

**THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TYPE ON THE CONCEPT OF
STRIVING FOR SUCCESS IN JUDY HOPPS AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN *ZOOTOPIA* (2016)**

A FINAL PROJECT



Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

To Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree

In English Literature

LUBNA RIZKITA KHAIRUNNIDA

30802000025

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

2024

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project Entitled


**THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TYPE ON THE CONCEPT OF
STRIVING FOR SUCCESS IN JUDY HOPPS AS THE MAIN CHARACTER
IN *ZOOTOPIA* (2016)**

Prepared and presented by:

LUBNA RIZKITA KHAIRUNNIDA
30802000025

Has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners,

Semarang, 23 February 2024


Nailil Muna, S.S., MA.

NIK. 21081118

Advisor

PAGE OF VALIDATION

A Final Project on

**THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TYPE ON THE CONCEPT OF
STRIVING FOR SUCCESS IN JUDY HOPPS AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN ZOOTOPIA (2016)**

Prepared and Presented by:

LUBNA RIZKITA KHAIRUNNIDA

30802000025

Defended before the Board of Examiners

On July 27th 2023

And Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners

Chairman : Nailil Muna, S.S., MA.

Secretary : Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Member : Dr. Didik Murwantono, S.S., M.Hum.

Semarang, 26 February 2023

College of Languages
And Communication Science Unissula



Trimandhi, S.Sos., M.S

NIK. 211109008

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
PAGE APPROVAL	ii
PAGE OF VALIDATION	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY	vii
MOTTO	viii
DEDICATION	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
INTISARI	x
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xi
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of The Study	1
B. Problem Formulation	6
C. Limitation of the Study	6
D. Objective of the Study	6
E. Significance of the Study	7
F. Organization of the Study	7

CHAPTER II.....	9
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
A. Synopsis	9
B. Theory of Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler	11
B.1 Principles of Individual Psychology	12
B.2 Striving for Success.....	20
B.3 Alfred Adler's Theory of Personality	22
B.4. Diagram 1. The Influence of Personality Type on the Concept of Striving for Success.....	25
CHAPTER III.....	26
RESEARCH METHOD.....	26
A. Type of Research.....	26
B.Data Organizing	27
B.1. Data Collecting Method.....	27
B.1.1. Watching the Movie	27
B.1.2. Reading the Movie Script	27
B.1.3. Identifying the Data.....	28
B.1.4. Classifying the Data	28
B.2. Type of the Data	28
C. Analyzing the Data.....	29

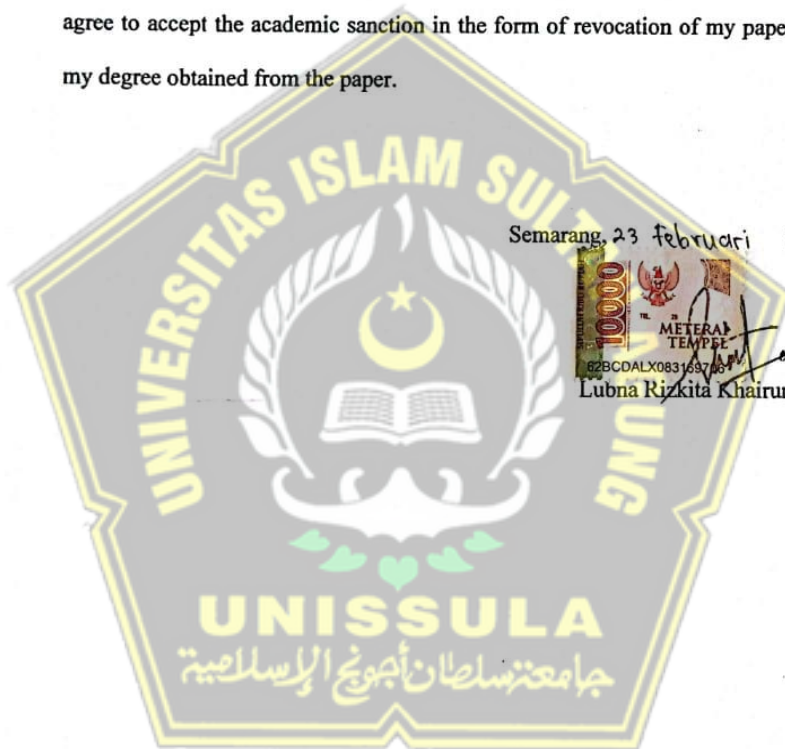
CHAPTER IV	30
FINDING AND DISCUSSION	30
A. Judy Hopps’s type of personality in <i>Zootopia (2016)</i> movie	30
B. The Influence of Socially Useful Personality Types towards Judy Hopps's Strive for Success	38
B.1. Overcoming Sense of Inferiority	39
B.2. Keep Trying and Working Hard for Perfection	40
B.3. Develop to A Better Stage.....	41
B.4. Have High Social Interest.....	42
B.5. Growing The Urge to Feel Superior.....	43
CHAPTER V.....	46
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	46
A. Conclusion.....	46
B. Suggestion.....	48
REFERENCES.....	49
APPENDICES.....	51

STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the final project I wrote does not contain the written work of other people, except as mentioned in the citation and bibliography as scientific work should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept the academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, 23 februari 2024

10000
METERAL
TEMPPE
62BCDALX083169748
Lubna Rizkita Khairunnida

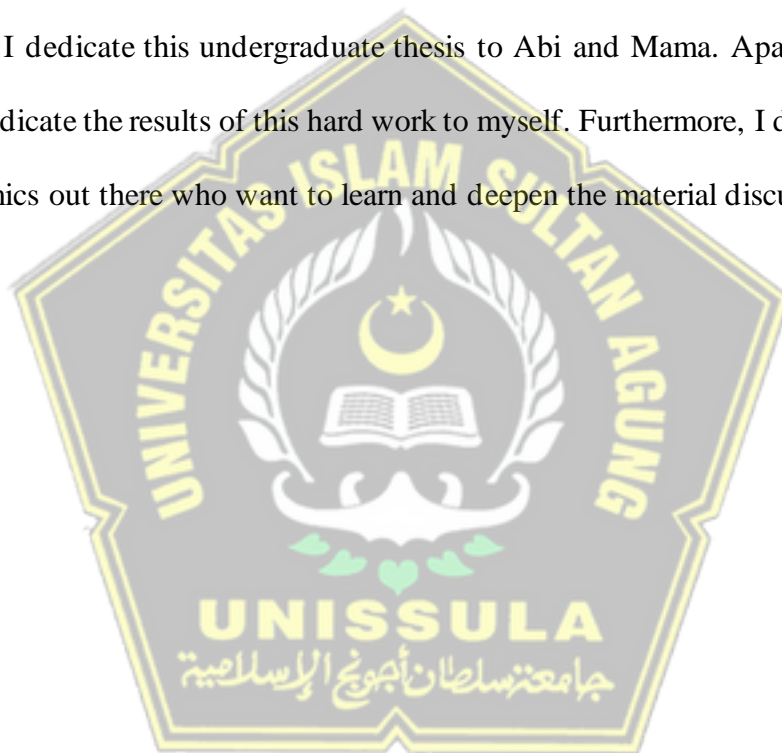


MOTTO

“When something is for you, it will bring clarity and alignment to your life, not chaos and confusion.”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to Abi and Mama. Apart from that, I also dedicate the results of this hard work to myself. Furthermore, I dedicate this to academics out there who want to learn and deepen the material discussed.



ABSTRACT

Khairunnida, Lubna Rizkita, 303802000025. The Influence of Personality Type on The Concept of Striving for Success in Judy Hopps as The Main Character in *Zootopia (2016)*. A Final Project Faculty of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Nailil Muna, M.A.

Zootopia (2016) is a film that depicts an environment inhabited by various types of animals. Judy Hopps, a rabbit who wants to be a police officer. Judy needed a hard struggle and she experienced many obstacles. But in the end, she succeeded in achieving her dream of becoming a police officer and through this work, she was able to channel his personality type to the people and environment around her.

This final project uses Alfred Adler's individual psychology, especially regarding the struggle to achieve success and psychological personality types. The use of this theory aims to provide new insight into the personality types that actually exist in every human being and the process of their struggle to achieve success. It tried to find answers about Judy Hopps' personality type in the film *Zootopia (2016)* and how Judy Hopps' personality type can influence her success.

This final project uses qualitative methods. Data were analyzed through qualitative techniques. Qualitative data in this study were analyzed using a psychological approach. This study uses primary data taken from film scripts and secondary data obtained from articles, journals, websites, and previous research. This study used a film entitled *Zootopia (2016)* as the research object. This research will analyze the influence of personality type in the concept of striving for success which will be analyzed using the theory of individual psychology by Alfred Adler. This final project reveals that Judy Hopps is a type of character who is socially useful. This personality type will feel successful in achieving perfection when they can be useful to others, thus influencing Judy Hopps' process in achieving success.

Keywords: *personality type, strive for success, zootopia (2016), judy hopps*

INTISARI

Khairunnida, Lubna Rizkita, 303802000025. Pengaruh Tipe Kepribadian Terhadap Konsep Keinginan Sukses pada Judy Hopps Sebagai Tokoh Utama dalam Zootopia (2016). Tugas Akhir Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Program Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing : Nailil Muna, M.A.

Zootopia (2016) merupakan film yang menggambarkan lingkungan yang dihuni oleh berbagai jenis hewan. Judy Hopps, seekor kelinci yang ingin menjadi polisi. Judy membutuhkan perjuangan yang berat dan banyak kendala yang ia alami. Namun pada akhirnya, ia berhasil mewujudkan cita-citanya menjadi seorang polisi dan melalui pekerjaannya tersebut, ia mampu menyalurkan kepribadiannya kepada orang-orang dan lingkungan di sekitarnya.

Tugas akhir ini menggunakan psikologi individu Alfred Adler khususnya mengenai perjuangan mencapai kesuksesan dan tipe kepribadian psikologis. Penggunaan teori ini bertujuan untuk memberikan wawasan baru mengenai tipe-tipe kepribadian yang sebenarnya ada pada setiap manusia dan proses perjuangannya untuk mencapai kesuksesan. Ia mencoba mencari jawaban mengenai tipe kepribadian Judy Hopps dalam film Zootopia (2016) dan bagaimana tipe kepribadian Judy Hopps dapat mempengaruhi kesuksesannya.

Tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data dianalisis melalui teknik kualitatif. Data kualitatif dalam penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yang diambil dari naskah film dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari artikel, jurnal, website, dan penelitian terdahulu. Penelitian ini menggunakan film berjudul Zootopia (2016) sebagai objek penelitian. Penelitian ini akan menganalisis pengaruh tipe kepribadian terhadap konsep berjuang untuk sukses yang akan dianalisis menggunakan teori psikologi individu oleh Alfred Adler. Tugas akhir ini mengungkapkan bahwa Judy Hopps merupakan tipe karakter yang berguna secara sosial. Tipe kepribadian ini akan merasa berhasil mencapai kesempurnaan apabila mampu bermanfaat bagi orang lain, sehingga mempengaruhi proses Judy Hopps dalam mencapai kesuksesan.

Kata kunci: tipe kepribadian, berjuang untuk sukses, zootopia (2016), judy hopps

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Almighty, the Most Gracious, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah Subhanahu wa ta a'la who has given grace and affection, and has made everything easy so that I can complete this final project. I realize that without help, guidance, advice and suggestions from the people around me, I will not be able to accomplished this final project. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Dean of Language and Communication Science Faculty, Trimanah, S.Sos., M.S.
2. Miss Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A. as my supervisor in this final project. Deepest gratitude for the time and effort that has been devoted to guiding me from knowing nothing to being able to complete the final project. I felt your thoroughness and perseverance.
3. Miss Destary Praptawati, S.S, M.Hum., Ma'am Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum., Ma'am Riana P., M.A., M.Pd., Ma'am Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A., and Dr. Didik Murwantomo, S.S., M.Hum. Thank you for all the knowledge and experience that has been provided during these 7 semesters.
4. My parents, Abi Khairul Annam and Mama Munadlirah, have given me encouragement and always motivated me. Thank you for all the time you have given to take care of me until now. There are no words I can convey other than gratitude.

5. Pakdhe Munir who has provided support and as one of my motivations to be successful.
5. Kak Nada, Rahma, and Kafi who has given me many beautiful moments throughout my life. I have lots of fights with you, but if you guys weren't here, I would definitely feel lonely.
7. Anak Ms. Muna study group (Izzah, Annisa, Igo, Aca, Ilma, Feny, Ilham, Qoirunnisa) who have struggled together, supporting each other from the lowest point up to this moment. Hopefully we can all become successful people in our own ways.
8. Everyone who has accompanied me in this process. Thank you for your presence.
9. Someone who comes suddenly who ultimately becomes the most comfortable place to tell stories and share complaints. Thank you for all the time you have given.
10. Lastly, thanks to myself, Lubna. Thank you for surviving and fighting up to this point. This is the result of your hard work, congratulations.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Humans are social creatures where they are mutually related to one another in living life. This is in line with psychology which is defined as a science that studies human behavior and relationships between humans. Not only studying behavior between humans, psychology is also a science that studies the relationship between humans and other living things or events that occur in aspects of life. It's the same with literature. Numerous values, including empathy, bravery, and numerous other life lessons, are forbidden in literature. Literature portrays a variety of human conflicts or issues. Literature paints a picture of life, and social reality makes up a big portion of life. In this view, life encompasses interactions between individuals, between groups of individuals, and between mental events. All of them are presented as fictional works that readers of literature in general might enjoy.

Psychology is a science that envelops and studies human behavior or activities, that behavior and activities are manifestations of psychological life. Psychology and literature are two scientific disciplines that investigate the human psyche. While literature utilizes fiction to illustrate human behavior, psychology investigates human behavior and its causes. The two disciplines that research human behavior have connections and can complement one another.

Humans are a representation of activity that may be seen from the perspective of their life, they are frequently employed as literary objects. Because human behavior can be understood as psychological symptoms that are unquestionably distinct from one another, behavior is a component of the turmoil of the soul. Science can be used to study humans, namely psychology, which covers psychology. So, according to (Ratna: 62), literary works are considered one of the psychological symptoms. Because literary works are the products of the author's actions and involve the conscious or unconscious application of psychological theory, they are frequently linked to psychiatric symptoms.

In Sobur, 2003, psychology is a science that studies individual activity or behavior in relation to the natural surroundings (Woodworth and Marquis DG: 32). Psychology is a branch of science that places a strong emphasis on studying humans, particularly human behavior (behavior or actions). This makes sense given that conduct is a concrete entity that can be witnessed.

Literature provides a picture of life, and social reality makes up a big portion of life. In this view, life encompasses interactions between individuals, between groups of individuals, and between mental events. Therefore, viewing literary works as depictions of the world and human life, the main criterion imposed on literary works is the truth of the depiction, or what is intended to be described (Pradopo: 26).

According to Semi in the book entitle *Metode Penelitian Sastra* stated that the psychological approach emphasizes analysis of literary works from an intrinsic point of view, especially in the characterization. This emphasis is emphasized,

because it is the story characters who experience a lot of psychiatric symptoms. Literature and psychology are distinct categories because, as we have seen, literature relates to the world of fiction, theater, and essays, all of which are considered to be works of art, whereas psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes. Although they are different from one another, they do share a point of comfort in that either uses persons or everyday life as a subject of study.

As a result, it can be said that the psychology of literature can be understood as a method of analysis based on a psychological point of view and beginning with the premise that literary works always explore human life events, which are reflections in living and responding to life. Here, psychology's purpose is to delve into the minds and souls of fictional characters and learn more about the nuances of human behavior and how it reacts to other activities.

According to Alfred Adler, every human being is born with a feeling of inferiority. People are born with weak, inferior bodies, which causes them to feel inadequate and, as a result, to depend on other people. People are therefore born with a social interest, the most accurate marker of psychological health. According to Alfred Adler the following is an excerpt from a list that illustrates the fundamental concepts of individual psychology, which primarily outlines the basic ideas of Adlerian philosophy. Someone who is initially weak, more inferior, will find a way to get success, namely in the form of superiority. One of the principles put forward by Alfred Adler regarding a person's behavior is the will to strive for success or superiority. But in the end, the personality type of each individual can

be an influence on how he will reach his point of perfection later. Human personality is considered to be one of the factors that can influence how each individual can develop because personality is one of the special and very important parts or characteristics for human life.

In this final project, researchers found several previous studies that relevant to the research that had been conducted by researchers. Most of the previous studies only discussed striving for success. Some of the previous studies that talk about striving for success are M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin (2019) entitle Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving fo Success In Sophie Kinsella's My Nort So Perfect Life, HaekalHendro (2013) entitle Striving for Superiority Shown by Aibeleen in the Movie The Help One, Dian Nurlaili (2018) entitle Striving for Success of The Main Character Depicted in Paulo Coelho's Novel: The Alchemist, and many other studies. In the film Zootopia itself, there is no thesis that discusses about the relationship between personality type and striving for success. Several previous studies topics in the film Zootopia are Maulidia Humaira (2018) entitle An Analysis of Moral Value in 'Zootopia' Movie, Jesica Sinaga (2019) entitle The Translation Methods of Phrasal Verbs in Subtitles of The Movie Zootopia, Septy Cahya Ningtyas (2019) entitle Social Values in Zootopia, Anastasia Tri (2021) entitle Conflicts experienced by the Protagonist in the Zootopia Movie ,Siska Damayanti (2022) entitle An Analysis of Expressive Act in Zootopia "Movie": Pragmatics Approach. In the final project, the writer conducted different research, namely by linking how a person's personality type can influence the process of achieving

success. The link between personality type and strive for success makes this final project an update so it is different from the others.

In this final project, the film chosen is *Zootopia (2016)* which focuses on the main character, Judy Hopps. Judy Hopps is described as a rabbit who dreams of becoming a police officer. In this film, Judy Hopps is portrayed as someone who cares about the people and the environment around her. With that personality, in the end, she felt that she had succeeded in achieving her success.

In this final project, the writer combines two different topics, namely personality type and striving for success. The reason why the writer chose to combine two different topics is because everyone must have a different personality with dominant traits, for example based on Alfred Adler who divided four personality types, such as people with dominant, sensitive, avoidant, and socially useful traits. Personality influences attitudes, to the actions of an individual in interacting with society. Personality plays an important role, in various choices of attitudes, to the actions of an individual when interacting with society. Understanding your personality will enable you to identify your actual ability and imperfections. This is unquestionably crucial and advantageous for both you and other people. To measure success in terms of forward momentum or advancement, one may then choose the best method to address these shortcomings and maximize their potential.

The explanation above is the main reason for the writer to choose the title: *The Influence of Personality Type on the Concept of Striving for Success in Judy Hopps as the Main Character in Zootopia (2016)*.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, this final project formulates the statements of the problem as follows:

- a) Based on Adlerian theory of personality, what is Judy Hopps's type of personality in *Zootopia* (2016) movie?
- b) How does Judy Hopps's personality type can influence her strive for success?

C. Limitation of the Study

This final project focuses on Judy Hopps' personality type and how this personality type can influence the process of achieving success. It aims to provide new insights about personality types that actually exist in every human being. In addition, It can also provide an understanding that every human being has a different personality type and a socially useful type is a personality that can have a big impact in encouraging us to develop and achieve success.

There are several personality types based on Alfred Adler, but this final project will only focus on one personality type, namely the socially useful type because Judy Hopps is categorized as an individual which is socially useful.

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, this final project formulates objectives as follows:

1. To describe the personality type of Judy Hopps in the film *Zootopia* (2016).
2. To analyze how the personality type that exists in the character of Judy Hopps can be a driving force to try hard to achieve success.

E. Significance of the Study

This study can be of use to readers who will later conduct research on the same theme. Some of the explanations that can be read in this study are:

1. In this study, the writer explains that there are four personality types based on Alfred Adler, but the writer focuses more explainse on one personality type, namely the socially useful type.
2. This study provides an explanation of the principle of struggle towards an advantage or what is called striving for superiority. This principle was put forward by Alfred Adler which aims to show the process of human struggle towards success.
3. This study provides a more detailed explanation to readers about how a socially useful personality type can influence success.

F. Organization of the Study

This final project is organized into five chapters. Every chapter contains various things that will be discussed. Chapter one contains an introduction consisting of the background of the study, the formulation of the problem, the limitations of the study, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the study. Chapter two contains a review of related literature consisting of a synopsis of the film itself and several theories related to the research. Chapter three contains research methods consisting of types of research, data organization, and data analysis. Organizing data provides a method of collecting data which consists of watching films, reading film scripts, identifying data,

classifying data, and reducing data. Chapter four contains findings and discussion.

And the last chapter contains the conclusion and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Zootopia (2016) is an animated film directed by Byron Howard and Rich Moore. The film, which was produced by Clark Spencer, is a film that depicts an environment inhabited by various types of animals. The film depicts the spirit of hard work to achieve the desired goals and a very high sense of struggle to continue learning even though it has many obstacles and limitations it faces.

Zootopia (2016) mostly follows the adventures of Judy Hopps, a super brave little rabbit. She lives in a village called Bunnyburrow. Besides being brave, Judy is a kind and helpful child. She will fight anyone who bullies and disturbs his friends. Because he protects his friends, he often gets hurt. As a 9-year-old child, Judy had big dreams and goals. She wants to someday become a police officer in a big city called Zootopia. In order to realize her dream, she had to go through various challenges.

Thanks to his persistence and sincerity, she graduated and succeeded in becoming a police officer. Judy is assigned to a large city called Zootopia. In her first assignment, she was assigned as a parking attendant. but while carrying out the task, Judy accidentally saw a thief and finally she tried to chase the thief. In the pursuit, Judy also managed to help Fru Fru, a small rodent. After catching the thief, she immediately reported it to his boss, Chief Bogo. Judy really hoped to get

appreciation, but Bobo just scolded her. According to Bobo, Judy could not work properly because she left her main responsibility.

Judy's new assignment to search for missing persons will be a continuation of Judy's process of achieving her success. Before that, an otter named Mrs Otterton suddenly burst into Bogo's room. She asked for help to find her husband because he had disappeared. Not only Mrs. Otterton's husband, from reports received there were 14 animals that also disappeared. Hearing this, Judy immediately volunteered to take on the task. Bogo agrees. However, Bobo has bad intentions, if Judy does not complete her assignment within 48 hours, she must resign. In investigating the case, Judy gets help from Dawn Bellwether, assistant mayor. Judy didn't give up, she used various ways to quickly find missing people. Judy has a strong determination to solve this case because she has a high social spirit and makes her want to help people who are in trouble.

The film *Zootopia* (2016) won an Oscar for the best animation film category. The critically acclaimed film grossed over \$1 billion at the worldwide box office. The figure of Judy Hopps is considered very inspiring for teenagers because she has high determination and has a character that does not give up easily. This film is suitable for viewing by all groups, both children and adults because the film presents implied messages ranging from tolerance, social, love and kinship. Considering that in the real world there is still discrimination between races and the underestimation of other people's abilities.

B. Theory of Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler

Individual psychology is a philosophy of human behavior that emphasizes the significance of taking constructive acts and the fundamental urge for belonging (Adler 1956). Its creator, Alfred Adler, held that every conduct had a purpose and that people are driven to look for "belonging" or importance in their life by the way that social systems work (Adler 1956). Adler had the opinion that families, which are people's first social environments, are where people first learn how to fit in and interact with others. He focused on factors such as the person's place in the family system, psychological birth order, family dynamics, and efforts to combat inferiority complexes (Carlson et al. 2006).

The term "individual psychology" emphasizes the idea that a person is "indivisible," which means that individuals should be addressed as a whole. After leaving the psychoanalytic circle of Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler created it. The strategy encompasses a broad range of objectives and visions, viewing individuals as both solitary creatures in search of internal peace and as social beings looking for harmony in interpersonal connections in all spheres of their lives. Individual psychology believes that by motivating people to work toward socially useful objectives, they will not only make significant contributions to society but also find personal happiness.

Individual psychology is a comprehensively integrated theory of psychopathology, a philosophy of life, a strategy for preventative education, and a technique for psychotherapy that is based on moral principles. In honor of its creator, Alfred Adler, it is also referred to as Classical Adlerian psychology. In order to

successfully advance the ideals of social equality and democratic living, it seeks to encourage the development of psychologically healthy, harmonious families. It creates a balance between the societal responsibility and the equally important demand for personal progress. It is an ardently upbeat and inspiring kind of counseling.

Adler was a leader in developing a comprehensive understanding of human psychology. He described how the human being functions and interacts within the family, society, country, and world in the framework of the entire. He described mental health as a desire to fully develop oneself, a sense of human connection, and a motivation to contribute to the well-being of others. When these traits are underdeveloped, a person may feel inferior or have a superior attitude, which may irritate other people. When someone feels superior, they act selfishly and may even become emotionally or economically dependent on other individuals. A sense of equality develops when one feels more connected and willing to offer, and as a result, one develops a larger sense of self-transcendence and more altruistic behavior.

B.1 Principles of Individual Psychology

Individual psychology upholds the underlying personality oneness. According to Adler in (Feist: 64), "all apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one self-consistent total." In other words, a person's physical appearance and personality work together as a unit to direct his actions, which are influenced by views toward social life. The greatest issue for individual psychology

is to demonstrate this unity in each individual: in thinking, feeling, and behaving, the so-called conscious and unconscious, in every manifestation of personality, according to another quote from Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler: 139).

In explaining the orientation of every human behavior and emotion, there are seven concepts of individual psychology theory of Alfred Adler based on book entitle *Theories of Personalities, Eleventh Edition* by Duane P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen, such as the principles of inferiority, creative self, conscious self, fictional goals, social interests, style of life, and superiority.

1. Inferiority Principle

The first principle is inferiority. Adler believed that humans are born with feelings of inferiority. Feelings of inferiority are feelings that arise as a result of psychological or social deficiencies that are felt subjectively or feelings that arise from weakness or defects in real bodily organs (Siedlecki, 2013). This feeling is rooted in a sense of incompleteness or imperfection in every area of human life. Feelings of inferiority are not a sign of abnormality, but are the cause of all forms of improvement in human life. In normal circumstances this feeling is a strong driving force for humans, to overcome inferiority and is pulled by the desire to be superior (Feist & Feist, 2009; Siedlecki, 2013).

Feelings of inferiority are a driving force focused in both positive and negative directions (Adler, 1964), and can be seen as beneficial or not (Manaster & Corsini, 1982). Mosak (1989) said that there are 3 areas of inferiority that individuals feel: (1) the discrepancy between self-concept and ideal self-image includes physical characteristics; (2) the discrepancy between self-concept and

environmental evaluation includes the social environment; (3) the discrepancy between self-concept and moral rules.

According to Adler (1991), when this feeling of inferiority is perceived as a sign of weakness or something to be ashamed of, there is naturally a strong tendency to hide it. The attempt to hide this may be so great that the individual deceives himself into realizing his inferiority, fixated so much on the consequences of that feeling and on all the objective details that bind his concealment. Both normal and neurotic individuals cope with these feelings of inferiority by compensatory actions through acquiring strengths to overcome feelings of weakness. These aggressive reactions often lead to great success related to recognition of achievements in some areas of life; some people achieve power by beating others.

Complexes of superiority or inferiority develop as a result of negative reactions to feelings of inferiority. Individuals who act and feel inferior and those who feel inferior but attempt to deny it and act as though they have control over others both represent sentiments of inferiority like two sides of a coin (Crandall, 1991). People who have a superiority complex are more focused on advancing their own interests than on the interests of others. He could act egotistically by needing to rule, refusing to cooperate, or by simply accepting and not giving. Feelings of inferiority motivate people to work toward improvement (Dinkmeyer & Sperry, 2000), hence they motivate people to successfully overcome their difficulties. However, inferiority and superiority complexes obstruct and stop people from doing so.

2. Creative Self Principle

The second principle is creative self. The creative self is considered the prime mover, the first cause of all behavior. The creative self is coherent, consistent, sovereign in the personality structure, is a bridge between the stimuli that hit a person and the responses that the person gives to these stimuli (Adler, 1929). The creative self states that humans form their own personality, build their personality from the raw materials of heredity and experience (Watts, 2004).

Adler (in Watts et.al., 2004) also suggests that the creative self is a highly personalized subjective system that interprets and makes the organism's experiences meaningful. Self / Self seeks experiences that will help to fulfill the personal unique lifestyle (Watts, 2003). If these experiences are not found in the world, then the self will try to create them.

Adler (in Sweeney, 1991) emphasizes the uniqueness of personality, so that each person is a unique configuration of motives, traits, interests and values. Every action a person performs carries a distinctive feature of his or her own lifestyle. More than that, humans are individuals who are aware of themselves and are able to plan and guide their actions and are fully aware of the meaning of these actions for self-actualization.

3. Conscious Self Principle

Adler claims that it is the core of every person's personality. Despite the fact that Adler did not state outright that he believed in awareness, it is clearly present in each of his works. Adler believed that since a person is conscious of all he does each day, he or she is capable of evaluating it. Adler does not disregard the latent

energies that are suppressed even though people may occasionally be unable to attend certain events connected to prior experiences. The type of brain that humans have allows them to demonstrate multiple mental processes simultaneously. The person will not notice or remember things that are not brought to his attention at a specific time. The soul has a function called memory, which, like other functions, is not very effective. The organs of the body, particularly the brain, are not in perfect health, which has led to this ineffective state. Freud's theory of preconscious and unconscious thresholds was rejected by Adler. It is thought to be mystical. He believes that man is quite cognizant of what he does, what he accomplishes, and that he can plan and steer his conduct toward conscious goals.

4. Fictional Goals Principle

The fourth principle is fictional goals. Although Adler acknowledged that the past was important, he believed that the most important thing was the future. What matters is not what the individual has done, but what the individual will do with his creative self at a given moment. He said, the ultimate goal of humans will be to be able to explain human behavior itself. Adler's concept of fictitious finalism (in Siedlecki, 2013) is influenced by Vaihinger's philosophy (1925), which mentions the idea that humans live with many ideals that are purely fictional, which have no equivalent in the real world. In Vaihinger's philosophy, humans are motivated more by expectations about the future than past experiences.

Based on that philosophy, Adler (in Stone, 2004) explains that individual goals are present subjectively or mentally "here" and "now" in the form of ideal struggles, influencing one's behavior. This fictitious final goal, can be fiction or an

ideal that is impossible to realize, but is a whip for struggle and an explanation of behavior human beings become the subjective cause of individual psychological events.

In other words, people set objectives because they are meant to be so perfect to work for that they might not be achieved. This made-up or fictitious objective is inextricably linked to a way of life and creative self. Man is constantly drawn to this ostensible objective by his lifestyle and creative self, which are born out of sentiments of inadequacy. The application of the factors governing human behavior appears to be Adler's objective. Humans can construct artificial goals from genuine abilities and personal experiences by using their creative selves. This apparent objective is completely understood by the human personality, which then interprets daily events in terms of this apparent goal.

5. The Social Interest Principle

The fifth principle is social interest. Social interest includes a broad meaning, although it manifests itself in forms such as cooperation, interpersonal relationships and social relations, identification with groups, empathy and so on (Feist & Feist, 2009). Social interest encourages individuals to help society achieve the goal of creating a perfect society (Adler, 1979). Social interest is innate; that humans are social creatures according to their nature, not because of mere habit. However, like other natural talents, this innate tendency cannot arise spontaneously, it must be developed through guidance and training.

Humans are motivated by innate social interests which cause them to place public interests above private interests. The image of the perfect human being living

in a perfect society replaced the image of the powerful, aggressive and domineering human being exploit society. Social interest replaces selfish interest.

Social interest greatly influences the lifestyle of individuals. Lifestyle will be difficult to understand without considering with whom the individual has contact. Relationships with mothers, other family members and society influence individuals in choosing a lifestyle. Social interest increases individual intelligence, increases self-esteem and allows individuals to adapt to unexpected adversities. Social interest gives life meaning and purpose.

6. Style of Life Principle

The sixth principle is style of life. Lifestyle is the theme and characteristic of Individual Psychology, namely the principle of the system by which the individual's personality functions; the whole governs its parts (Siedlecki, 2013). Is the main idiographic principle, which explains the uniqueness of a person. Everyone has a lifestyle, but no two people can develop the same lifestyle. A person's lifestyle is his personality, the unity of personality, the individual form of creative opinion about himself, life problems and the overall attitude towards life and fellow human beings (Brink, 2010).

Individual efforts to attain the anticipated superiority or perfection call for a particular approach. This is mentioned as a way of life by Adler (Style of Life). The way of life a person leads is a combination of two factors: the inner self-driven impulse that determines behavior direction and environmental stimulus that may support or counteract the impulse from within. The inner self is the more crucial of the two drives. That two people who experience the same incident may perceive it

differently due to this part they each play within themselves. People are able to understand external pressures and even avoid or combat them thanks to this inner drive. Adler believes that although they are not entirely free, humans have enough power to manage their own life spontaneously. Therefore, in this instance, Adler did not fully subscribe to the notion that humans are products of their environments. Adler contends that there are a lot more changes that occur in humans that have an impact on their way of life. Even twins have different lifestyles from one another. Inherent strength from inside and strength derived from the world that the person inhabits are the two minimum strengths needed to demonstrate a person's distinctive lifestyle. Every person behaves differently because of the variations in their upbringing and surroundings.

According to Adler, one can learn about how a lifestyle evolves and the factors that affect it by first accepting the idea that everyone has emotions of inadequacy and then by making an attempt to overcome those thoughts. However, there are universal traits that come from outside of the individual that also contribute to the uniqueness of the personality, namely the existence of particular social, psychological, and physical circumstances in every person.

7. Superiority Principle

The seventh principle is superiority. Adler believed that since humans are naturally aggressive beings, we must remain such in order to thrive. But eventually, this impulse to be violent changed into a desire to find strength—both physically and metaphorically—in order to live. For Adler, there is just one urge, which is the urge to be superior in an effort to put inferiority complexes behind him. It should

be highlighted that being superior in this context does not imply having control over others; rather, it refers to making an attempt to reach a superior state within yourself. You are not always need to compete with others. The level of superiority in question is one's own level. The desire for supremacy or perfection is the primary motivating factor in human behavior, according to the dynamics that explain human behavior.

B.2 Striving for Success

Striving for success or superiority. According to this principle, human behavior is driven by our desire for success or superiority. Adler condensed all drives to a single one: the desire for dominance or achievement. According to individual psychology, a person's physical disability at birth leads to emotions of inferiority. The desire for supremacy or achievement is ultimately motivated by this sense of inadequacy. mentally unhealthy people will seek for personal superiority, but mentally healthy people would work for the success of all people. When one is mentally healthy, this striving is a realistic goal of achieving socially useful significance or superiority over general challenges in life.

According to Adler (Adler, 1930), the pursuit of excellence is a fundamental aspect of existence. The ultimate aim that we pursue is superiority. He did not intend superiority in the conventional sense, and the idea had nothing to do with the superiority complex. Being greater than everyone else is not the goal of seeking superiority, nor is it a sign of arrogance or a desire for power or a false sense of self-importance.

According to Adler (1956) humans strive for an end, whether that be personal superiority or success for all of humanity. The purpose is fictional (imaginary) a Fictional Finalism. Goals are formed from childhood, develop to form a personality according to his lifestyle, and are formed from heredity, environment, and most importantly creative power.

Superiority is not social exclusion, leadership or high position in society, but the striving for perfection, the upward thrust (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956). This struggle is a need that exists in life itself and is the root of all life's problem solving which can be seen from the way we solve problems. This struggle is innate, a part of life. Humans from birth to death strive towards superiority, and that is what brings the person from one stage of development to the next, higher stage of development (Corey, 2013).

The drive towards superiority can manifest in different ways, and everyone has their own concrete way of trying to achieve perfection (Crandall, 1991). For example, neurotics strive for egoistic or self-serving goals such as striving for self-esteem, power and self-esteem. Whereas normal people fight for goals that are social (Carlson & Maniaci, 2012).

Every individual has the capacity to pursue perfection in his or her life. According to Adler in Hjelle and Ziegler (1992), "We strive for perfection not only as individuals; as members of society, we strive to perfect our culture." According to Adler, "striving is useless if it doesn't benefit other people; it is healthy if it proceeds in the direction of social interest" (Feist, 1985: 71). Because humans

interact with their social environment on a daily basis and work to improve their lot in life, it is intimately tied to social issues.

B.3 Alfred Adler's Theory of Personality

Living things are a social unit that cannot be divided, according to Adler. They engage in social cooperative activities with those around them, prioritize the welfare of the group over their own interests, and acquire a more influential lifestyle in social groups. Adler made a significant intellectual contribution by highlighting the social factors that influence conduct, the idea of self-creation, and the unique traits of each personality. The fundamentals of personality theory Alfred Adler makes the supposition that people and their issues in life are always social, such as having a sense of community and being concerned for the wellbeing of others.

When considering the human being as an organic whole, he or she constantly considers and works toward his or her ultimate goals. Every person "has a natural aptitude for community feeling or social interest, the innate ability to engage in cooperative reciprocal social relations," according to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler: 140). It is predicated that a person's feelings, social connections, and life goals influence how they conceptualize their personality.

According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler: 140), "individual psychology regards and examines the individual as socially embedded" in addition to "the person not only as a unified relational system but also as an integral part of larger system—the family, community, and even humanity itself."

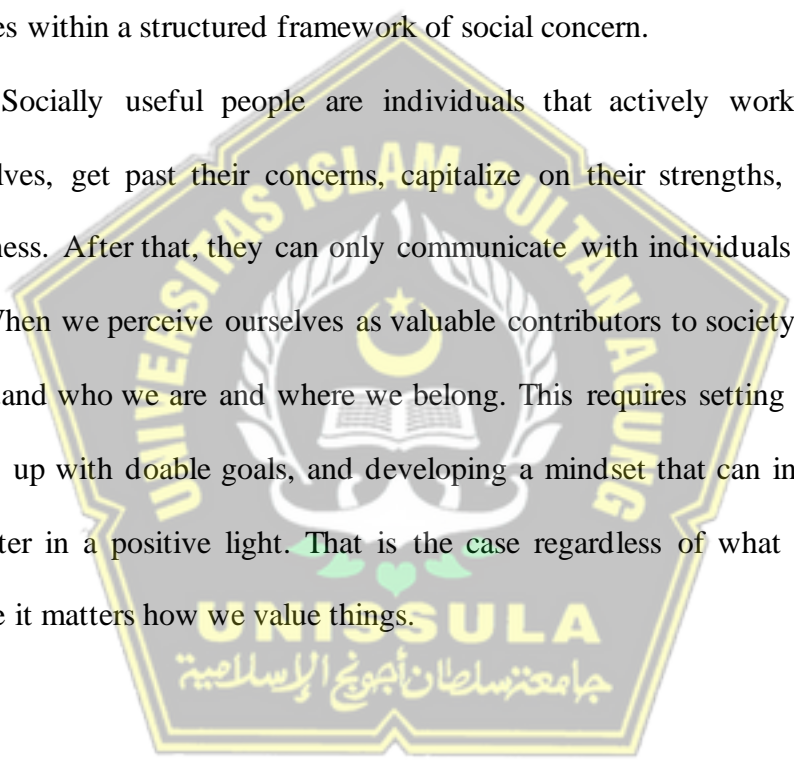
The psychiatrist Alfred Adler used the word "lifestyle" as one of numerous frameworks to characterize personality dynamics. It depicts a person's particular, unconscious, and habitual responses to (or avoidances of) the three main responsibilities in life: friendship, love, and work. The person's consistent habits of thinking, feeling, and acting reveal their lifestyle. Movements are frequently made to eliminate feelings of inadequacy or to make up for these sentiments with unconscious, imaginary aims, diverting a person from other people's needs or common sense. Traditional Adlerian psychotherapy aims to dispel antiquated ways of living and inspire a more imaginative way of living. According to Adler, there are four main categories of type.

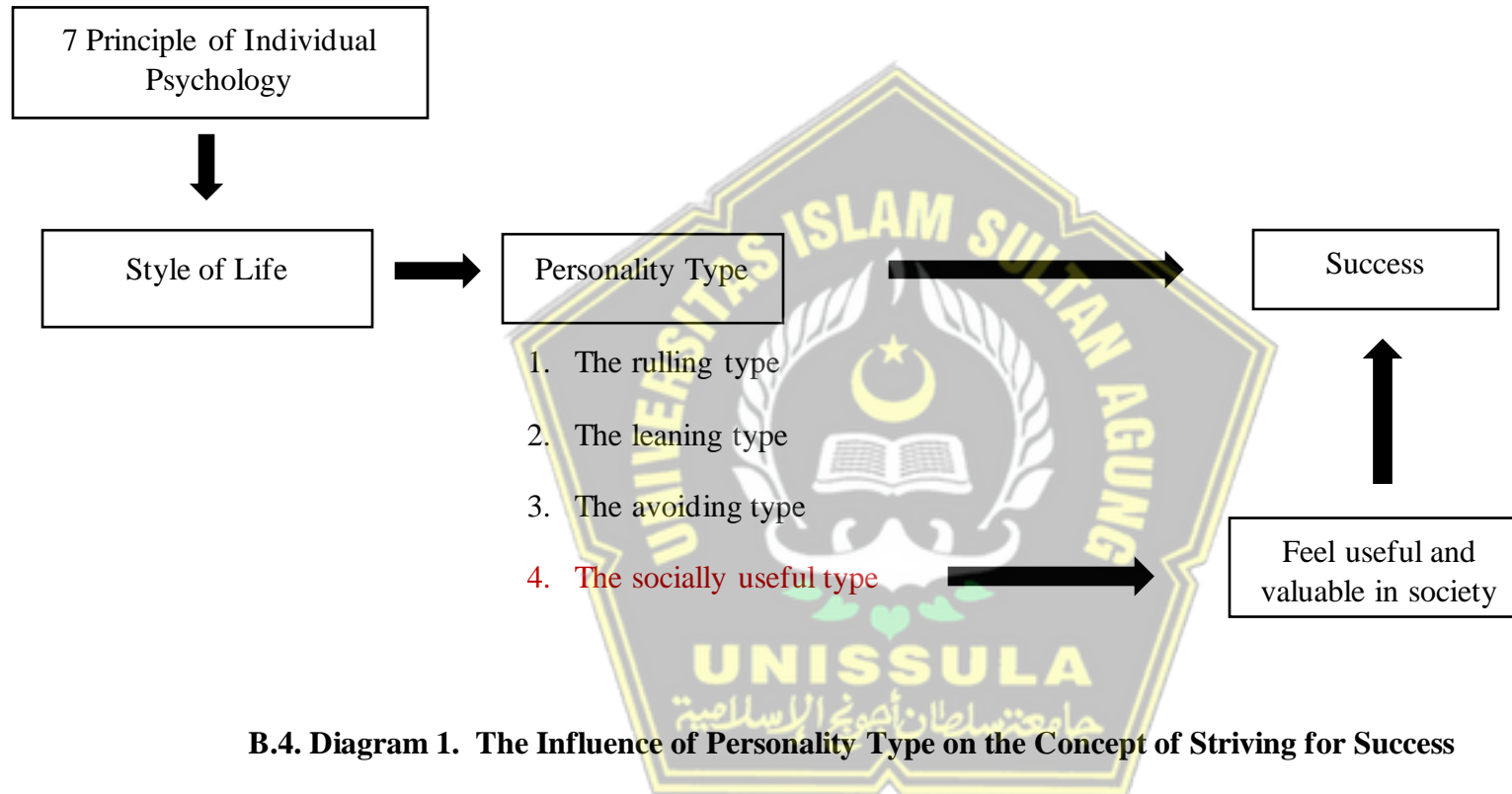
1. The first type is the ruling type. A tendency for generalized aggression and dominance over others, as well as a vast amount of energy that overwhelms anything or everyone in their way, are early characteristics of these people. Some of these individuals, like alcoholics, drug addicts, and suicide victims, channel their impulses inside and harm themselves; they are not all bullies or sadists.
2. The second type is the leaning type. These people are sensitive, and even though they might protect themselves by enclosing themselves in a shell, they ultimately rely on other people to assist them get through life's challenges. They are essentially lifeless and reliant on the energy of others. Additionally, dissociation, general anxiety, phobias, anxieties, obsessions, and compulsions are more common in them.
3. The third type is the avoiding type. This kind of person has such low energy that in order to conserve it, they withdraw internally, avoiding life in general and

other people in particular. In extreme circumstances, these persons experience psychosis, which is what happens when one completely withdraws into oneself.

4. The fourth type is the socially useful type. These people tend to be generally healthy persons with sufficient, but not excessive, social interest and energy. They have the capacity to behave in accordance with their needs, work cooperatively with others, and effectively give to others. These people handle issues within a structured framework of social concern.

Socially useful people are individuals that actively work to improve themselves, get past their concerns, capitalize on their strengths, and turn off selfishness. After that, they can only communicate with individuals in a genuine way. When we perceive ourselves as valuable contributors to society, we begin to understand who we are and where we belong. This requires setting expectations, coming up with doable goals, and developing a mindset that can interpret every encounter in a positive light. That is the case regardless of what occurs to us, because it matters how we value things.





B.4. Diagram 1. The Influence of Personality Type on the Concept of Striving for Success

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the research methodology which includes collecting data, analyzing evidence to discover the information, and answering the problem formulation of the object of the study. This research method is divided into three parts: Type of Research, Data Organizing, and Analyzing the Data. This research discusses the methods follows by:

A. Type of Research

The type of research which is used in this study is qualitative where the analysis relies on the movie script of *Zootopia* (2016) as the main data source. The data in qualitative type of research is presented descriptively. Creswell (1994) defines qualitative research as “...an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting” (Creswell: 1-2). According to Yilmaz (2013), qualitative research is “an emergent, inductive, interpretive and naturalistic approach to the study of people, cases, phenomena, social situations and processes in their natural settings in order to reveal in descriptive terms the meanings that people attach to their experiences of the world” (Yilmaz: 312). Both of these definitions converge on the idea that qualitative research includes inductive, individualized, and interpretive methods of data collection and analysis, with the site of qualitative data collection being the natural environments where the phenomena under investigation occur. They also

place a strong emphasis on the social and human aspects of study, with a particular interest in how people view, experience, and interpret the world.

B.Data Organizing

There are two pits of data organizing in this study, those are:

B.1. Data Collecting Method

The data collecting process, which will be looked at in many ways and stages, was linked to the data collection method. In this inquiry, data were gathered in a variety of ways, including:

B.1.1. Watching the Movie

At this phase, the writer needs to watch the film four times. Skimming is used by the writer to gather background information, such as character identification and knowledge of the theme, conflict, and plot. After a skimming, it's entertaining to observe. The writer employs leisurely viewing to understand the most fascinating aspect of the movie and feel the emotions. While the writer utilizes close attention to analyze a movie from a psychological standpoint as the study's subject. As a result, the writer can watch the movie critically and offer a more objective opinion.

B.1.2. Reading the Movie Script

After four times seeing the movie, the second phase involved reading the script of *Zootopia* (2016). The study's goal was to collect data in the form of phrases, narratives, prologues, dialogues, and descriptions regarding the topic under consideration.

B.1.3. Identifying the Data

The next step is identifying the data that is related to the topic. The type of information that has been identified at this point is the attitude that the conversations, monologues, and narratives' characters and messages reflect.

B.1.4. Classifying the Data

The following step in the data collection process was classifying or grouping the collected data. The writer listed the data into a table after they had been sorted. The table is based on the formulations of the problems. It contained several of columns of numbers, quotes from the movie script, time of the movie, type of analysis, type of data, comment, and reference. The table is known as the appendix. Appendix 1. Table of classified data

No.	Quotes	Time	Type of analysis	Type of data	References	Comment
1.						

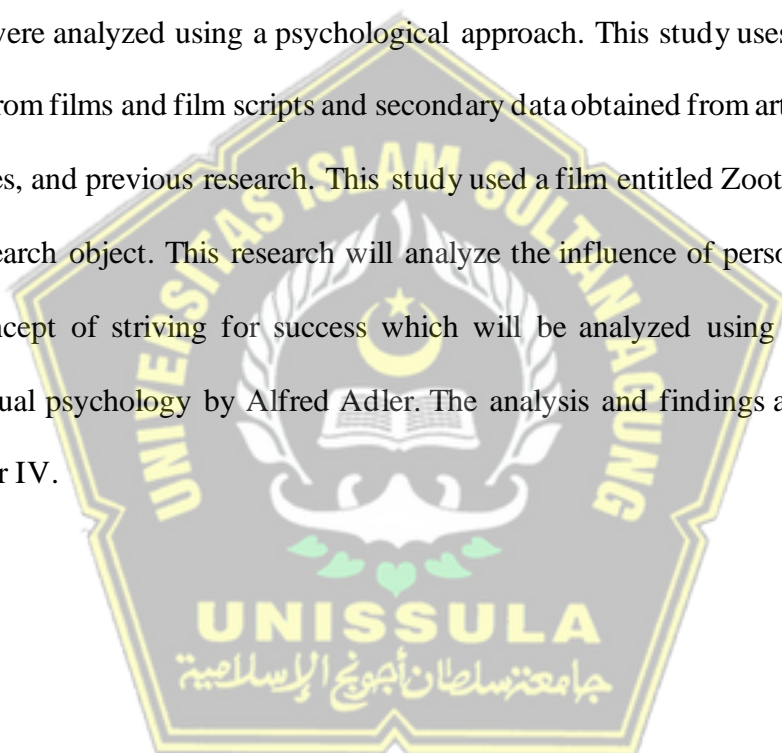
B.2. Type of the Data

In this study, two different types of data were used: primary data and secondary data. According to (Danang Sunyoto: 21), primary data is original data collected by the researcher himself to specifically answer his research problem. The primary sources of information that offer firsthand accounts of the study's subject are primary data. The study's primary sources of data were the language and narrative from the movie script *Zootopia (2016)*. Meanwhile, secondary data is data that comes from existing records at the company and from other sources (Sunyoto:21). Secondary data taken from books, papers, journals and textbooks that

are relevant to the topic is the secondary data used in this study. The purpose of using these sources is to provide evidence to support the justification and explanation of the primary data used in the research.

C. Analyzing the Data

Data were analyzed through qualitative techniques. Qualitative data in this study were analyzed using a psychological approach. This study uses primary data taken from films and film scripts and secondary data obtained from articles, journals, websites, and previous research. This study used a film entitled Zootopia (2016) as the research object. This research will analyze the influence of personality type in the concept of striving for success which will be analyzed using the theory of individual psychology by Alfred Adler. The analysis and findings are reported in Chapter IV.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher analyzes and discusses the personality type and the striving for success in Judy Hopps that mentioned in chapter one. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about the personality type of Judy Hopps as the main character in *Zootopia (2016)* movie. The second part discusses the personality type that influences the striving for success of Judy Hopps.

A. Judy Hopps's type of personality in *Zootopia (2016)* movie

In this part, the Adlerian theory of personality is used by the researcher to analyze the personality type of Judy Hopps. There are four personality types explained by Alfred Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler: 140). The first one is the ruling type, which is the people who have a tendency for generalized aggression and dominance over others, as well as a vast amount of energy that overwhelms anything or everyone in their way. The second one is the leaning type, these people are sensitive, and even though they might protect themselves by enclosing themselves in a shell, they ultimately rely on other people to assist them get through life's challenges. The third one is the avoiding type. This kind of person has such low energy that in order to conserve it, they withdraw internally, avoiding life in general and other people in particular. The fourth one is the socially useful type. These people tend to be generally healthy persons with sufficient, but not excessive, social interest and energy. They have the capacity to behave in accordance with their needs, work cooperatively with others, and effectively give to others.

Socially useful people are individuals that actively work to improve themselves, get past their concerns, capitalize on their strengths, and turn off selfishness. After that, they can only communicate with individuals in a genuine way. When we perceive ourselves as valuable contributors to society, we begin to understand who we are and where we belong. This requires setting expectations, coming up with doable goals, and developing a mindset that can interpret every encounter in a positive light. That is the case regardless of what occurs to us, because it matters how we value things. Based on those definitions, Judy Hopps is included in the socially useful type. This personality type can be seen and proven by some of the data below.

ACROSS THE FAIR...

From behind a tree, Judy watches as Gideon Grey intimidates the astronaut sheep, SHARLA.

GIDEON GREY

“Gimme your tickets right now, or I’m gonna kick your meek little sheep butt.”

SHARLA

“Ow! Cut it out, Gideon!”

GIDEON GREY

“Baa-baa. What’re ya gonna do, cry? Gideon swipes Sharla’s fair tickets.”

YOUNG JUDY (O.S.)

Hey!

Judy charges toward the danger.

.....

Judy smiles and then whips out the tickets as she gets up.

YOUNG JUDY (CONT'D)

Here you go.

(Datum number 1)

This scene shows dialogue and action that Judy has a humanitarian spirit and cares for the people around her. She considers the problems that other people are facing as his problems too, or something that he must solve. This can be seen in the dialogue in datum number 1 with the writing in bold when her friends were in trouble, she was willing to help them even though it could endanger himself. And even though she was hurt in the end, she felt happy and proud because she managed to help her friend.

According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992:140), "individual psychology regards and examines the individual as socially embedded" in addition to "the person not only as a unified relational system but also as an integral part of larger system—the family, community, and even humanity itself."

NICK (CONT'D)

(to the boy) "You want the red or the blue, pal?" Staring at the cute little boy, Hopps is embarrassed by her impulse. She snaps the Repellent holster and begins to leave.

.....

NICK

“Officer, I can’t thank you enough. So kind, really, can I pay you back?”

HOPPS

“Oh no, my treat-- it just-- y’know, it burns me up to see folks with such backward attitudes toward foxes. I just wanna say, you’re a great dad and just a... a real articulate fella.”

NICK

“Ah, well, that is high praise. It’s rare that I find someone so nonpatronizing... Officer...”

(Datum number 2)

A personality type of person is influenced by their lifestyle. A person's lifestyle is his personality, the unity of personality, the individual form of creative opinion about himself, life problems and the overall attitude towards life and fellow human beings (Brink, 2010).

Consistent habits of thinking, feeling, and acting reveal Judy's lifestyle. Gestures are often performed to relieve feelings of inadequacy or to replace those sentiments with imaginary, unconscious goals, diverting one's attention from the needs or common sense of others. In datum number 2, it can be seen that when Judy saw a fox who was having difficulty getting ice cream for her child, she spontaneously had the desire to help the fox. She did this because she felt sorry for seeing the fox's child who looked sad, so Judy felt sentimental.

FRANTIC PIG (O.S.)

“Hey!”

Suddenly, a PIG bangs on the cart’s window. Hopps startles.

FRANTIC PIG (CONT’D)

“You! Bunny!”

HOPPS (rote)

“Sir, if you have a grievance, you may contest your citation in traffic court.”

FRANTIC PIG

“What’re you talking about? My shop! It was just robbed! Look, he’s getting away! Well are you a cop or not?”

Hopps sees a WEASEL running with a bag of stolen goods.

HOPPS (snapping out of it) “Oh, yes! Yes! Don’t worry, sir, I got this!”

EXT. STREETS OF ZOOTOPIA - CONTINUOUS

Hopps jumps out and gives chase-- ditching her silly vest.

HOPPS

“Stop! Stop in the name of the law!”

DUKE WEASELTON

“Catch me if you can, Cotton tail!”

.....

DUKE WEASELTON

“Come to papa...”

Then out of nowhere, Hopps dumps the donut on his head.

(Datum number 3)

The psychiatrist Alfred Adler used the word "lifestyle" as one of numerous frameworks to characterize personality dynamics. It depicts a person's particular, unconscious and habitual responses to (or avoidance of) the three main responsibilities in life: friendship, love, and work.

Work is a heavy responsibility that everyone has. When someone has a job, then he has an obligation to take full responsibility for his work. However, we also know that not everyone can carry out tasks in accordance with their job obligations. In this case, Judy, who is a police officer, has the responsibility to provide protection to the community. When residents in Zootopia are experiencing problems related to the duties of a police officer, Judy has a responsibility to help them. In datum number 3, it is seen that a weasel stole a bag of onions. The trader asked Judy for help because he saw that Judy was a police officer. With a full sense of responsibility, Judy finally managed to catch the thief. Apart from carrying out her obligations, what Judy does is a form of showing that she has a personality that can be useful socially, because as we know, even though it is a job obligation, not everyone is willing to carry out their obligations. Apart from this, she did this as proof to Chief Bogo who doubted her ability to serve as a police officer due to her small body.

MRS. OTTERTON

“My husband has been missing for ten days. His name is Emmitt Otterton.”

.....

HOPPS (O.S.)

“I will find him.” Mrs. Otterton races over to Hopps and gives her a big hug of relief. Bogo looks at Hopps, ready to explode.

MRS. OTTERTON

“Oh, thank you! Bless you, bless you little bunny!

(hands picture of family) Take this. Find my Emmitt. Bring him home to me and my babies. Please?”

(Datum number 4)

Judy Hopps' character shows that she is an individual who has high social interest. He has a high concern for others. This can be seen in datum number 4, where the Zootopia police officers are not total in carrying out their duties. When Zootopia was hit by a case of the disappearance of fourteen mammals, police officers were busy searching for the fourteen mammals. However there is one of the wives of the missing mammals, Mrs. Otterton, feels that the Zootopia police don't care about her husband's disappearance. However, unlike Judy, with her social spirit and sense of responsibility as a police officer, she tried her best to provide assistance to Mrs. Otter. Even though Judy has to take risks and bet on her career in carrying out this search process. The initial intention was only to help, in the end this became a stepping stone in achieving success. Social interests encourage individuals to help society achieve the goal of creating a perfect society (Adler, 1979).

INT. THE GREENHOUSE CAR - CONTINUOUS

They both see the rows of night howlers.

HOPPS

“The weasel wasn’t lying.”

NICK

“Yeah, looks like old Doug’s cornered the market on night howlers...”

Click! A door opens off screen! They quickly hide under a desk as a TOUGH SHEEP LABWORKER enters. He goes through the process of harvesting the pollen, eventually producing a small, blue paintball pellet of night howler toxin. Nick and Hopps watch it all.

.....

(Datum number 5)

One of the principles of Adler's theory is that the one dynamic force behind people's behavior is the striving for success or superiority. Adler calls a single dynamic force that is striving for superiority. However, in his later theory, he limited the struggle for superiority to those who strive for personal superiority over others and introduced the term striving for success to describe the actions of those who are motivated by highly developed social interests (Adler, 1956).

This scene displays dialogue and action where the sheep in the laboratory try to develop plants to use in their evil intentions against predatory animals. Judy Hopps, who has a high social spirit, has the desire to solve the case she is handling because her best friend, Nick, is a type of predatory animal who at that time was

feared and isolated from society because of a case that cornered predatory animals. In this case, Judy not only fights for personal superiority, but also for the sake of other people, for their survival together.

From the five data above, it can be clearly proven that Judy Hopps has a socially useful personality type. Her desire to help others, carry out tasks that risk her career, do things that can solve other people's problems, and so on, makes it clear that she is a person who prioritizes the happiness of others above her own. Because by doing this, she feels successful in his life.

B. The Influence of Socially Useful Personality Types towards Judy Hopps's Strive for Success

Striving for success or superiority. According to this principle, human behavior is driven by our desire for success or superiority. Adler condensed all drives to a single one: the desire for dominance or achievement. The desire for supremacy or achievement is ultimately motivated by this sense of inadequacy. mentally unhealthy people will seek for personal superiority, but mentally healthy people would work for the success of all people. When one is mentally healthy, this striving is a realistic goal of achieving socially useful significance or superiority over general challenges in life.

There are five mechanisms or techniques in Judy Hopps that are influential in her success process.

B.1. Overcoming Sense of Inferiority

The first technique is overcoming a sense of inferiority. This feeling is rooted in a sense of incompleteness or imperfection in every area of human life. Feelings of inferiority are not a sign of abnormality, but are the cause of all forms of improvement in human life. In normal circumstances this feeling is a strong driving force for humans, to overcome inferiority and is pulled by the desire to be superior (Feist & Feist, 2009; Siedlecki). A person who can properly overcome his or her sense of inferiority can use it as an incentive to improve and become a better and superior person.

OVERNIGHT, IN THE BARRACKS:

Hopps stays up late studying, doing sit ups.

ON THE ICE WALL:

Hopps bounds up the wall, jumps off of the backs of the big animals and makes it over, impressing the Major Friedkin.

IN THE RING:

Hopps dodges a few swings. The Bison misses. Hopps bounds over him and uses his momentum-- kicking his other hand into his face, knocking him down.

(Datum number 6)

In the film Zootopia itself, Judy Hoops is depicted as a rabbit who is actually a small animal, who has big dreams of becoming a police officer. Of course, she was doubted by the environment in which she grew up and even her

own family. But Judy still tries to achieve her dream. During her education, of course many of her friends, even her coach, underestimated her abilities. Judy wanted to give up and despair. However, she remembered that everyone has the same right to achieve their dreams, therefore, in the end she succeeded in passing her education. As depicted in datum number 6, she had to face many obstacles. With her small body, it was not easy for her. However, she worked hard to keep practicing and in the end was able to prove that she could and was capable of taking a series of tests well and was appreciated by the examiners.

B.2. Keep Trying and Working Hard for Perfection

The second technique is to keep trying and working hard for perfection. Superiority is not social exclusion, leadership or high position in society, but the striving for perfection, the upward thrust (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956). In accordance with Adler's opinion regarding "striving for success", this can be seen in Judy Hopps who keeps trying and working hard until she can achieve what she dreams of. This struggle is a need that exists in life itself and is the root of all life's problem solving which can be seen from the way she solves problems.

LIONHEART

“As Mayor of Zootopia, I am proud to announce that my Mammal Inclusion Initiative has produced its first police academy graduate.

Judy stands proudly in her cop uniform.”

LIONHEART (CONT'D)

“Valedictorian of her class, ZPD’s very first rabbit officer... Judy Hopps.”

(Datum number 7)

After Judy Hopps put in a lot of struggle as shown in datum 6. In the end, all the struggle paid off. Judy never felt like beating her friends, the struggles she had done so far were solely to prove and encourage her own abilities. In datum number 7, it is shown that Judy succeeded to be the first rabbit officer. This is clear evidence of hard struggle without feeling tired which can ultimately achieve perfection.

B.3. Develop to A Better Stage

The third technique is developed to a better stage. Humans from birth to death strive towards superiority, and that is what brings the person from one stage of development to the next, higher stage of development (Corey, 2013). The essence of personality is the search for and struggle for superiority. When we want to achieve what we want, of course we will expend all the abilities we have or even more to make that dream come true. Just like Judy Hopps did. The data shows the stages she has gone through. Starting from establishing herself to become a police officer, her struggles in the training process, until finally she succeeded in becoming the first rabbit police officer and was named the best graduate. Of course, this is a process from stage one to a better stage. By going through processes and stages, the success we dream of will be achieved.

LIONHEART (CONT'D)

“Judy, it is my great privilege to officially assign you to the heart of Zootopia: Precinct One, City Center.”

BELLWETHER

“Congratulations, Officer Hopps.”

JUDY

“I won’t let you down. This has been my dream since I was a kid.”

(Datum number 8)

B.4. Have High Social Interest

The fourth technique is to have high social interest. One of the principles of Adler's theory is that the one dynamic force behind people's behavior is the striving for success or superiority. Adler calls a single dynamic force that is striving for superiority. However, in his later theory, he limited the struggle for superiority to those who strive for personal superiority over others and introduced the term striving for success to describe the actions of those who are motivated by highly developed social interests (Adler, 1956).

INT. THE GREENHOUSE CAR - CONTINUOUS

They both see the rows of night howlers.

HOPPS

“The weasel wasn’t lying.”

NICK

“Yeah, looks like old Doug’s cornered the market on night howlers...”

Click! A door opens off screen! They quickly hide under a desk as a **TOUGH SHEEP LABWORKER** enters.

He goes through the process of harvesting the pollen, eventually producing

a small, blue paint ball pellet of night howler toxin. Nick and Hopps watch it all.

.....

(Datum number 9)

In datum number 9 it is shown that Judy Hopps has the desire to solve the case she is handling because her best friend, Nick, is a type of predatory animal which at that time was feared and ostracized from society because of the disappearance of predatory animals which then gave rise to the assumption that they were dangerous animals, likes to attack and hurt. Apart from this being her duty as a police officer, Judy also didn't want her friend to be in that situation. Therefore, she tried to thoroughly investigate this case. From this, it can be seen that Judy is not only fighting for her personal superiority, but also for the sake of other people for the sake of their survival together.

B.5. Growing The Urge to Feel Superior

The fifth technique is growing the urge to feel superior. Superiority is not social exclusion, leadership or high position in society, but the striving for perfection, the upward thrust (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956). It should be highlighted that being superior in this context does not imply having control over others; rather, it refers to making an attempt to reach a superior state within yourself. You do not always need to compete with others. The level of superiority in question is one's own level. The desire for supremacy or perfection is the primary motivating factor in human behavior, according to the dynamics that explain human behavior.

HOPPS (V.O.)

When I was a kid, I thought Zootopia was this perfect place where everyone got along and anyone could be anything...

Hopps kicks the soccer ball with the kids.

HOPPS (V.O.)

Turns out, real life's a little bit more complicated than a slogan on a bumper sticker.

Real life is messy. AT THE ZPD: Hopps enters to find Clawhauser back at his desk, unpacking. What's more-- TWO COPS approach him with donuts.

HOPPS (V.O.)

We all have limitations. We all make mistakes. Which means-- hey, glass half full!-- we all have a lot in common. And the more we try to understand one another, the more exceptional each of us will be. But we have to try.

EXT. CADET TRAINING GROUNDS - DAY

Reveal: Hopps is giving a commencement address to the GRADUATES of the Police Academy.

HOPPS

So, no matter what type of animal you are, from the biggest elephant to our first fox...

Reveal: Nick is a cadet. He removes his shades, winks at Hopps.

HOPPS (CONT'D)

I implore you... try. Try to make the world a better place.

.....

HOPPS (CONT'D)

Look inside yourself, and recognize that change starts with you. It starts with me. It starts with all of us.

Caps are thrown in the air. The music fades out, leaving just the APPLAUSE

(Datum number 10)

As Judy Hopps said in datum number 10, everyone has shortcomings, but never let these shortcomings be a reason for us to give up. Make it our motivation to be successful. Whoever we are, wherever we are, we all have the same right to fight for our dreams. This struggle is a need that exists in life itself and is the root of all life's problem solving which can be seen from the way we solve problems. This struggle is innate, a part of life. Humans from birth to death strive towards superiority, and that is what brings the person from one stage of development to the next, higher stage of development (Corey, 2013).

The success that finally came to Judy Hopps was not easy. There are many obstacles and stages that he has to go through. One of the most important things is to cultivate a superior spirit. However, It should be highlighted that being superior in this context does not imply having control over others; Rather, it refers to making an attempt to reach a superior state within yourself. You don't always need to compete with others. That way, everything we do will feel lighter and easier. Especially when we do something with the aim of achieving success.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is taken based on the results of the analysis of the study in Chapter IV. Meanwhile the suggestion is taken based on the limitations of the research that import and interesting aspects found during the process of writing.

A. Conclusion

In this final project, the researcher choses the film *Zootopia (2016)* as the research object focused on one of the main characters named Judy Hopps. In conducting the final analysis of this project, the researcher used Alfred Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology. There are seven concepts of individual psychology theory of Alfred Adler based on book entitle *Theories of Personalities, Eleventh Edition* by Duane P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen, such as the principles of inferiority, creative self, conscious self, fictional goals, social interests, style of life, and superiority.

In the final analysis of this project, the researcher focuses on the last two principles, namely style of life and superiority. The use of the principle of style of life is intended to help answer the first problem formulation, which discusses the various personality types that exist in every human being. There are four personalities described, such as the rolling type, the leaning type, the avoiding type, and the socially useful type.

In the analysis that has been carried out, the researcher succeeded in finding that Judy Hopps is a socially useful person. Someone who has this personality type is those who will feel satisfied and have reached a point of success when they can be of benefit to the people around them. This can be proven by the data presented in chapter IV. There are five data presented by the researcher to answer this first problem formulation. These five data prove that Judy Hopps has a socially useful type because she always wants to help the people around her to achieve happiness and satisfaction within themselves.

In the analysis used to answer the second problem formulation, the researcher used the principle of superiority. According to this principle, human behavior is driven by our desire for success or superiority. Adler condensed all drives to a single one: the desire for dominance or achievement. Those with poor mental health will pursue their own sense of superiority. Meanwhile, those who have good mental health will try to achieve everyone's achievements. This effort is a feasible way to achieve socially beneficial significance or superiority over general life obstacles when one is mentally sound.

There are five data that have been found by the researcher to answer the second problem formulation regarding the influence of Judy Hopps' personality type, namely socially useful, in the process towards her success. As a result, there were five mechanisms or techniques found in Judy Hopps, which were ultimately able to lead her to reach the pinnacle of success. The five mechanisms or techniques are overcoming a sense of inferiority, keep trying and working hard for perfection,

develop to a better stage, have high social interest, and grow the urge to feel superior.

The two problem formulations presented in the final of this project are related topics, where the researcher discovered Judy Hopps' personality type, namely the socially useful type and analyzed how this personality type could influence Judy's process of achieving success. In the end, the researcher has completed this final project by successfully answering the two existing problem formulations.

B. Suggestion

This final project uses Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology Theory which focuses on one main character, namely Judy Hopps and her personality type, namely the socially useful and her influence in the process of achieving success. In this study, researchers stated that there are four personality types, such as the leaning type, the avoiding type, the rolling type, and the socially useful type. In further research, researchers suggest using the film Zootopia (2016) as a research object by analyzing the personality type of one of the other main characters, namely Nick Wilde, and how his personality type can change him into a different figure.

REFERENCES

- Adler, Alfred. *The Cause and Prevention of Neuroses*. Vol. 5: Adlerian Translation Project Archives at the Alfred Adler Institute of San Francisco (AAISF/ATP). 1927.
- Adler, A. *The Science of Living*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., Crandall, James E. "A Scale for Social Interest." *The Journal of Individual Psychology* 47, no. 1 (1991): 106-114. 1929.
- Adler, A. In H. Ansbacher & R. R. Ansbacher (Eds.), *The individual psychology of Alfred Adler* (p. 1956). New York: Harper & Row. 1956.
- Adler, A. *Superiority and Social Interest: A collection of later writings*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press. 1964.
- Adler, A. *Superiority and Social Interest: A Collection of Later Writings*, ed. H. L. Ansbacher and R. R. 1979.
- Alex, Sobur. *Psikologi Umum*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia. 2003.
- Alwisol. *Psikologi Kepribadian*. Malang: UMM Press. 2018.
- Brink, T. L. *Individual psychology: Alfred Adler*. In N. A. Piotrowski (Ed.), *Salem Health: Psychology & Mental Health*. (Vol. 3, pp 996-1000). Pasadena, CA: Salem Press. Retrieved from: Gale Virtual Reference Library. 2010.
- Carlson, J., and Maniacci, M., eds. *Alfred Adler Revisited*. New York: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group. 2012.
- Corey, G. "Adlerian Therapy." In *Theory and Practice of Counseling and Psychotherapy*, 9th ed., 123-135. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole. 2013.
- Danang, Sunyoto. *Metodologi Penelitian Akuntansi*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama Anggota Ikapi. 2013.
- Dinkmeyer, D. C., Jr., and Sperry, L. *Counseling and Psychotherapy: An Integrated, Individual Psychology Approach, 3rd ed*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 2000.
- Duane P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen Schultz. *Theories of Personalities, Eleventh Edition*. 2017.
- Feist, Jess. *Theories of Personality*. United States of America: CBS College Publishing. 1985.
- Feist, J. and Feist, G. *7th Edition. Theories of Personality*. New York, NY: McGraw Hill. 2009.
- Hornby, A.S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Oxford University Press. Hal. 896. 2006.

- Hjelle, L.A & D.J. Ziegler. *Personality Theories (Third Edition): Basic Assumption, Research, and Application*. United States of America: Mc – Graw Hill International. 1992.
- Hornby, A.S. *Equivalence: In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (8th ed., p. 495). Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2010.
- Pradopo, R. D. *Beberapa Teori Sastra, Metode Kritik, dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. 1994.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. *Teori, Metode, Dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra (Dari Strukturalisme Hingga Postrukturalisme, Perspektif Wacana Naratif)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. 2004.
- Rosyidi, Hamim. *Psikologi kepribadian : paradigma psikoanalisa*. Jaudar Press, Surabaya. 2012.
- Semi. M Atar. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*, Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa. 1993.
- Siedlecki, V. *Adler and Individual Psychology*. Retrieved from: Liberty University. 2013.
- Slavik, S. & Carlson, J. (eds). *Readings in the Theory of Individual Psychology*, New York : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. 2006.
- Stone, M. K. "The Meaning of Life and Adler's Use of Fictions," *The Journal of Individual Psychology* 67, no. 1: 13-14. 2011.
- Sweeney, Thomas J., and J. Melvin Witmer. "Beyond Social Interest: Striving Toward Optimum Health and Wellness." *The Journal of Individual Psychology* 47, no. 4: 527-540. 1991.
- Watts R. E and K. A. Phillips. (2004). "Adlerian Psychology and Psychotherapy: A Relational Constructivist Approach," in *Studies in Meaning 2: Bridging the Personal and Social in Constructivist Psychology*, ed. J. D. Raskin and S. K. Bridges (New York: Pace University Press. 2004.
- Woodworth, R. S. and Marquis D. G. *Psychology*. New York: Holt. 1957.