

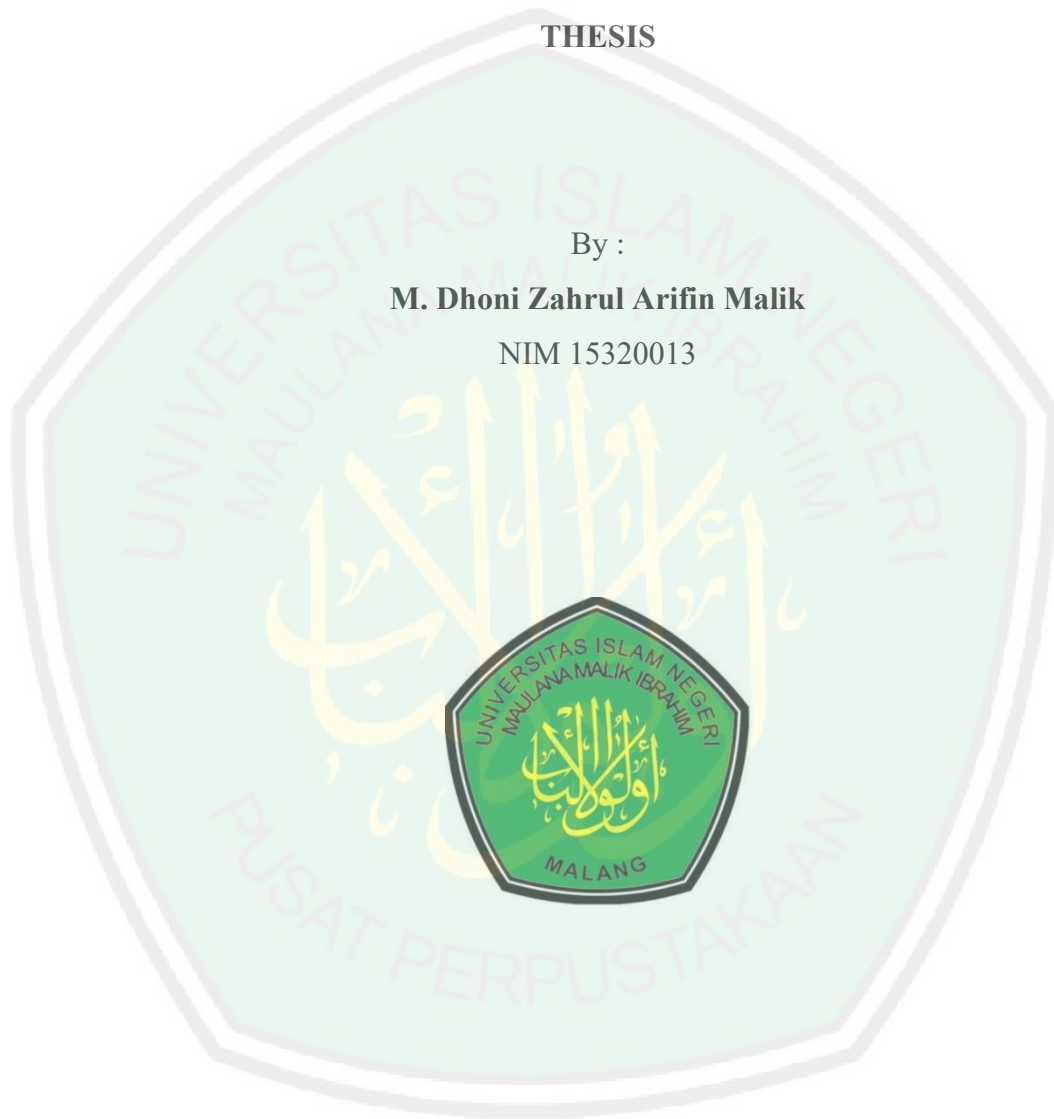
**KATIE'S INFERIORITY FEELING AND HER STRIVING FOR
SUCCESS IN SOPHIE KINSELLA'S *MY NOT SO PERFECT
LIFE***

THESIS

By :

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2019

**Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving For Success
In Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life***

THESIS

Presented to

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2019

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Katie’s Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving For Success In Sophie Kinsella’s *My Not So Perfect Life***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 31 December 2019

The Researcher



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LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin Malik's thesis entitled **Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving For Success In Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letter Department.

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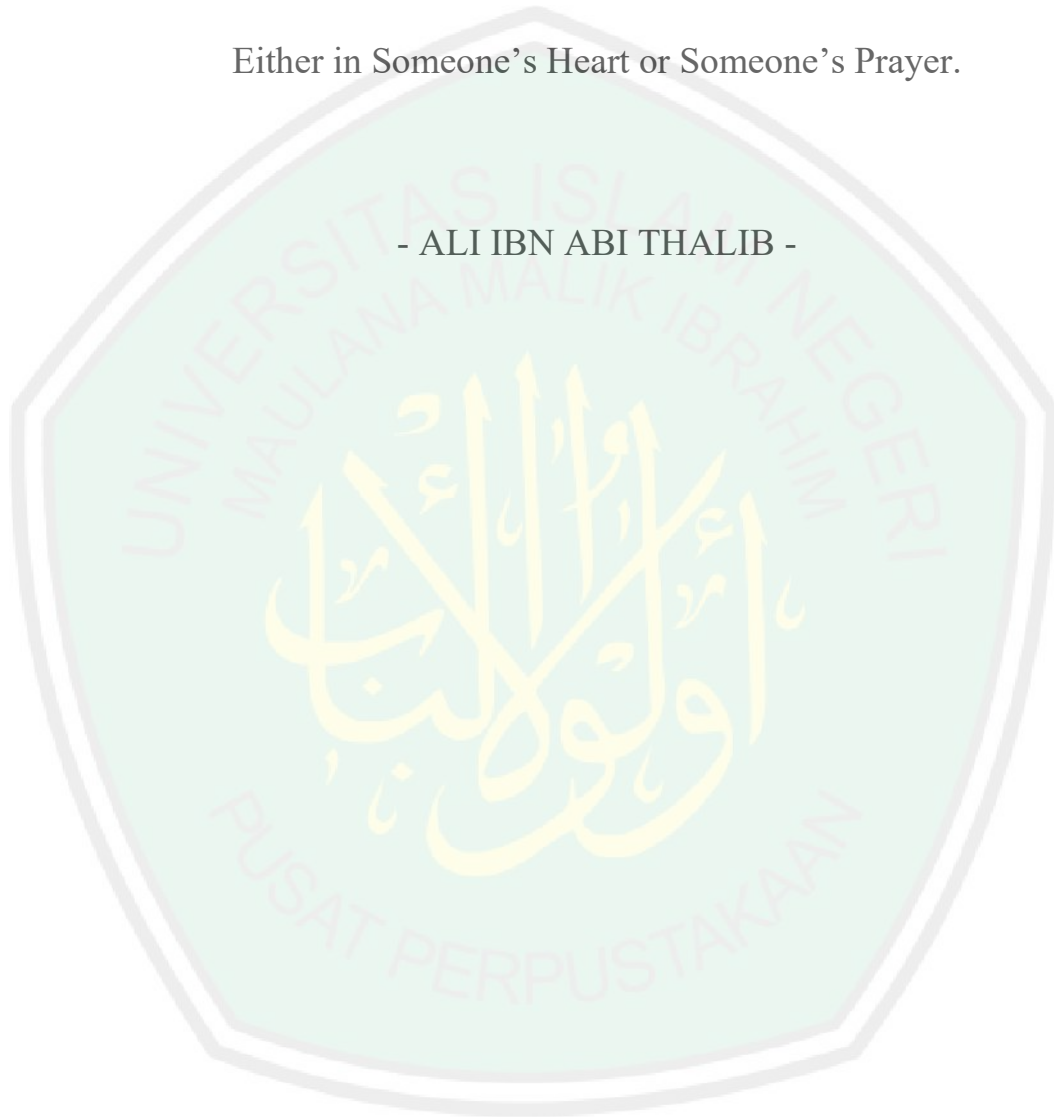


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MOTTO

There Are Two Ways to Live Pleasant Life,
Either in Someone's Heart or Someone's Prayer.

- ALI IBN ABI THALIB -



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Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

Alhamdulillah rabil ‘alamin, the researcher expresses his highest gratitude to Allah subhanahu wa ta’ala for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduate thesis. Sholawat and Salam are upon to the Greatest Prophet Muhammad Sallahu Alaihi wa Sallam, who has delivered the truth to human beings all over the world. This undergraduate thesis entitled “*Katie’s Striving for Success in Sophie Kinsella’s My Not So Perfect Life*” is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing undergraduate degree of Sarjana Sastra at Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The researcher would like to take this opportunity to say thanks to all people who give valuable contributions in writing this thesis:

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also for the readers. For this reason, constructive thoughtful suggestion and critics are welcomed.

Malang, 31 December 2019

Author

M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin Malik



ABSTRACT

Malik, M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin. 2019. *Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving For Success In Sophie Kinsella's My Not So Perfect Life*. Thesis (Skripsi). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Keywords : Inferiority. Striving for Success.

This research aims at analyzing the inferiority feeling and striving for success of Katie Brenner in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. Katie Brenner was categorized as a poor girl from an area far from the city, which is struggling to achieve her dreams. She is a woman who has dream to live in London, having lots of money, expensive clothes and permanent job there. The author has two questions that appear to discuss, those are: 1) What are the causing of Katie Brenner's inferiority feeling that reflected in *My Not So Perfect Life* novel? and 2) How does Katie Brenner strive for success in *My Not So Perfect Life* novel?

To achieve those objectives of the study, the writer uses literary criticism and psychological approach. This study uses the theory of Adler's individual theory. The data of this study are collected from Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life* novel by reading the novel, and classifying the data. The data analysis of this study are identifying the causes of Katie's feeling of inferiority, fictional finalism, and striving for success based on Adler's individual theory.

The result of this study has three finding. The first is the cause of Katie's inferiority feeling, including: physical deficiencies, the social and economic status, the family situation. The second is the fictional finalisms of Katie, those are: living in London, has a permanent job, and luxury clothes. The third, how Katie's striving for success, the writer founds four way striving for success of Katie, those are: building friendly relationship, hiding her identity, helping others, and saving money as can as possible.

ABSTRAK

Malik, M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin. 2019. *Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving For Success In Sophie Kinsella's My Not So Perfect Life*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pebimbing : Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Inferioritas, Perjuangan untuk Sukses.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perasaan inferioritas dan berjuang untuk kesuksesan Katie Brenner di *My Not So Perfect Life* karya Sophie Kinsella. Katie Brenner dikategorikan sebagai gadis miskin dari daerah yang jauh dari kota, yang berjuang untuk mencapai mimpinya. Dia adalah wanita yang memiliki impian untuk tinggal di London, memiliki banyak uang, pakaian mahal dan pekerjaan tetap di sana. Penulis memiliki dua pertanyaan yang muncul untuk dibahas, yaitu: 1) Apa penyebab perasaan rendah diri Katie Brenner yang tercermin dalam novel *My Not So Perfect Life?*, 2) Bagaimana Katie Brenner berjuang untuk sukses dalam novel *My Not So Perfect Life?*.

Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian tersebut, penulis menggunakan kritik sastra dan desain pendekatan psikologis untuk analisis. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori individual Adler. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari novel *My Not So Perfect Life* karya Sophie Kinsella dengan membaca novel, dan mengklasifikasikan data. Analisis data penelitian ini mengidentifikasi penyebab perasaan rendah diri Katie, fictional finalism, dan berjuang untuk sukses berdasarkan teori individual Adler.

Hasil penelitian ini memiliki tiga temuan. Yang pertama adalah penyebab perasaan rendah diri Katie, diantaranya: kekurangan fisik, ekonomi sosial dan status, kerangka keluarga. Yang kedua adalah fictional finalism Katie, yaitu: tinggal di London, memiliki pekerjaan tetap, dan pakaian mewah. Yang ketiga, bagaimana upaya Katie untuk meraih kesuksesan, penulis menemukan empat cara untuk mencapai kesuksesan Katie, yaitu: membangun hubungan persahabatan, menyembunyikan identitasnya, membantu orang lain, dan menabung uang sehemat mungkin.

مستخلص البحث

مالك, محمد دوبي زهر العارفين. ٢٠١٩. صراع كاتي لتحقيق النجاح في قصة حياتي ليست مثالية بكتابة صافي كينسلا. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها, كلية الإنسانية, جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج

المشرف : أكوع ويرانتا كوسوما الماجستير

الكلمة المفتاحية: الدونية, الصراع لتحقيق النجاح

الدونية هو شعور حيث أننا لسنا جيدين ، أو ليس جيداً مثل الآخرين. كل شخص يولد في حالة ضعيفة وسيتمتع دائماً على الآخرين. والشعور الدونية ستكون حافزا لشخص ما في السعي لتحقيق النجاح أو التميز. وجاهد لتحقيق النجاح أو التفوق هو وسيلة للتعويض عن الشعور الدونية.

تهدف هذه البحث لتحليل جهود كاتي لتحقيق النجاح في قصة حياتي ليست مثالية بكتابة صافي كينسلا. و موضوع البحث هو حياتي ليست مثالية بكتابة صافي كينسلا و التركيز على كاتي برينر التي تكون الشخصية الرئيسية. تستخدم هذه البحث بنظرية الفردية ألفريد أدلر لتحليل الشعور الدونية وجهود كاتي لتحقيق النجاح.

نتائج هذه البحث هي، أولاً: سبب شعور الدونية كاتي بثلاثة عوامل، (١) أوجه القصور الجسدي (٢) الوضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي (٣) إطار الأسرة. كاتي لديها مظهر ليس جذاباً مثل الأشخاص في حولها، فهي تنحدر من عائلة فقيرة تعيش وتنمو بدون أم، بابها فقط. كان شعور الدونية كاتي شعور طبيعي، وتصرعها لأجل النجاح، الصراع الذي ما زال يهتم ببيئتها الاجتماعية. ثانياً: وجهود كاتي لتحقيق النجاح هي: (١) بناء العلاقات (٢) إخفاء هوياتهم (٣) مساعدة الآخرين (٤) توفير المال. يبي كاتي المصادقة بالآخرين في حولها، وتتسبب لهجات قريبها، ومساعدة الأشخاص الذين يحتاجون إلى المساعدة، وتقصد المال بشديد.

يركز هذا البحث على كاتي برينر فقط، ويحلل الشعور الدونية وصراعها لتحقيق النجاح. تقدم الباحثة الإقتراحات الإضافية للباحث التالي لتحليل قصة My Not So Perfect Life باستخدام نظرية النسوية، لأنه بقدر ما تقرأ الباحثة، فإن الشخصية الرئيسية في هذه القصة هي المرأة التي تكافحين لتحقيق أحلامهم.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents the background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous study and research method. The research method includes research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Every human being has a future goal or dream. This future dream will make someone to struggle to achieve her dreams. The struggle that should be a hard effort, an effort that spends a lot of energy. Hope in the future carried out by someone aims to be better than the past. Every human being also has an inferiority feeling, this inferiority feeling can also change a person's behavior and personality. For example, a person with a disability will fight to compensate for their weaknesses such as being a writer, singer, painter, etc.

People who has unhealthy personality will do striving for superiority, which means to achieve his goals without regard to the interests of others. For example, corrupt officials, murderers, drug addicts and others. In contract, people with a healthy personality, he will do striving for success which means achieving goals by still caring about the interests of others, such as helping people in need, building good relationships with others, and so forth.

According to Adler (Alwisol, 2009), humans are born in a weakness condition, whether physically or mentally. This condition of helplessness results in feelings of inferiority (feeling weak or inadequate) and dependence on others. Humans, according to Adler, are socially dependent creatures. The feeling of being united with other people existed since humans were born and became the main condition for the health of their souls.

Adler in Alwisol (2009), stated that humans were born in a weak and helpless condition. These helpless conditions lead to inferiority, and dependence on others. Individual psychology theory views individuals as socially interdependent beings. The feeling of unity with others (social interest) existed since humans were born and become a major condition of mental health. The main details of Adler's theory include things as follows: 1) the only dynamic power behind human activity is the striving for superior or being successful (striving for superiority), 2) individual subjective perceptions shape behavior and personality, 3) all psychological phenomena are united (unity of personality) in the individual in the form of self, 4) the benefits of human activities must be seen from the viewpoint of social interests, 5) all human potential is developed in accordance with the lifestyle (life of style), 6) lifestyle is developed through individual creative power (creative power).

Adler theory is different from Freud's theory that views the component of a healthy life is the ability to *love and work*. According to Adler (Alwisol, 2009, p. 63), life's problems are always related with social. The function of healthy living is not only loving and working, but also feeling together with others and caring for

their well-being. Humans are motivated by social impulses, not sexual impulses. The way people satisfy their sexual needs is determined by their lifestyle, not vice versa, sex drive regulates the behavior. Social impulse is something that has been brought since humans were born, although the specificity of relationships with people and social institutions is determined by the experience of associating with society. In a way, Adler is the same as Freud and Jung, which views personality as having a biological nature, inherent nature that shapes human personality. Freud is concerned with sex, Jung is concerned with primordial thought patterns, while Adler emphasizes the social interest.

The novel entitled *My Not So Perfect Life* has a story about women named Katie Brenner, and her struggle to reach her goal, a perfect life in London. A country side girl who wants to achieve her dreams, goes to London to get the live she wants, a perfect life according to her. Twists and turns of life in London she did in order to get the perfect life according to his point of view. Individual theory is suitable for researching a novel entitled *My Not So Perfect Life* (2017) by Sophie Kinsella, that the feeling inferiority and goal of life can influence the person personality. In addition, the reason why researchers are very interested in researching this topic by using Adler theory is that a human personality is not only influenced by *id* or sex drive, but human's personality is also influenced by the social interest. This novel proves that social interest can influence a person's personality, that humans are determined by what they dream of or goal of life and the inferiority feeling they have.

In this study, the researcher observes the inferiority feeling and striving for superiority or success that reflected by Katie Brenner, the main character of *My Not So Perfect Life* novel. The novel entitled *My Not So Perfect Life* (2017) tells the story of Katie Brenner struggle to reach her goal, the perfect life in London. Told in the novel, a country side girl, named Katie Brenner wants to have a perfect life; a flat in London, a glamorous job, and a super-cool Instagram feed. To achieve her dream or goal, she is willing to rent a small room for a place to live, work as a low-paid admin, and work with people, Mrs. Demeter that she really does not like, even the life that Katie shared on Instagram is not her real life. But one day, Katie believes that her dream will come true. Until her dreams not-perfect-life comes crashing down when her mega-successful boss Demeter gives her the sack and Katie has to move home to Somerset.

The novel *My Not So Perfect Life* has successfully prove that the social environment become a part of the influence of person personality and behavior. Therefore, this study provides additional knowledge about a person's behavior and personality influenced by her social environment, feeling inferiority and her goal or expectations in the future.

The previous study has been conducted. First research is done by Alif Fatqul Hikmah (2016) entitled *Striving for Superiority and Success of Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games*. The object of this study is *The Hunger Game* novel, and focus on analyzing the striving of Katniss Everdeen in achieving her superiority or success using Adler Individual theory. The result of this research

denotes that Katniss has both two goals by knowing her characteristics and some processes of her striving like to face many obstacles, traps, and fight her competitor.

The second research is from Haekal Hendro Pramono (2013) entitled *Striving for Superiority Shown by Aibeelen in The Movie The Help*. The object of this study is *The Help* movie, and focus on analyzing of the struggle of a maid, Aibeelen Calrk to fight for her right as a human being. This study aims at finding out how the striving for superiority is applied by Aibeelen in the movie *The Help* using Adler individual theory. The result of this study shows that there are five points of process proposed by Adler theory, from the inferiority side, the final goal, the striving force as compensation, and as a result, shows the striving for individual success.

The third research is from Luthfiana Izzatur Rohmah (2015). This study entitled *Understanding Johnny Cade's Life in Hington's The Outsiders*. The object of this study is *The Outsiders* novel by Hington. This research is purposed to understand the factors that influence Johnny's feeling of inferiority, his goals of superiority and the way he strives for superiority using Adler individual theory. The result showed that Johnny has the neglected lifestyle, he overcome his inferiority with goal of superiority that motivates him to make contribution for social benefit.

The last previous study is from Faisal Mansur (2018). His research entitled *Analysis of Striving for Success as Reflected by Morrie's Character in The Novel of Tuesday With Morrie: Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology*. The object of this study is Novel entitled *Tuesday With Morrie* by Mitch Albom. This study focused

on how is inferiority feeling, what is the motivation, and how the striving for success of Morrie, character in Tuesday With Morrie novel. And also, this study using Adler individual theory to analyze it. The result showed that, First, Morrie has feeling of inferiority such as weakness, sadness and oppression. The feeling of inferiority brought Morrie to be hopeless in reaching his goal. Secondly, Morrie strives in order to escape his feeling of inferiority. By doing the striving for success, Morrie could decrease his feeling of inferiority and reaching his goal. In reaching the goal Morrie went through motivation. By motivation the Morrie finally reached his final goal before his death. It showed that how motivation is important in Morrie's life.

There are four reason why researcher take this topic, first, the author of the novel is an international bestselling writer. Sophie Kinsella is one of the author novel of Shopaholic series. Second, *My Not So Perfect Life* is novel that tell about a struggle of women, it showed that the struggle is not affected by the gender. Third, the inferiority feeling from people can influence the human behaviors. Fourth, what we see is not who they really are, there are things hidden behind it. Based on the previous background, the researcher proposes to conduct the research entitled Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving for Success In Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*, and analyzing the cause of inferiority feeling and how striving for success from Katie as the main character.

B. Problems of Study

Based on the background above, this research is intended to answer the following questions:

1. What are the causes of Katie Brenner's feeling of inferiority that reflected in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*?
2. How does Katie Brenner strive for success in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*?

C. Object of The Study

Related with the problems of study, the objectives of this study are:

1. to find out and describe the cause of Katie Brenner's inferiority feeling that reflected in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*.
2. to describe Katie Brenner's striving for success in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the inferiority feeling and striving for superiority or success of Katie in *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella, an international bestseller of Shopaholic novel series. The analysis in this study focus on describing the cause inferiority feeling and how the striving for success of Katie Brenner. In addition, in analyzing this study, the researcher using Adler Individual Theory.

E. Significance of The Study

With this research, the writer hopes that this research can give contribution, information and knowledge, especially the literary study on *My Not So Perfect Life* novel. This research is expected to be able to present information and knowledge about individual theory from Alfred Adler. By reading this research the reader can also take lessons that the personality is not only influenced by the *id* or sex drive, but also the social interest influence the human personality. Therefore, readers will know the reason why social environment can influence the personality.

F. Previous Study

First research from Alif Fatqul Hikmah (2016) entitled *Striving for Superiority and Success of Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games*. This study uses *The Hunger Game* novel by Suzanne Collins as the object, and using Adler Individual theory to analyze the striving of Katniss in achieving her superiority. The result showed that Katniss has both two goals by knowing her characteristics and some processes of her striving like has to face many obstacles, traps, and fight her competitor. The researcher takes this study because this previous study uses Adler individual theory, which means that this previous study helps the researcher to understand and how to applied the theory to this research.

The second is the research from Haekal Hendro Pramono (2013) entitled *Striving for Superiority Shown by Aibeleen in The Movie The Help*. This study analyzes the struggle of Aibeleen Calrk to fight for right as a human being. This

study uses *The Help* movie as the object. This study aims at finding out how the striving for superiority is applied by Aibeelen in *The Help* movie. The result of this study shows that there are five points of process proposed by Adler: from the inferiority side, the final goal, the striving force as compensation, and as a result, shows the striving for individual success or her strive for success. From this previous study also help the researcher to understand Adler's theory, that striving for superiority and striving for success are different.

The third research is *Understanding Johnny Cade's Life in Hington's The Outsiders* by Luthfiana Izzatur Rohmah (2015). This previous study analyzes the factors of Johnny's inferiority feeling, and the way he strives for superiority. This study uses *The Outsiders* novel by Hington as the object. This study also uses Adler individual theory to analyze the way Johnny's inferiority feeling and the way he strives. The result showed that Johnny has the neglected lifestyle, he overcome his inferiority with goal of superiority that motivates him to make contribution for social benefit. This previous study uses the same theory as this research, but has different objects. This study give contributes to this research about how to find the inferiority feeling and way striving for success of the character.

The last previous study is *Analysis of Striving for Success as Reflected by Morrie's Character in The Novel of Tuesday With Morrie: Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology* by Faisal Mansur (2018). This previous study also uses the same theory as this research, namely Adler individual theory, but has a different research object, the object used in the research is *Tuesday With Morrie* novel by Mitch Albom. This previous study focused on how feeling inferiority from Morrie, what is Morrie's

motivation and how his striving for success. The result of this study showed that Morrie has feeling of inferiority such as weakness, sadness and oppression. The feeling of inferiority brought Morrie to be hopeless in reaching his goal. Secondly, Morrie strives in order to escape his feeling of inferiority. By doing the striving for success, Morrie could decrease his feeling of inferiority and reaching his goal. In reaching the goal Morrie went through motivation. By motivation the Morrie finally reached his final goal before his death. It showed that how motivation is important in Morrie's life. This previous study helps the researcher to analyze the cause inferiority feeling and how striving for success of Katie, and also give deep understanding about Adler individual theory, the theory that use in this research.

G. Definition of Key Terms

This study has several terms of words to define in order to avoid misunderstand. It is important to put some definitions of key terms in this study, as follows:

1. Inferiority: "a feeling that we are not good, or not as good as someone or something else" (Oxford Learners Dictionaries).
2. Social interest: defined as an attitude of relatedness with humanity in general as well as an empathy for each member of the human community. It manifests itself as cooperation with others for social advancement rather than for personal gain (Adler, 1964).

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

In this research, the writer used Literary criticism because the writer interprets and analyzes a literary work. Literary criticism might develop the writers' reading and thinking skills to literary work (Gillespie, 2010). By applying psychological approach, the writer wants to focus on inferiority feeling and striving for success of Katie in the novel using individual theory from Alfred Adler. At this point, the writer tried to analyze the cause of inferiority feeling which is still related with psychological approach. According to Adler (Alwisol, 2009), everyone is born in a weak condition and will always depend on others. This weak condition will make someone do striving for success as compensation for their inferiority. In his theory he said that human behavior and personality are not always influenced by the past, but are also influenced by their social interests and hopes for the future.

2. Data Source

The data source in this study is a novel entitled *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella, first published by Bantam Press in 2017. It has 431 pages.

3. Data Collection

To collect the data, The writer would classify the data related to the research. First, The writer read the novel and try to understand the whole story. Second, reading some books, journals and articles as the references then the writer start to identify the cause of inferiority feeling and the striving for success of Katie in *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella.

4. Data Analysis

There are three steps to analyze the data. First, identify the cause of inferiority feeling of the character according to Alfred Adler individual theory. Then, identify how striving character in achieving her success then describe it based on Adler individual theory. Third, the writer starts to classify the data to answer the research problem and making a conclusion from the analysis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research focuses on Katie's striving for success in *My Not so Perfect Life* novel. Therefore, theoretical framework is drawn here in order to have deep understanding to the whole concepts of this research.

A. Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature have an inseparable bond. Although literature and psychology are different fields of study, yet those fields are interrelated. Also commonly know that literature is a representation of human life. So, it is definitely possible for psychology to be applied in a literary work. Wellek and Warren (1970: 81) describe how psychology can be applied in the study of literature. There are four things that are of concern: the study of the psychological character type of an author, the study of the process of creating a work, the study of the type or psychological theory that appears in the work, and the last the effect of a work on its reader.

Psychology is a field of study that studies human behavior and habits both behavior and inner behavior. According to Wittig (2001: 1), psychology is the science of behavior and cognitive processes, psychology tries to describe the relationship between thought and behavior and tries to explain the cause. Thus, psychology is the science that wants to know the ins and outs of humans both from behavior (visible) and inner behavior (invisible).

Literature is a product of the human mind and the representation of what the author has experienced, such as feelings, environment, social problems, and events in their life. Wellek and Warren (1963: 22) also state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts. It is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination.

Although the characters in literary works are imaginary, yet the author creates a character that is almost the same as humans in real life, including the psychological, social and physical aspects. Thus, in analyzing characters in literary works, a literary critic must base on the psychological theories and laws that explain human behavior and character. That is why, psychology is also referred to as the science of the human soul, because psychology is always related and cannot be separated from the human soul.

This study uses a psychological approach to analyze novels because this research is related to psychological aspects. Psychological approach is an approach that is based on the assumption that literature always talks about human life which always shows diverse behavior (Semi, 1993). Psychological approaches deal with behavioral, and personality, such as personal experiences, motivation, trauma, conflict, and environmental conditions. Psychological approach is a unique form of criticism because it uses psychological theories in its interpretation of a text. Connecting the psychological and literary worlds brings a kind of scientific aspect into literary criticism.

B. Adler Individual Theory

Individual psychology was developed by Alfred Adler, ophthalmologist and general practitioner in Vienna. In 1902, Adler was invited by Sigmund Freud to an informal discussion group that became the origin of the psychoanalytic movement, or *Wednesday Society*, because meetings take place every Wednesday. Adler became president of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society 8 years later. In 1911, he formally broke with Freudian psychoanalysis and biological determinism. In 1912, he founded the Society of Individual Psychology. Adlerian theory is a growth model that emphasizes the positive attitude of human nature and control of one's own destiny, not just being a victim. He suggested that early in life, we created a unique lifestyle that was relatively constant throughout our lives. Adler's theory says we are motivated by goal setting and behavior aimed at achieving perfection and excellence (Obembe, 2012).

According to Adler (Ryckman, 2008: 14), Individual psychology is the science that tries to understand the experience and behavior of each person as an organized entity. He believes that all actions are guided by a person's basic attitude towards life. In accordance with his interest in raising many human beings, he strives to correct wrong or wrong attitudes through the knowledge gained from his theory. So, in addition to gathering basic information about human behavior, Adler was very interested in applying such knowledge practically.

In Adler's view (Schultz and Schultz, 2013: 108-109), each of us is basically a social creature. Our personalities are shaped by our unique social environment and interactions, not by efforts to meet biological needs. Unlike Freud, who saw

sex as very important in shaping our personalities, Adler minimized the role of sex. For Adler, the conscious, not the unconscious, is the essence of personality. Instead of being driven by forces that we cannot see and control, we are actively involved in creating ourselves that are unique and directing our own future.

Although his writings reveal great insights into the depth and complexity of the human personality, Adler developed a theory that was basically simple and stingy. For Adler (Feist, 2006), people are born with a weak and inferior body – a condition that leads to feelings of inferiority and the consequences depend on others. Therefore, feelings of oneness with others (social interests) are inherent in people and are the main standard for psychological health. More specifically, the main principles of Adlerian theory can be stated in outline form. The following is adapted from a list that represents the final statement of individual psychology (Adler, 1964 in Feist and Feist 2006: 69).

In the theory of Alfred Adler, he explains about Individual psychology in human. He explains that there are several principles exist from the theory of Individual Psychology, they are: Inferiority Feeling, Fictional finalism, Social interest, Style of life, Creative Power, Striving for Superiority or Success. (Feist, 2006: 69).

1. Inferiority Feeling

Inferiority is “a feeling that we are not good, or not as good as someone or something else” (Oxford Learners Dictionaries). Adler (Ryckman, 2008: 119) argued that we all experience feelings of psychological and social inferiority,

starting with our initial participation in family life. Our parents and most other people are not only physically bigger than we are, but also more sophisticated and skilled at solving problems. This feeling of unavoidable and normal inferiority motivates individuals to strive for achievement.

Adler believed that some people are mired in their “inferiority”; he stated that we are all born with feelings of inferiority (because children are, of course, smaller and physically and intellectually weaker than adults), which is often added by various “psychological inferiorities” later (being told that we are stupid, unattractive, bad at sports, etc.) Most children manage this inferiority by dreaming of becoming an adult (the earliest form of striving for perfection), and by mastering what they do poorly or compensating by being proficient at others, but for some children, climbing which leads to the development of self-esteem has proven insurmountable (Journal Psyche, 2018).

According to Adler (Feist and Feist, 2006: 77) there are two types of feeling of inferiority, the first is exaggerated inferiority feeling, and the second is normal feeling of inferiority. Exaggerated inferiority feeling will cause someone to activate superiority, and lean more towards personal gain and also ignore their social environment. At the same time, the second one, normal inferiority feeling will make people stay in their usual conditions, but still strive to achieve their desires or dreams and still care about their social environment. This second inferiority feeling will make someone do a striving for success, which is doing a struggle for their self and for the success of all those around him. therefore, despite striving to achieve personal gain, he still wants to fight for success for everyone. Inferiority occur when

feelings of inferiority are strengthened in individuals through despair or failure. Those at risk of developing the complex include people who show signs of low self-esteem, ethnic minority, have low socioeconomic status, or have a history of depressive symptoms. Children raised in households that are constantly criticized or do not meet the expectations of parents can also develop this condition (Adler 1907).

In order to better facilitate the discussion of the main factors which determine the person's inferiority, Rattner (Van alphen, 1969: 28) divided them into five groups. These major factors are; 1) physical deficiency, 2) the social and economic status, 3) the sex, 4) the family situation, 5) the training of the child.

Inferiority feeling gives rise to stimulus for someone to fight their weakness, low self-esteem, a sense of neglect, has a low economic status etc. Adler believed that feelings of inferiority are always present as a driving force in behavior. "To be a human being means to feel oneself inferior," Adler wrote (1933/1939, p. 96 in Schultz 2013: 116). Because this condition is common to all of us, then, it is not a sign of weakness or abnormality. Adler proposes that feelings of inferiority are the source of all human struggles. Individual growth results from compensation, from our efforts to overcome our apparent inferiority. Throughout our lives, we are driven by the need to overcome feelings of inferiority and strive for ever higher levels of development.

There are other ways in which people respond to inferiority in addition to compensation and inferiority complexes: we can also develop superiority

complexes. The superiority complex involves covering up your inferiority by pretending to be superior. If we feel small, one way to feel big is to make others feel smaller. Bullies, braggart, and small dictators everywhere are prime examples. More subtle examples are people who are given attention-grabbing drama, people who feel strong when they commit a crime, and people who look down on others because of gender, race, ethnic origin, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, weight, height, etc. (Boeree, 2006).

2. Fictional Finalism

Adler (Schultz and Schultz, 2013: 118) applied the term *finalism* as our goal or our big dreams in the future. The goals we make are potential not actuality. All of our dreams are also our ideal in a subjective way. This goal will make someone do a striving for that goal. Adler's goal is to fight or conquer death, so his goal is to become a doctor. This belief becomes the influence of someone in interacting with others. Adler then refines the fictional term and interpreted it as our dreams in the future, which leads us to striving for that goal.

3. Social Interest

As social animal, we will not exist, will not feel alive, without anyone else, even a hater must be together with others to feel the hatred. Social interest can be interpreted as a feeling of community, which means we have to be social in order to feel the full life. There is no one who can completely avoid being connected to other humans. Society is indispensable for humans for protection and survival. Because of this, it is always important for people to work together, to express their social interests. Individuals must cooperate with and contribute to society to realize

personal and communal goals (Ferguson, 2010 in Schultz, 2013: 121). Therefore, people who have healthy souls are people who care about their environment.

Social interest is the natural condition of the human species and the glue that holds society together (Adler, 1927 in Feist and Feist, 2006: 75). The natural inferiority of individuals requires that they join together to form society. Without protection and guarantees from the father or mother, the baby will perish. Without protection from family or clans, our ancestors will be destroyed by animals that are stronger, fiercer, or endowed with sharper senses. Therefore, social importance is the need to preserve the human species.

Adler believed that associating with others is the first task we encounter in life. Our level of ability to get along with others becomes part of our lifestyle, and therefore affects how well or badly we will face all life's problems. He described this as the concept of **social interest**, which is the innate potential of individuals to work together with others to achieve personal and social goals. Adler's term for this concept in the original German, *Gemeinschaftsgefühl*, is best translated as "community feeling" (Stepansky, 1983, p. xiii in Schultz, 2013: 116).

4. Life Style

Style of life or lifestyle refers to how we live your life, how we handle our problems and interpersonal relationships. This is what he himself said about it: "The lifestyle of a tree is the individuality of the tree that expresses itself and shapes itself in the environment. We recognize the style when we see it with an environmental background that is different from what we expect, for that moment we realize that

each tree has a pattern of life and not just a mechanical reaction to the environment." (Boeree, 2006).

Lifestyle, originally called a *life plan* or *guiding image*, refers to the unique ways in which people pursue their goals. An athlete strives to achieve perfection through study, and practice and maintain a healthy body. A student tries to be superior by intensive reading, learning, and thinking and by discussing ideas with colleagues. These forces emerge as a reaction to our inferiority, real or imagined. Once formed, they are difficult to modify (Ryckman, 2008: 119).

People with healthy and socially beneficial lifestyles express their social interests through action. They actively struggle to solve what Adler regards as the three main problems in life – neighborly love, sexual love, and work – and they do so through cooperation, personal courage, and a desire to contribute to the welfare of others. In the contrary, people with unhealthy lifestyles will be indifferent to the surroundings, selfish, ignoring others, and have a low form of humanity. Adler (1956 in Feist and Feist, 2006: 78) believed that people with socially beneficial lifestyles represent the highest form of humanity in the evolutionary process and tend to fill the world of the future.

5. Creative Power

Creative power is a way for someone to create their own way of dealing with life. Creative power is the way someone faces someone else, the environment, and how to deal with his inferiority. Adler believed everyone is empowered with the freedom to create his own lifestyle. In the end, everyone is responsible for who

they are and how they behave. Their creative power puts them in control of their own lives, takes responsibility for their ultimate goals, determines their methods of struggle for that purpose, and contributes to the development of social interests. In short, creative power makes everyone a free individual. Creative power is a dynamic concept that implies movement, and this movement is the most prominent characteristic of life. All psychic life involves a movement toward a goal, a movement with direction (Adler, 1964 in Feist and Feist, 2006: 79).

Adler (1929/1964 in Feist and Feist, 2006) used an interesting analogy, which he calls "the law of the low doorway" If you try to walk through a four feet high door, you have two basic choices. First, you can use your creative power to bend as you approach the door, so that you can solve the problem. This is the way in which psychologically healthy individuals solve most of life's problems. Conversely, if you bang your head and fall backwards, you still have to solve the problem correctly or keep crashing into your head. Neurotics often choose to bang their heads on the reality of life. When approaching a low door, you are not forced to bend or forced to crash into your head. You have the creative power that allows you to take any course.

6. Striving for Superiority or Success

People strive for superiority or success can be defined as a compensation tool for feelings of inferiority or weakness. Adler (1930 in Feist and Feist, 2006: 71) believed that all humans are *blessed* at birth with small, weak, and inferior bodies. These physical deficiencies trigger feelings of inferiority simply because people, in essence, have an innate tendency towards resolution or wholeness.

People continue to be driven by the need to overcome feelings inferiority and drawn by the desire to resolve.

Feist and Feist (2006: 72) stated that as an individual creation, the goal can be anything or can be any form. This is not always a mirror image of deficiencies, even though it is compensation for it. For example, someone with a weak body does not have to be a strong athlete but instead can become an artist, actor, or writer. Success is an individual concept and everyone formulates their own definition of it. Although creative power is driven by hereditary and environmental forces, it is ultimately responsible for people's personalities. Heredity sets the potential, while the environment contributes to the development of social interests and courage. The power of nature and nurture can never rob someone of their power to set unique goals or choose a style of achievement that is unique to those goals (Adler, 1956 in Feist and Feist, 2006: 72).

In his final theory, Adler (Feist and Feist 2006: 72) identified two common paths to striving/struggle. The first is an unproductive social effort to gain personal *superiority*; the second involves social interests and is aimed at *success* or perfection for everyone.

- a. Some people *strive for superiority* with little or no concern for others. Their goals are personal goals, and their efforts are motivated in large part by feelings of excessive personal inferiority. Murderers, thieves, and swindlers are real examples of people who fight for personal gain. Someone who has a striving for superiority tends to do it with no regard for the surrounding

environment. Whatever is done provided that the personal goal is achieved. In other words, the striving for superiority, has an attitude of indifference to the surroundings, selfish, and does not care about the surrounding environment.

- b. In contrast to those who strive for personal gain – *striving for success* are psychologically healthy people who are motivated by social interests and the success of all humanity. These healthy individuals care about goals outside themselves, are able to help others without demanding or expecting personal rewards, and are able to see others not as opponents but as people with whom they can work together for social benefits. Their own success is not achieved at the expense of others but is a natural tendency to move toward completion or perfection. Someone with a striving for success, doing his struggle with caring about the life around, helping others, and not selfish. The results obtained are not only for his personal gain, but the surrounding community gets a positive impact. In other words, the struggle for success, still cares about the circumstances.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the summary of the novel to help the readers understand the story, and the analysis of the Katie Brenner's inferiority feeling and the striving for success, as the main character in *My Not So Perfect Life* novel by Sophie Kinsella.

A. The Summary of *My Not So Perfect Life* novel by Sophie Kinsella

My Not So Perfect Life tells the story of a village or countryside girl named Katie Brenner, who has a dream to live in London and has permanent work there. Katie comes from the west country precisely in Somerset. She had long wanted to leave Somerset, according to Katie, Somerset, the place where she lived was a middle of nowhere, and a boring circle. Katie Brenner comes from a poor family, she only lives with her father, a farmer who is very fond of his daughter. Katie grew up without a mother, she was left behind by her mother since she was six years old.

To achieve her dream of living in London, she rented a cheap flat, and enjoyed traveling to her workplace by train, every day she did with pleasure and jostling with people on the train. Twists and turns of life in London she has done, like renting a cheap flat that has a small room, there is no place for cupboard. Eat the omelet to stay alive in London. Katie even changed her nickname to Cat, to make it sound cooler. In addition, she also changed her west country accent to a London accent that is cool, and not tacky.

Katie's habit is posting photos on Instagram, which are actually very different from her real life. Katie who has a Super-cool Instagram feed. During her stay in London, Katie was actually just a low-paid admin. Has a boss named Demeter, who is very cruel. Demeter who has a perfect life, a life that is very dreamed of by Katie. But does Demeter really have the perfect life? Long story short, Demeter fired Katie because of something Demeter could not explain.

However, she did not give up there. After the incident she was fired from *Cooper Clemmow* (the name of the company where she worked), she sent hundreds of application letters to other companies. And to wait for news from the proposal, she decided to return to Somerset and help her father's business. Until finally she returned to Somerset for a while. But her desire to stay alive in London she still dreamed of. One time she still hopes to be able to achieve these dreams.

Unexpectedly, her former boss, Demeter and her family, did a *glamping* holiday on the family's farms, and chose the *glamping* of Katie's father. At that moment, Katie finally learned the real life of her boss, Demeter. Demeter who looked perfect turned out to also have life problems, such as house payments that choked him, and threatened to be expelled from *Cooper Clemmow*. Demeter threatened to be fired because of her carelessness. Katie decided to help her get out of the problem. After going through several ways to solve the problem. Finally, Katie managed to help Demeter, and she did not get fired. Until finally, Demeter offered Katie to work for *Cooper Clemmow* again, Demeter was interested in Katie because of her intelligence in building a glamping business owned by her father.

B. Katie Brenner's Inferiority Feeling

In this sub-chapter the researcher explains feeling inferiority from Katie Brenner. Katie Brenner is the main character in the novel, this character will then fill the story in the novel. Katie has some feeling inferiority, which is a weak or bad condition compared to others, which can affect several lifestyles and ways of behaving, as well as how to compensate for it by striving for success or superiority.

According to Adler (1907), inferiority occur when feelings of inferiority are strengthened in individuals through despair or failure. Those at risk of developing the complex include people who show signs of low self-esteem, ethnic minority, have low socioeconomic status, or have a history of depressive symptoms. Children raised in households that are constantly criticized or do not meet the expectations of parents can also develop this condition (Adler 1907).

My Not So Perfect Life is a novel that tells about the woman named Katie Brenner – a girl from a low economic villager. Then from these conditions she tried to live according to her purpose, which was to have everything she wanted, such as having a job and living in London, expensive clothes, and some luxuries like rich people. According to Adler (Alwisol, 2009), humans are born in a weakness condition, whether physically or mentally. This condition of helplessness results in feelings of inferiority (feeling weak or inadequate) and dependence on others.

According to Rattner (Van alphen, 1969: 28) there are five main factors which determine the intensity of person's inferiority feeling. These major factors divided into five groups, they are; physical deficiency, the social and economic

status, the sex, the family situation, the training of the child. From the several major factors there are only three factors that make Katie feel inferior, they are; physical development, the social and economic status, and the family situation.

Some of the data below explains the cause of Katie's inferiority feeling. There are three factors which determine the intensity of Katie's inferiority feeling, which explained as follows.

1. Physical Deficiency

Physical deficiency is a physical condition that is imperfect or lacking compared to others. Physical deficiency includes physical appearance, disability, ugly size, strength, weight, awkwardness etc.

Katie felt inferior due to the people around her, this physical inferior included physical appearance, awkwardness, ability/skills. The data below shows how she feels inferior by her boss, Demeter who has a better appearance than her.

She has amazing eyebrows. Some people are just granted amazing eyebrows, and she's one of them (9).

She's forty-five and she's been Executive Creative Director at Cooper Clemmow for just over a year. Cooper Clemmow is a branding and strategy agency, and we have some pretty big clients – therefore Demeter's a pretty big deal. Her office is full of awards and framed photos of her with illustrious people, and displays of products she's helped to brand.

She's tall and slim and has shiny brown hair and, as I already mentioned, amazing eyebrows. I don't know what she earns, but she lives in Shepherd's Bush in this stunning house which apparently, she paid over two million for – my friend Flora told me (10).

The data above shows that Katie feel inferior by Demeter's appearance. She meets her in the elevator. Demeter is tall and slim, has such amazing eyebrows and

shiny brown hair. She also said that some people have amazing eyebrows. This condition make Katie feel inferior. Katie has an appearance that is not as good and attractive as Demeter, who has good eyebrows, height and a perfect body.

Moreover, she also praised Demeter's life. According to Katie, Demeter had the perfect life. Everything that Katie Brenner want out of life, Demeter has it. The data below shows that Katie's inferiority feeling caused by Demeter appearance.

This is my boss. This is Demeter. The woman with the perfect life.

I'm not exaggerating. When I say Demeter has the perfect life, believe me, it's true. Everything you could want out of life, she has. Job, family, general coolness. Tick, tick, tick, tick. Even her name. It's so distinctive, she doesn't need to bother with her surname (Farlowe). She's just Demeter. Like Madonna. 'Hi,' I'll hear her saying on the phone, in that confident, louder-than-average voice of hers. 'It's De-meeee-ter.' (10)

Katie felt a little jealous of Demeter's perfect appearance, Katie hoped that one day she would become like herself. Demeter has everything that Katie dreams of, such as work or job, family, cool looks, and unique ones. Katie always praised Demeter's perfect appearance, she also always dreamed that someday she would become like Demeter, having perfect appearance, confidence, and intelligence.

The data above shows that Katie's inferiority feeling caused by the perfect life which Demeter had. Demeter has everything that Katie want such as job, family, the confident, etc.

2. The Social and Economic Status

The social and economic status is one of the factors which determine the intensity of person's inferiority feeling. This is including, poor family, ethnic minority, lowly job status, etc.

Katie Brenner is a girl from the village who wants to live and settle in London, she also comes from a family which is not so rich, even to live in London she rents a cheap flat, saves on living costs, and buy cheap clothing prices. Feeling inferiority here is an imperfect economy.

The data below show that Katie Brenner's feeling of inferiority caused by Katie's family or a poor family.

My dad always says: if you can't with the big dogs, stay under the porch (My Not So Perfect Life, 2017: 3).

It's midday on Christmas Eve, and I'm at home in the country, and London seems a lifetime away. Everything's different here. The air, the sounds, the expanse. We live on a farm in a part of Somerset which is so remote, no one's ever heard of it. The papers keep talking about 'fashionable' Somerset and 'Celebrity' Somerset. . . well, believe me, we're 'arse-end-of-nowhere' Somerset. (120)

Katie comes from a small family or family that has a low economy status. She is from a poor family, her father motivated Katie to become a big person or become rich so that she could coexist or be together with big people or rich people. If not, her father said stay and live in the village and stay at home.

From the above data it can be seen that the feeling of inferiority from Katie is caused by imperfections in economic conditions, which come from small and poor family. Katie always felt inferior because she also came from the west country,

Somerset, a village in the middle of nowhere. This sense of inferiority always arises when she sees her coworkers/colleagues, who live in luxury, rich parents and expensive houses and clothes.

Katie also had a different accent to people around her when she was an intern in Birmingham. Katie's accent is a western country accent, which is considered to be a plebe by her friends. The data below explains how she was ridiculed by her friend due to her accent.

The data below shows that Katie Brenner has inferiority that caused by ethnic minority. Ethnic minority can be interpreted as differences that a person has in a majority in an area, for example religion, race, accent, gender, etc.

I was in loo, minding my own business, when I heard a couple of girls taking the piss out of me. Farrmer Katie, they were calling me. And yes, I was shocked, and yes, it stung. I could have burst out of my cubicle and exclaimed, 'Well, I don't think your Brummie accent's any better!' (16).

Katie has accents that are somewhat different from her friends, Katie's accents sounds like villagers, accents are not cool and embarrassing according to her. Katie was always teased by her friends because of her strange west country accent. Katie heard her friends from the toilet cubicle talking about her. Her friend said that she was the *Farmer Katie* which means the villager Katie, because of her accents, the accent that comes from the west country, or can be said from the countryside. Therefore, from that moment she wanted to change her west country accent into a more urban accent, so it sounded cooler and not tacky.

From the data above, it can be seen that Katie Brenner has an inferiority feeling that caused by ethnic minority, where Katie comes from the country side or villages and has a west country accent. An ethnic minority is a group of people who differ in race or color or in national, religious, or cultural origin from the dominant group – often the majority population – of the country in which they live. The different identity of an ethnic minority may be displayed in any number of ways, ranging from distinctive customs, lifestyles, language or accent, dress, and food preferences to particular attitudes, moral values, and economic or political beliefs espoused by members of the group (Chaiklin, n.d.).

Katie has a low economy, she also feels inferior because of that, every time she sees someone richer than her, she always compares to her life. Data below shows that Katie's feeling of inferiority also caused by imperfect economic.

'Wait!' an imperious voice makes me freeze. Across the lobby is striding a familiar figure. She has long legs, high-heeled boots, expensive highlights, a biker jacket and a short skirt in an orange textured fabric which makes every other garment in the lift look suddenly old and obvious. Especially my black jersey skirt, £8.99 from the market (9).

Katie has a low economic status, when she meets people at the office, she always praises the people she meets. And always compare with herself who has economic limitations. As she was about to head upstairs and into the elevator, Katie meet Demeter. Katie looks at her boss – Demeter, who has everything that Katie want, expensive jacket and all her luxuries. Katie felt inferior to the situation of life which was completely lacking or low economic.

From the data above, it can be seen that Katie's feeling of inferiority is caused by the imperfect economic conditions that Katie has.

Katie Brenner's living conditions were really apprehensive, she rented an inexpensive flat, eating boring omelet. The data below shows Katie's inferiority due to her living conditions.

I had to my room, shut the door and plonk myself on my single bed. My room is so small, there isn't any room for a cupboard, so I keep all my stuff in a kind of hammock thing slung above my bed. (that's why I wear a lot of non-iron clothes. Plus, they're cheap.) I sit cross-legged on the bed, put a forkful of scrambled eggs in my mouth and shoulder at the hideous synthetic vanilla flavor. I need to stop seething. I need to calm down and be Zen. I will distract myself (67-68).

Due to Katie's low economic situation, she could only rent a small room that could at least accommodate her to sleep. Katie is only able to rent a cheap flat in order to save costs as economically as possible, Katie chose to live in a cheap flat, which has a narrow room, even there is no place for a cupboard, and cheap clothes. Even for lunch, she only eats omelet. From the data above also strengthens the evidence that Katie's feeling of inferiority is caused by her living conditions.

I need a laptop for all my design projects; I couldn't not replace it. But I didn't have money. I'm on a really tight, planned-out budget; every pound matter – and a broken laptop is like financial hurricane. It's made huge hole my finances and whenever I contemplate it, I feel cold with terror. I've been so careful with money. So careful. And then this comes along . . . it's just not fair (98).

The economic problems faced by Katie Brenner will become serious problems, it will make her think hard about how to get out of these economic problems. The data above explains how the economic situation that Katie has, she has a problem with her laptop, and it becomes a big hole in Katie's finances. Every

pound of money spent is very meaningful to her. Even she will not be able to live if a lot of problems that occur. She is always careful with her financial/money in order to still alive in London.

The data above shows how the financial condition owned by Katie. Inferiority in this case is also caused by financial problems that she has. All problems related to the economy will make her trapped in a serious problem, and must think hard to get out from the problem, so that she can stay alive with such a mediocre economy.

Katie also has a lowly status job, and the lowest pay among her colleagues. The data below is Katie Brenner's feeling of inferiority that caused by her lowly job.

Cooper Clemmow is a branding and strategy agency, and we have some pretty big clients – therefore, Demeter's a pretty big deal (10).

There are ten of us in here, all with different titles and job descriptions. On the next floor up, there's an event team, and a digital team, and the planning lot. There's also some other group of creatives called the 'vision team' who work directly with Adrian, the CEO. Plus, other offices for Talent Management and finance or whatever. But this floor is my world, and I'm at the bottom of the pile. I earn by far the least and my desk is the smallest, but you have to start somewhere. This is my first-ever paid job, and I thank my lucky stars for it every day. And, you know, my work is interesting. In a way (17).

Besides having a low economic situation, Katie felt inferior due to her work, she always compared her work so low to the jobs of her friends whose level of work was already above her. During her life in London, she only worked as a low-paid staff. Katie work in a large company namely Cooper Clemmow. But Katie works only as a staff, she is a junior in that company, even her desk is the smallest one. Her salary is also the smallest among her coworkers/colleagues.

From the data above shows that Katie's feeling of inferiority is caused by lowly admin job, and has the lowest paid.

3. The Family Situation

Family situation can be defined as the person position in the family. Family situation affects the intensity of person's feeling of inferiority. An example of a family frameworks is; how they are in the family, family integrity, number of children, and the number of siblings.

Katie is a girl who doesn't have a mother. Her mother died when she was a child. She sometimes feels envy and jealous of her friend, Flora, who has a mother and can ask for money from her mother whenever she wants. Katie sometimes felt sad when she remembered her mother, hoping her mother would also give money to her, as her mother Flora did. The data below shows that Katie felt sad and missed her mother.

The cold air hits me sharply as I step out of the café, and I shove my hands in my pockets. Well, that's it, then. I'd better head home. And just for an instant I want to cry. I want to sit on the pavement and bury my face in my arms. I can't afford this life; I can't be these people. I don't have a mother saying, 'Darling, here's a hundred quid.'

Or a mother.

I know I must have sunk very low, because this isn't a thought, I let myself have. Much. Tears have actually started shimmering in my eyes, but I blink them back fiercely. Come on, Katie, don't be wet. I've probably just got low blood sugar. I'll eat my sandwich; that'll make me feel better (108-109).

Flora invited Katie to go for walking around and browse all the market stalls. When she was about to enter the cafe, she didn't feel comfortable, and it was true that when she wanted to pay for it, she was shocked by the price. She decided to

leave the café secretly and Flora didn't know it. On the way home leaving Flora, Katie imagined that she still had a mother, and could ask for money to her, until finally she felt sad and missed her mother. From the data, it can be seen that Inferiority feeling of Katie caused by imperfect of the family integrity, which Katie doesn't have a mother.

In the story of the novel *My Not So Perfect Life*, Katie is a girl who has been abandoned by her mother since childhood – when she was six years old. She grows up by her father and only lived with him. She is an only daughter in the family and has no brother nor sister.

Katie only lived with her father, since childhood she did not have a mother, precisely at the age of about six years. The data below shows that Katie grow up without a mother.

I still remember Mum. Kind of. I have dim splashes of memory like an unfinished watercolor. I remember arms around me and a soft voice in my ear. Her 'going-out' shoes – she only had the one pair, in black patent with fields on my pony, clucking fondly to both of us. Brushing my hair after bathtime, in front of the telly. I still feel sad, Mum-shaped hole in my life when I allow myself. . . but that's not often. It would feel disloyal to Dad, somehow. As I've got older, I've realized how hard it must have been for him, all those years, bringing me up alone. But he never let me suspect it, not once. Everything was fun – an adventure for the pair of us (124).

Katie lived and grew up only with her father, she was left by her mother when she was six years old, so she felt there was something lacking in her life, that is the love of a mother. Katie still remember the times when she was child with her mother, even though it was a bit blurry. She has a mother who loves her very much. Katie sometimes felt sad about her mother's absence. The quotes *“I still feel sad, Mum-shaped hole in my life when I allow myself... but that's not often. It would feel*

disloyal to Dad” be a proof of that Katie was sad when she remembered her mother, but she tried to cover up the sadness in front of her father.

From the feeling of inferiority above, it can be concluded that Katie has an inferiority feeling including those are; from the country side or village, poor family, imperfect economics, and incomplete family member. Feeling inferiority will be a stimulus for someone to be superiority or success. This is explained in the next sub-chapter.

C. Katie Brenner’s Striving for Success

In this sub-chapter, the researcher explains how the struggle/striving for superiority or success from Katie Brenner. After explaining some of the inferiority feeling that experienced by Katie in the previous sub-chapter, the researcher in this chapter explain how Katie's struggle/strife as a compensation for feeling of inferiority. Inferiority feelings are a source of motivation and cause a person to perform striving for success or superiority.

Adler described his notion of striving for superiority as the fundamental fact of life (Adler, 1930). Superiority is the goal of what we stand for. Adler sees motivation as our hope for the future. Therefore, striving for success or superiority will always be based on our hopes for the future. Adler defines these hopes as *fictional finalism*. Adler applied the term *finalism* to the idea that we have an ultimate goal, a final state of being, and a need to move toward it (Schultz, 2013: 110).

Katie's ultimate goal is to achieve dream. Some of Katie's dreams are to be able to live in London, have a permanent job there, have expensive and luxurious clothes, and so on. In striving for success or superiority will always be based on the goals of all expected in the future. For this reason, the researchers explain the ultimate goal of Katie Brenner.

1. Katie Brenner's Fictional Finalism

Adler applies the term *finalism* to the idea that we have an ultimate goal, a final state, and the need to move there. However, the goal that we strive for is potential, not actuality. In other words, we strive for the ideals within us subjectively. Adler believes that our goals are fictional or imaginary ideals that cannot be tested against reality (Schultz, 2013: 118).

My Not So Perfect Life novel tells the story of Katie, a girl from Somerset, (the name of the village where she came from) who has a dream to live in London, a permanent job, expensive clothes, a big house, etc. the data below shows how goals or expectations dreamed of by Katie.

As long as I can remember, I've wanted out of Somerset. I've wanted London. I never had boy bands on my bedroom wall, I had the Tube map. Posters of the London Eye and the Gherkin. (15)

The reason why Katie wanted to live in London was because life in London was more colorful. According to Katie life in London feels so alive, its activities, busyness, life that is not stagnant and boring, and also more colorful. That is why Katie wants to leave Somerset and wants to live in London.

Katie wanted to leave her village, Somerset for a long time. Katie had long wanted life in London, thus the posters in her room were no longer boyband posters or famous actor posters, but her room was full of posters related to London, such as the London Eye and the Gherkin. That data shows that how much Katie dreamed of life in London.

Living in New York was always Fi's aim, just like mine was to live in London. It became a running joke between us at uni – trying to persuade each other to switch allegiance (64).

Living in London was a dream for Katie for a long time, she had dreamed of that when she was still in college, when sharing stories with her friend named Fi, to tell each other's ideals/dreams. The data above shows that Katie had aspirations to live in London, which she aspired to during her college days. Katie remembered the times when she was in college with her friend named Fi, they had different ideals. Katie aspires to live in London, while Fi dreams of wanting to live in New York.

'Dad . . .' my voice trembles so much, I can hardly utter the words. 'I want to live in London. I still want to give it ago. I know you'll never understand it, but it's my dream.' I rub my face hard, feeling desperate. 'but I don't want to break your heart. If I go to London. I know I will. And so I'm stuck. I don't know what to do. I don't . . . I can't . . .' (354).

Katie never gave up to live in London, she always dreamed of it. Katie wanted to live in London, she always revealed it to her father, but her father always refused her to live in London. According to her father, London was an unsafe place to Katie. But Katie still insisted on achieving her dream and remained in London. Katie tried to explain that London was not what her father had imagined.

From the data above it can be seen that, the fictional finalism or the goal of Katie Brenner is to live in London. Katie's father actually did not really agree if her daughter lived in London, according to her father the city of London was an unsafe place for Katie. The quotes “. . . *I want to live in London. I still want to give it ago. I know you'll never understand it, but it's my dream . . .*” shows that the Katie's dream is to stay in London, and live in there, whatever happens, she wants to achieve the dream, even if her father disapproves of it.

From this goal, motivating Katie to strive, can also be referred to as compensation for feeling inferiority.

2. Katie Brenner's Striving for Success

Someone with a striving for success, doing their struggle with caring about the life around, helping others, and not selfish. The results obtained are not only for his/her personal gain, but the surrounding community gets a positive impact. Their own success is not achieved at the expense of others but is a natural tendency to move toward completion or perfection (Feist and Feist 2006: 72).

Striving for success can be interpreted as a path to success to build success without forgetting the interests of the common or society and not harming the people around them. To achieve that dreams, Katie does several ways, including; building a friendly relationship, helping others, hiding her identity, and saving money.

a. Building friendly relationships

As a social creature, she did not rule out her social life, she builds a good relationship with her boss and friends, so that good connections are established.

Here I am. In Demeter's office. Just her and me. It's my chance (34).

I'll have a great day with Flora and browse all the market stalls, and obviously I won't be able to buy anything that's not what it's about, is it? It's about the atmosphere. The vibe. The friendship (98).

Katie has a good social interest. She wants to get close to anyone to build a good relationship. She wanted to build a relationship with her friend Flora, who invited her to take a walk around the city. Katie herself actually did not have enough money, but for the sake of maintaining good relations, she agreed Flora's invitation. The data above shows her struggle/striving for success is to build a good relationship, with anyone.

Katie also tried to establish a good relationship with her flat mates' friend, Anita, a woman of her age who was also working in London. The data below shows how Katie built relationships with her flat friends in London.

Anita is quite an uber person. She's slim, composed and works very hard at an investment bank. She's exactly my age when I moved into the flat, I got quite excited. I thought: 'Yes! My new best friend! This will be so cool!' That first night, I hung around in the little kitchen, reorganizing my packets of food and glancing at the door, waiting for her to come in so we could start bonding.

Katie tried to build a friendly relationship with her friend in the flat. She tried to make Anita to be her best friends. Her flat's friend, Anita, turned out to be quite person, so Katie was having a hard time making it become her best friend. However, various ways have been done by Katie to be her friend, such as the data

above, by sending food boxes to Anita, hoping that Anita would be her best friend, and could become a place for her vent.

Furthermore, to achieve her goal of living in London, she also was willingly accepting what ordered or commanded by her boss Demeter. She did it so that the relationship is always well established.

*How could I have ever though she'd ask me to rebrand Clairol? 'she wants me to do her roots.' I try to sound casual.
 'do her roots?' echoes Liz. 'what, dye them? Are you serious?'
 'That's outrageous!' chimes in Rosa. 'That is not your job description!'
 Heads are popping up all around the office and I can feel a wave of general sympathy. Pity, even.
 I shrug. 'It's OK.'
 'You can refuse, you know,' says Rosa, who is the most militant person in the office. But even she doesn't sound convinced. The truth is, when you're the most junior member of staff in a competitive industry like this, you basically do anything. She knows it and I know it.
 'It's no problem!' I say as brightly as I can. 'I've always thought I'd be a good hairdresser, actually. It's my back-up career' (31-32).*

Katie accepts all orders/command from her boss, Demeter. Her boss asks Katie to dye/color her hair, which is outside of the company regulations, but to maintain good relations, she complies or accepts it. Katie hope that by obeying all her boss's orders, she wanted Demeter to hear Katie's ideas, so she wanted to be appointed, at least she hoped her name would be remembered by Demeter.

b. Hiding her identity

In the beginning to achieve her dream, Katie always tried to adjust to the people around her, that is, covering her inferiority feeling from those people around her. This is one way to compensate for feeling of inferiority, that is pretending to be superior.

Some of the data below shows how Katie tried to adjust and hide her true identity, which originated from Somerset, the name of the village she came from.

Oh God. I'm not going to into the whole ditching-the-West-Country-accent story. It's too embarrassing. And who cares where I'm originally from, anyway? I'm a Londoner now.

'I guess I'm just not an accent person,' I say, closing the subject. I don't want to talk about where I'm from; I want to press towards my goal. 'so, um, Demeter? You know the Wash-Blu rebrand we're pitching for? Well, I've done some mock-ups for my own for the new logo and I packaging. In my spare time. And I wondered, could I show them to you?' (38).

The data above shows that Katie's struggle to compensate for her feelings of inferiority is to hide her true identity. Katie is a girl from the west country, precisely in Somerset. However, she always hides her identity to people around her. Even the accent west country she lost. After the incident in *Birmingham*, where her friend mocked Katie because of the accent who was tacky. Therefore, another way to compensate for her feeling of inferiority, she hides her identity. When Demeter discussed about where she came from, she also immediately shifted her conversation to another discussion.

But I determined to be Cat. I will be Cat. It's my all-new London name. I've had three jobs in my life (OK, two were internships) and at each step I've reinvented myself a bit more. Changing from Katie to Cat is just the latest stage.

Katie is the home me. The Somerset me. A rosy-cheeked, a curly-haired country girl who lives in jeans and wellies and a fleece which came free with a delivery of sheep food. A girl whose entire social life is the local pub or maybe the Ritz in Warrenton. A girl I've left behind. (14)

The monologue above shows that Katie changed her name from Katie to Cat. In her opinion the name Cat sounded cool, while the name Katie was too tacky. She became a Cat while in London, and Katie when she returned to her home,

Somerset. Katie, who had the appearance of a villager, a girl in jeans and a free fleece jacket, had left behind. Now she is Cat, a Londoner who has a cool name.

Hiding identity is one way to compensate for the feeling of inferiority. Katie did not want people to know that she was from Somerset. Therefore, she changed her name to Cat, and also changed her western country accent to a London accent.

c. Helping others

Katie here is not just someone who wants to achieve personal goals. She still attaches great importance to the social environment, which means that she is striving for success. A person who strives to success, does not mean forgetting their personal goals, they still want to achieve their personal goals, but in achieving the personal goals/gain, they still give and contributes to society, and does not forget their social environment. Social progress is more important to them than personal gain (Adler, 1956 in Feist 2006: 72).

Katie has a good social interest. She really likes helping people around her. the data below shows that Katie is a person who likes to help others.

The next morning is a prosper crisp, winter's sunny day. In fact, it's so bright, I almost need sunglasses as I step out of the house. I pause on the doorstep to get out some lip balm, and see Alan at the front gate, engaged in some kind of argument with a stunning teenage girl as he unfolds his bike.

'Hiya,' I say as I approach her, wanting to make up for Alan's rudeness. 'Are you collecting for something?'

'Petition for the community Centre,' she says in such a garbled way it comes out pshncommuncentre. She hands me a flayer reading Save Our Community Centre and I glance over it. It's all about cuts and children's prospects and it seems like a really genuine thing, so I put a couple of pound coins in her tin and scrawl my name on the petition.

'Good luck!' I say, and start striding off down the road. (86-87)

Katie is not an anti-social person. She is a person who has a good social interest. She still thinks of the people around her, she helps people who need help. She set aside her money to donate to positive activities. When she was about to go for work, she met a teenager who was raising funds for her community on the street. Katie did not hesitate to make a sufficient contribution, even though Katie's financial condition was not so good, she still had time to make a donation to the needy.

Furthermore, she also did not forget to help her father who lived in the village or country side. Her father wanted to build a *glamping* business with Bidy, her father's new wife.

'So, has Bidy told you?' Dad spreads his arms out, as though to indicate the fields in front of us.
'Told me what?
'No, I haven't,' says Bidy. 'I was waiting.'
'Waiting for what?' I look from one to the other. 'What's up?'
'Glamping,' says Dad with a flourish.
'Glamping? What do you mean, glamping?'
'It's where it's at, love. Saw it in the papers. All the celebs are it. We've got the land we've got the time . . .' (128)
'Look.' I exhale. 'I didn't mean I can't help. Maybe with the marketing stuff or something?'
'There!' Bidy's face lights up in delight. 'I knew Katie would help! Anything you can do, love. You know about these things. Give us some advice.' (131)

Although Katie wanted to achieve her goal of living in London, she did not forget the welfare of her parents who lived in Somerset (the name of the village she came from). Katie helped her father to build a *glamping* business. Katie used all the knowledge and experienced she had gained while working in London, to advance the Father's business. The data above shows the form of striving for success from Katie, which helps the welfare of her parents.

Moreover, she also read a book that had been recommended by her boss, Demeter, when she was fired. She quietly reads the book to increase knowledge about business and branding, and Katie believes it is useful to achieve her goals.

I suddenly realize I'm channeling Demeter again. In fact, I'm echoing her word for word.

I've been reading that books she lent me, 'Our Vision', and making notes on it. Not only that, I've been deciphering all Demeter's scribbled comments in the margins, and making notes on those, too. And I've only written 'stupid cow' once. Which I think is quite controlled of me. (137)

Katie has a healthy life style, everything she does must be of benefit, whether for herself or for others. Therefore, she has one good habit, which is to learn and keep learning from people who she thinks are successful. Katie is a person who is very persistent in fighting. So that she develops better, she reads books which recommended by Demeter. She is sure, that one day by reading that book would be useful in the future, and that was true when she returned to Somerset, she used her knowledge in terms of promotion and business of her father.

She also helped the problems faced by Demeter. Because there were several problems with her company, Demeter was threatened with being fired.

'Go and talk to Alex as soon as he arrives. Make conversation. Find out if he's here to let me go. You can do it I know you can.'

'But –'

'Please.' She grabs my hands. *'Please. If I know he's come to fire me, I can put together a defence. I'll have a half chance to save myself. Please, Katie, please . . .'* (278)

And I don't know if it's because finally she's got my name right, or if it's the wretched look in her eyes, or just that I fell I've been mean enough to her for one holiday, but I find myself slowly nodding. (278)

Katie decide to help Demeter's problem, Demeter was threatened being fired from her jobs. Demeter asked Katie for help in finding the problems she was facing. It turned out that Demeter was tricked by her assistant named Rosa. It can be seen that those data are the Katie process striving for success, helping others to success for all humankind.

After helping Demeter and going through some problems experienced by Demeter. Finally, Katie managed to solve the problem faced by Demeter, and then finally she was accepted back and worked at Cooper Clemmow.

'What . . . ' I look from face to face 'What are you doing here?'

Alex grins. 'As ever, you get straight to the point. It was Demeter's idea, so blame her. We could have just got on the phone - '

'Katie deserves more than a phone call,' says Demeter.

'You wanted an excuse to come down here again and eat Biddy's scones.' Alex prods Demeter on the shoulder. 'Admit it. We both did.'

'Maybe,' says Demeter, starting to laugh.

'But what are you doing here?' I try again.

'Right,' says Demeter. 'Let me do this properly,' she says mock-reprovingly to Alex. 'No interruptions.' Then she turns back to me. 'Katie, I've been talking to Adrian about you. And we would very much like it if you would come to Cooper Clemmow for an interview.'

My mouth falls opens. I try to frame some sensible word, but they're not coming out properly. (398-399)

Katie managed to help Demeter get out of her problem. Demeter came to Katie's house, to recruit her back at her company. The data above shows that Katie has succeeded in helping Demeter get out of her problem. Before she helped Demeter, Katie had actually been fired by Demeter, because the company was in trouble. However, she instead helped the boss who had fired her out of the problem. Until finally, Demeter recruited Katie to work for her company again.

d. Saving money

The another striving for success that do by Katie is to save money as can as possible. Katie saved money during her stay in London. She could not have fun like the other people there. Starting from buying cheap clothes, cheap food, and renting a cheap flat. To stay alive in London, she saved every expense/outcome.

Some data below shows that Katie do striving for success through saving money as can as possible.

'My coat's pretty warm, even though it cost £9.99 and came from the market. It had a label in it, 'Christin Bior', but I cut it out as soon as I got home. You can't work where I work and have 'Christin Bior' in your coat. You could have a genuine vintage Christian Dior label. Or something Japanese. Or maybe no label because your clothes yourself out of retro fabrics that source at Alfies Antiques.'
(3)

Realizing that Katie has a low economy and to strive for success, she saves money. Katie could only wear clothes that had poor quality, the most important thing for her was that they could provide warmth when the winter arrived. Katie could only buy clothes that were not original, she bought them at the market. To achieve her desire/dream to stay in London, Katie saved her money, so she bought a cheap fake jacket to save as much money as she could.

From the data above, it can be seen that Katie's struggle/striving for success is to save her expenses as economically as possible. Such as, buying cheap clothes and renting a cheap place to live etc.

With her economic limitations or imperfect economic, she saves money by renting a cheap place to live. Even though the price is cheap, she still survives in it,

because this is her struggle to keep stay alive in London. The data below shows that Katie rented a cheap flat for her residence.

Catford was cheap and it wasn't too far, and I just can't face west London prices, and the commute's not that bad – (6)

My room is so small, there isn't any room for cupboard, so I keep all my stuff in a kind of hammock thing slung above my bed. (That's why I wear a lot of non-iron clothes. Plus, they're cheap.) (67)

Katie's room was very small, and very narrow, but that didn't matter to her, that was one way she could achieve her dream or can be said as the striving for her success. Katie rented a cheap flat, she was willing to occupy a narrow flat and she didn't even have a cupboard to keep all her clothes. Her clothes are hung above her bed.

Moreover, to save on the cost of her life in London, Katie also can only eat – which in her opinion is cheap food, that is an omelet. The data below shows how Katie saved her money, by eating omelet for breakfast.

It's not that I lie. I was in those places, even if I couldn't afford a hot chocolate. It's just I don't dwell on any of the not-so-great stuff in my life, like the commute or the price or having to keep all my stuff in a hammock. Let alone vanilla-whey-coated eggs and obnoxious lechy flatmates. And the point is, it's something to aspire to, something to hope for. One day my life will match my Instagram posts. One day! (70)

Katie has a habit of posting pictures to Instagram, and as if that were her life. Even though Katie's daily life is very different from what was posted on her Instagram account. Katie posted chocolate at the restaurant, even though she never bought it. In fact, Katie only ate omelet for breakfast. She cannot buy expensive food due to her low economic condition, so she saves the cost of living in London on her own money. She does not want to ask her father for money.

Furthermore, Katie prefers to run away when told to pay for orders that have been ordered by Flora and flora's boyfriend. She prefers to hold shame rather than have to bear expensive payments.

But as I head to the checkout, I feel mounting dread. I thought Ant was buying us all lunch. I never would have come in here otherwise. I would have made an excuse and left. I've even got a tuna sandwich in my bag, all wrapped up in cling film.

It might not be that much, I tell myself as I approach the checkout. Don't overreact. It might be OK.

The girl at the checkout is waiting for me, and beams as she places my tray carefully in front of the till.

'So that's muffin . . . the salad . . .'

She rings up each item, and I try to look relaxed. Like a cool, rich Notting Hill girl. Not someone who's holding her breath and making frantic calculations as each item is added. It's got to be fifteen . . . eighteen . . . twenty quid, maybe?

'So, your total is £34.85.' She smiles at me and I stare back, dazed. It's far worse than I imagined. Thirty-five pounds? For snacks? That's a week's supermarket shopping.

I can't.

I just can't do it. I can't spend thirty-five quid on few little bits. Not after the laptop disaster. I have to leave. I'll text Flora and tell her I suddenly felt ill. She's totally engrossed in Ant, anyway; it won't matter.

'Actually, I've had a change of plane,' I say awkwardly.

'I can't stay for lunch. Sorry.'

'You don't want any of this?' The girl looks taken aback.

'Um, no. sorry. I feel a bit ill, I have to go . . .'

With shaking legs I head for the exit, take my coat from its hook and push the door open. I don't look back. If Flora ask, I'll say I didn't want to pass on any germs to her. I mean, it'll sound lame. But lame is better than broke. (107-108)

Flora invited Katie to stop by a food shop for lunch. When she arrived, Katie thought the food that had been ordered would be paid for by Flora's boyfriend, named Ant. But there was a small accident, where Ant was not carrying money, so Katie was asked to pay for all her orders. When she was about to pay the orders to the cashier, Katie felt that there was a big shake in her body. She was afraid that the price of the food that they ordered was very expensive. Indeed, the total price of food ordered is equivalent to the amount of Katie's allowance for a week. Finally, Katie decided to leave the store with reasons not feeling well. Katie prefers to look

incapacitated than having to spend money that should have been used for a week, in just a moment. The data shows that Katie really saves all her expenses, she prefers to hold back her shame rather than having to spend her money in an instant. She also prefers to run away when she aims to pay for orders that ordered by Flora while in a restaurant.

Moreover, Katie also brought food to eat while walking with Flora. It aims to save money. The data below shows that Katie prefers to bring food supplies from home, rather than having to buy food in a restaurant.

Come on, Katie. Don't be wet. I've probably just got low blood sugar. I'll eat my sandwich; that'll make me feel better.

*I send quick text to Flora: 'Not feeling good, had to go, sorry, enjoy lunch xxx'
Then I find an unobtrusive spot on the pavement, crouch down and get out my cling-filmed sandwich. It doesn't look as appealing as the pumpkin muffin, but it'll taste better than it looks, and in any case – (109)*

Katie also brought food in the form of tuna fish sandwiches, which she made at home, the provisions were brought when she walked around the city with Flora to get around the city. The sandwich was intended so that Katie could eat with the sandwich without having to buy anything while walking around to city with Flora. The data above shows that Katie saved money by bringing the food from the home.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents several conclusions and suggestions. After analyzing novel *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella, the researcher makes some conclusions and suggestions as follows.

A. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher analyzed the cause of Katie's inferiority feeling and her striving for success, the main character of *My Not So Perfect Life* novel by Sophie Kinsella. The researcher uses Alfred Adler's individual psychology theory to analyze data. The data found that the inferiority feeling of Katie was caused by 3 factors, namely, physical deficiencies, the social and economic status, and the family framework. Physical deficiencies include appearance that is not so perfect and always feels bad compared to others. The social and economic status includes, Katie who come from poor families, low occupations and have the lowest pay, accent that is tacky. For the family framework, Katie does not have siblings, she is an only child who only lives and grows only with her father, she feels inferior because she does not have a mother, lacks love from a mother, she was left by her mother since she was six years old. In addition, Katie here has a normal inferiority feeling, so the impact of her inferiority feelings becomes a stimulus to striving for success, and not to the detriment of others.

Katie Brenner has a good social interest. Therefore, researchers categorize Katie's struggle here as a striving for success. The struggle for success will always be based on someone's hopes about his/her future. Hope or dream in the future from Katie here is to live in London, have a permanent job, big house there and so forth.

Some of the ways in which Katie striving for success are, firstly building relationships, she builds good relationships with people around her, such as building friendships with her flat friend, office friend and also her boss, Demeter. The second is to hide her identity, to compensate for her feeling of inferiority, she hides his identity, that is, changing her west country accent to a London accent, and changing her name from Katie to Cat in order to sound cooler. Then the third is helping others, she helps other people, such as helping her father's glamping business, helping Demeter problems, and donating her money to those in need. The last way of striving for success is saving money, she did that in order to be able to survive in London which has expensive living costs, ranging from renting a cheap flat, buying non-original clothes, and so forth.

B. Suggestion

In this study, researchers only used Alfred Adler's individual psychology theory to analyze his inferiority feelings and his struggle for the success of the main character. In addition, the focus is only to analyze Katie Brenner, who as the main character of *My not so perfect life* novel by Sophie Kinsella.

Researchers hope for the next researcher to analyze using feminism theory, which can be applied to the main character, or to other characters in the novel, as

long as the researcher is reading this novel, most of the characters told in this novel are women. In addition, the author of the novel *My Not So Perfect* itself is a woman, it is very suitable if the next researcher uses theory feminism.



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