

different and inferior. When he meets with his mother's family, they always say that he was like his father's odd manner and they felt that his physic is bad enough. Frank felt that his brother was better than his physical because his siblings had good looking as social-views on his place. Like a story fragment in the first chapter in eight pages;

When he laughs you can see how white and small and pretty his teeth are and you can see his eyes shine. He has blue eyes like my mother. He has golden hair and pink cheeks. I have brown eyes like Dad. I have black hair and my cheeks are white in the mirror. My mother tells Mrs. Leibowitz down the hall that Malachy is the happiest child in the world. She tells Mrs. Leibowitz down the hall, Frankie has the odd manner like his father.

From those sentences of Mrs. Leibowitz and Frank's mother said, he realizes that what they say about his brother is good for them. Although he does not know what the odd manner is because he was four and he never heard about that before also he cannot ask to them. His brother Malachy was there, they always play together in the playground near with their flat. He and Malachy do not come back to home until their mother calls, because she says that the twins need to sleep and she need to rest, while their father was looking for job. If Frank's father has a job his mother will be happy and take them from playground early, but if the job was lost because of most drinking then he was absent from work, his mother let him and Malachy in the playground until the night or their neighbor take them to their house and give some food.

At that time Minnie take them to her house, she has a beautiful baby. When the baby cries, she is singing a song and Malachy follows her but Frank stops him because it was their own song, and that they should not sing anyone's song. Minnie smiles to Malachy and let him sing that song too. In his confusion,

Frank wondered why anyone could sing someone else's song, while he thinks that everyone has his own singing, as his own story from his father Cuchulain—a story of a mighty Irish knight. He got a reprimand from Minnie, she says to him, “Don't frown, Frankie. It makes your face dark and God knows it is dark enough.

Someday you'll have a little sister and you can sing that song to her” (14). what Minnie means about dark face is about his stature of North Ireland that make him different from his brother and his new little sister whose face is beautiful with blue eyes and black hair like his mother.

When a bad day came, his sister, Margaret, was very sick and eventually died. His family's life again changed. His father spent the allowance on Margaret's death in the pub. After returning to Ireland their lives remained the same in poverty, then Eugene and Oliver's twin brother one by one died and his father did not move from the pub. When he and his father were asked to take the coffin that his grandmother had bought, he got some shilling of condolences over the death of his family. His father told him to buy something that he liked and his father was in the pub, so his aunt reprimanded and scolded him and pursued him to call his father who was engrossed in the pub. “She tells the shop woman, Just like his father, the same odd manner, the same oul' northern jaw” (52). His aunt's words make him realize that odd manner is his bad behavior.

When the day of mourning finished, his father tried to find another job and Frank's grandmother offered his mother that Frank worked to deliver Bill Galvin's lunch, the people who rented a room at his grandmother's house. The money Frank earned plus the allowance money that his mother earned was not

3.1.2.1 Social Life

Social life is an important role in the growth of individuals within the community. But a bad social in the society can be the cause of someone's bad feeling. Social life affects the individual mentally in thinking about good or bad things as Frank felt in his social life. He felt bad when his schoolmates insulting him because of the things that he had, and actually it should be better than other friend. Frank and his brother got bullying from their friends because they wore shoes patched with rubber tires that makes them a bit taller. His neighbor says "what's up with your shoes? She laughs and Mr. Hannon shakes his head and I feel ashamed" (64). And also when they are on the way to their school, "Leamy's boys laugh at us because the tire pieces are so thick they add a few inches to our height and the boys say, How's the air up there?" (64). actually, there are many people who have bad condition then what Frank and brother had, but they are not alone. This is the social state depicted in Frank's life; individuals who are different from others that become isolated and bullied.

The social situations means here is that people chooses what is good or bad for them. It is undeniable that social class determines the place where they should be, no matter the feasibility of the intelligence they have. Frank is a smart kid with good handwriting. He deserves a good place in society but the society ignores him because of his poverty. Frank learns anything needed to become an altar boy but when he and his father ask about that to one of religious leaders, they get rejected.

Stephen Carey looks at him, then me. He says, We don't have room for him, and closes the door.

should think in his childhood, so sometimes it makes him do something wrong. Frank's mother always enjoys her deeds. She was talking for hours with his neighbor, Bridey, about anything and telling Frank to play with his brother outside even though he does not want to play. "It might be lashing rain out but Mam says, Rain or no, out you go, and she'll tell us, If you see your father coming, run in and tell me" (82). This neglect will make the relationship between child and parent become less harmonious and make the child feel that he is worthless.

In the social life, Frank also had neglect from the people who have higher social class than him. At the night when he would be eighteen, he went to confession and knock Brother's house, but he rejected Frank because it was not in a proper spirit of repentance after drink. But Frank wanted in the grace state when he was sixteen tomorrow and Brother still reject him. "He closes the door in my face. Another door closed in the face, but I'm sixteen tomorrow and I ring again. The brother opens the door, swings me around, kicks my arse and sends me tripping down the steps" (220). He gets such this neglect for many times and he hope that is the last for him. He feels that there is no opportunity for poor man to come on the religious leader door.

Neglect that he gets from his family or society makes him feel worthless and inferior of his social life. It influences his mentality in which he does not let any people to ignore him after all. He compensated his inferior in the normal way. Those inferiority feeling that he feel make him stand and get his better life. He neglect one of the children who still in the normal compensation, so it does not give the complexities of struggling in the superiority.

3.2 Frank's striving for Superiority

According to Alfred Adler, there are many ways to get the superiority. It could be through fictional finalism, social interest, life style, creative power, et cetera. Each human determines their way to strive for the superiority that they need. Striving for superiority is the effort of human beings to get perfection or completion through the way that makes them close to the purpose. As in the story, the character strives from the inferior feelings to the superior and success in his life. This study analyzes Frank's process to get superiority and success based on the inferior feeling he had then he shapes the dream on the future called fictional finalism by Adler. In striving for superiority Frank struggle on his life to get what the superior that he wants by deciding fictional finalism on his mind, then he endeavor to fulfill the needs of his life until he gets the superiority.

3.2.1 Frank's shaped His Dream

Fictional finalism is a dream which leads people to get the perfection or superiority in their life. Adler stated that people were driven more by the hopes on the future than what they do in the past. Apparently Adler's theory could be applied in Frank's story. Frank is child who has fictional finalism in his mind to get the superiority and success. His dream about success and better life rises when his family strove very hard to fulfill the necessity because his father spent the money on the pub. Frank's mother was always looking for government's allowance and having a debt on the Italian grocery shop or others to get food needed. When he looked his mother sit on the kitchen table and cried he would like to become a man soon and help her, as he thought, "I want to get up and tell

I meet Uncle Pat at the Limerick Leader on Friday evening at five.
 ...Uncle Pat sticks eight papers under each arm. He tells me, I'll kill you if you drop 'em for 'tis raining abroad, pelting out of the heavens. He tells me hug the walls going up O'Connell Street to keep the papers dry. I'm to run in where there's a delivery, climb the outside steps, in the door, up the stairs, yell Paper, get the money they owe him for the week, down the stairs, give him the money and on to the next stop (109).

The wage of this job is for helping his mother to fulfill the necessity of the family needed beside the government's allowance. It happened when Frank was nine and very young to help adult to fulfill the needs of family, but he wanted to do this work because he cannot let his family have less food to eat. He was delivering the papers upon returning from the school he could not play in the afternoon like other student. This work that he does is because his uncle had a bad leg and to help his mother to fulfill the necessity because his father always spent his wage on the pub.

When Frank delivered papers to Mr. Timoney, one of the customers from Limerick Leader. He asks Frank to help him read because he can't read anymore and Mrs. Minihan who is supposed to read for him did not come. He should read the book that he likes and he almost memorizes all of the words on that book. For his read the Gulliver's Travels book in which A Modest Proposal sub chapter, Mr. Timoney gave him sixpence for his did.

Come here tomorrow at eleven and read to me.
 I will, sir.
 Are you sure you can read?
 I am, sir...
 ...Sit down and read to me.
 There's a book over there on the table,
 Look in the back for another thing, A Modest Proposal. Read that to me.
 He gives me sixpence, and tells me return next Saturday (110).

striving for superiority or success is not to be better than other and an attempt to superior from other over but a movement to complete what the required of his life with the competence they have. Here Frank would like to have better life for himself and also family to possess confidence of his self to achieve his next dream with his skill of good handwriting and intelligence he has.

His strive his fictional finalism that he shaped begin from his job when he was fourteen. He could work in the post office as telegram boys of people in Limerick. For his first job he gets a pound every week until he becomes permanent worker on the post office. His half wages was given to his mother to help the needed of necessity and the other wages he was saving for expensing to go back to America.

I'm told to sit at the end of the bench and wait for my turn to go out with telegrams. Mrs. O'Connell calls me to her desk to give me a black leather belt and pouch. She says there's a great shortage of bicycles so I'll have to walk my first batch of telegrams. I'm to go to the farthest address first, work my way back, and don't take all day. At the end of the week Mrs. O'Connell hands me the first wages of my life, a pound, my first pound. I'll have to save a few shillings from my pound because if I don't I'll be in Limerick forever (200)

His effort to save his money which makes him lessen to do something that he likes, such as spending the wages in the Lyric Cinema or Savoy Cinema to watch a good film or having fish or chips on his mouth. That is how he tries to achieve his dream which is shaped on his mind about America by this job. He strives to do this job, he need to make sure every problem that he got in the deliver the telegrams, as what his friend says to him;

post office savings account and if I keep writing successful threatening letters, helping myself to the odd few shillings from her purse and keeping the stamp money, I'll have my escape money to America" (215). His fictional finalism almost became the superiority by leaving Limerick soon, and he still gather the money for his saving to go back to his dream country.

Beside the secret jobs as writer of threatening letter, Frank still deliver the telegram on the post office until the day of the exam for permanent worker. His mother suggests him to join, "Mam says I should take it, too, become a postman, save up, go to America and be a postman over there and wouldn't that be a lovely life" (215). On the way when he would like to join that's exam he read some announcement about job vacancy which needed a smart boy. "There's a sign in an office window on O'Connell Street, SMART BOY WANTED, NEAT HANDWRITING, GOOD AT SUMS, APPLY HERE TO MANAGER, MR. MCCAFFREY, EASONS LTD (216). He was interested in that job and tries to join the test. He is accepted to become the worker of Irish Times, he distribute newspapers and pick it up at the railway station, count it then take it to the newsagent. Like what he says on the first time he works; "English newspapers and The Irish Times have to be delivered early, magazines later in the morning. We count out the papers and label them for delivery to shops around the city" (222). His job also had the consequence like others job that he had done before. When there is a problem with the content of newspaper he should take it in every shop to burn the pages. It is done when the news of birth control which is banned in Ireland writes in the newspaper and his manager asks him to bring those pages.

...go to every bloody shop that's a customer and walk right in grab whatever copies you see of John O'London's Weekly tear out page sixteen and if anyone bothers you tell them 'tis government orders and they're not to interfere in government business and if they lay a finger on you they're liable to arrest, imprisonment and a large fine now go for God's sake and bring back every page sixteen you tear out so that we can burn them here in the fire. (225)

He works in this job until his money is enough to make him go back to America. And he still writes for Mrs. Finucane's customer until she died and leaves her wealth and properties which are borrow by her customer. He save much money in the post office account and added of the money that he gets from Mrs. Finucane's house. When he would take a sherry of his nineteen to her house, Frank find her in the chair which was already dead. He takes the money in her pouch and the ledger which writes the names of people that he knows was on the list of debtor.

I can't look at her but I help myself to a roll of money. Seventeen pounds. I take the key to the trunk upstairs. I take forty of the hundred pounds in the trunk and the ledger. I'll add this to what I have in the post office and I have enough to go to America. On my way out I take the sherry bottle to save it from being wasted (230).

His effort for saving the money finished on this way. His money was already enough to expenses him on the America and paying the ship cost. His struggle was not only in good thing because he stole from other people to fulfill the expense he need. The quotation above tells how Frank strives for the dream that he would like to achieve, it is from hard way of getting wages that he get and collect for a big expense.

Those hard processes he did by himself, and no one knows about his fictional finalism except his brother Michael who is a child that asks Frank to bring him in America when Frank was successful over there. His experience of

ceremonial party to let him to go to America. When he was really in the ship which brought him far away from Limerick where his family lived, he was sure that what he did and the dreams that he shaped were good choice to get better life and other things that he dream on. His dream which is along as fictional finalism now is real, the life style that he hunger of the freedom, better life of the country that becomes a land of opportunity, all of his superior of come to America is there, like what he thought when he see New York on the deck;

I'm on deck the dawn we sail into New York. I'm sure I'm in a film, that it will end and lights will come up in the Lyric Cinema. The priest wants to point out things but he doesn't have to. I can pick out the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Brooklyn Bridge. There are thousands of cars speeding along the roads and the sun turns everything to gold. Rich Americans in top hats white ties and tails must be going home to bed with the gorgeous women with white teeth. The rest are going to work in warm comfortable offices and no one has a care in the world (233).

Amazement of America made him satisfied to come there and bring him to feel superior also happy. For a long time he waits for the moment be in the place that he hopes and now it comes true. Before the ship arrives in the quay, he says "I stand on the deck with the Wireless Officer looking at the lights of America twinkling. He says, My God, that was a lovely night, Frank. Isn't this a great country altogether? 'Tis" (235). Here Frank had fulfilled his desire to come back to America with the purpose of looking for better life like when he was child in Brooklyn before. His superior was a compensation of his inferior feeling which was led by his fictional finalism. Then his fictional finalism makes him strive to close for the superior that he wants and reveal the perfection.