Orient and England, America as Occident. The writer finds that Ireland depicts the East's characterization that is negative and inferior, while England and America describe the West's characterization which always positive and superior.

The third is thesis undergraduates written by Luthfiana Izzaturrohmah entitled Understanding Johnny Cade's Life in Hinton's *The Outsiders* from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2015. This thesis uses psychology of literature as approach and Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology as the theory to analyze the data. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative and technique to collect data is by close-reading. Here the study analyze the factor which influence the character feel inferior of his life and understand Johnny's perspective as the character of being superiority, also his way to strives for achieve the superiority. The result found that the factor of Johnny's inferior feeling is the neglected life style with family's bad influence to him and the terror of his enemy. The role model of the superiority for him is Dallas Winston and the way Johnny strives is his effort to protect the society. Thus, Johnny is the neglect one people which feeling inferior, then he compensate his feeling with goal of superiority that make him contribute in the social benefit.

The last of review studies is written by Alif Fatqul Hikmah from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2016. The thesis undergraduates entitled Striving for Superiority and Success of Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collin's *The Hunger Games*. This thesis used New Criticism as the supporting theory and Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler as the primary theory. The study analyzes the character and characterization of Katniss Everdeen and the striving process of Katniss in achieving the superiority and success. From the analysis the writer found that

