

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

We were born in the world with our inferiority, dependent on parents and need a lot of care. Months after, we learn how to do several things, such as to eat, to walk and to talk. Then years after, we learn many things to survive on our own. We acquire things to survive on our own to establish the sense of superiority over our inferiority. Deep down, we never want to feel inferior. No one ever wants to be inferior over others. The chain of act to acquire superiority over inferiority throughout our life is the significance example of Individual Psychology as the theory in psychology that “virtually everything we do is designed to establish a sense of superiority over life’s obstacles.” (Burger 98)

The action to survive, to be greater than before or even to solve problems, in school, college or work and in our whole life is our innate feeling to move for our superiority. It is innate because it is from within, it is in ourselves whether we realize it or not. Alfred Adler the founder of Individual Psychology theory says that “The goal of the human soul is conquest, perfection, security, superiority. Every child is faced with so many obstacles in life that no child ever grows up without striving for some form of significance. (Schultz and Schultz 113) Basically what we do in life is to strive for our superiority. We may never be familiar with individual psychology, but without knowing, we do action in life based on the essential core of Individual Psychology theory.

The act to strive will form if there is the feeling of inferiority. Schultz and Schultz in their book *Theories of Personality* refer to the feeling of inferiority to the source motivation to strive in human's life. It is also crucial to know that inferiority feeling is perfectly normal, because it is the feeling everyone ever acquires. (Schultz and Schultz 116) Adler also consented to these ideas, saying "To be a human being means to feel oneself inferior" (Adler qtd. In Schultz and Schultz 116) It is a usual thing to feel inferior, because it is the nature of human beings.

In striving for our superiority of Alfred Adler, we will find terms that connect each other besides inferiority or striving for superiority. Such as fictional goal, creative power, social interest, also style of life. Together they define one's personality in dealing with troubles in life. Audrey Turner in the novel *Finding Audrey* (2015) portraying these personality developments.

The main character of *Finding Audrey* novel (2015), Audrey Turner is having a serious mental illness that ignites after a serious bullying in school by her friends. After the incidents, she cannot go out or do social interactions with strangers or even make eye contact because it can trigger her episodes. She tries to resolve this problem by consulting with her Doctor, but the meeting with her brother's friend, Linus, opens up great possibilities of her curing from the mental illness.

The novel, written by Sophie Kinsella in 2015, is included in young adult fiction. Sophie Kinsella is #1 New York Times bestselling author that has written several titles besides this book such as *Can You Keep a Secret?*, *Twenties Girl*, *I've*

Got Your Number, Wedding Night and Confession of Shopaholic. *Finding Audrey* receives great reviews with its hilarious story telling style and its story.

The main character, Audrey Turner suffers from her mental illness that it becomes her inferiority. Later on this character strives for her superiority and shows other qualities that can be found in Individual Psychology Theory. The development of this character motivates this study to be done. The theory of Individual Psychology from Alfred Adler is considered as proper in analyzing the character.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study only focuses on the main character, Audrey Turner, who shows development in her character through the novel. This limits the Audrey Turner character development based on Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler in the novel *Finding Audrey* (2015) by Sophie Kinsella.

C. Problem Formulation

The purpose of the study is to answer the following problem:

1. How is Audrey Turner's inferiority depicted in the novel?
2. How does Audrey Turner manage to strive for her superiority from her mental illness problem for the benefit of her and people around her with Individual Psychology from Alfred Adler?
3. How is Audrey Turner's superiority described in the novel?

D. Objective of the Study

Every discussion has certain purposes. The purpose of this study or discussion is to grasp the context of the movie and:

1. To describe Audrey Turner's inferiority depicted in the novel.
2. To analyze how Audrey Turner managed to strive for her superiority from her mental illness problem with Individual Psychology from Alfred Adler.
3. To describe Audrey Turner's superiority described in the novel.

E. Significance of the Study

This result of the study is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

1. This study could ease the students who are doing literary study and encourage them to study more about literature.
2. This study could guide the further researchers related to the discussions of individual psychology.
3. This study could give information about inferiority feeling and striving for superiority, and superiority gained as depicted in the character of the novel.

F. Organization of the Study

The discussion is systematically divided into parts. Each chapter discusses different subjects of discussions as follows. Chapter one provides an introduction that consists of: Background of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Problem Formulation, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Outline of the Study. Chapter two consists of the synopsis and theory related to literature which is

Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology: Inferiority, Striving for Superiority, Fictional Finalism or Goal, Social Interest, Creative Power and Style of Life. Chapter three is Research Method consists of Types of Research, Data Analyzing and Data Organizing. Chapter four consists of findings and discussions. Whereas the Chapter five is divided into conclusions and suggestions.