

**A BOY WITH FABULOUS HEART: ENDER'S STRIVE FOR
SUPERIORITY IN ORSON SCOTT CARD'S *THE ENDER'S GAME***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2019**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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 “**A Boy with Fabulous Heart: Ender’s Strive for Superiority in Orson Scott Card’s *The Ender’s Game***” 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 responsible for that.

Malang, December 18, 2019

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

Learn from the past

Be grateful for everything

Pray for the future

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest family:

Father, Supardi

Mother, Siti Yayuti

Sister, Ula Hayu Aqoma

My advisor:

Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

My friends:

Amna Juliana Brilianti Syakrani, Sebastianus Bagas Palgunadi,
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and many more that I can't mention all of them, for sharing the same struggle
and giving me prays and supports.

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for all the readers and may provide an additional source for those who want to study psychological criticism. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comments, corrections, and criticisms are gently welcomed.

Malang, December 18, 2019

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ABSTRACT

Tsani, Happy. 2019. **A Boy with Fabulous Heart: Ender's Strive for Superiority in Orson Scott Card's *The Ender's Game***. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Keywords: Individual Psychology, Personality

Personality has always been an important topic to discuss. It offers an insight to the understanding of human nature and behavior. Throughout the ages, many theorists tried to define a personality by their own way of thought and manner. One of them is Alfred Adler who propose personality as meaningful unity of purpose, and that purpose is dwelling within-person inners self. It is an individual inner self obtained throughout individual lifespan where the individual instinctively observes and learns to develop traits and characteristics for personal growth. Based on Adler theory of personality, this research is conducted to analyze personal growth of a character in the novel. By using Orson Scott Card's *Ender's Game*, this research is aiming to analyze Ender personal growth as a main character within *Ender's Game* novel.

The analysis is categorize as literary criticism. It applies psychology of literature approach, particularly by championing the theory of inferiority and superiority by Alfred Adler. The data are in the forms of sentences and phrases, collected from the novel entitled *Ender's Game* written by Orson Scott Card. The novel was published by Tom Doherty Associates, LLC in 175 fifth avenue New York. The data were collected from reading the novel to identify the causes of Ender's inferiority feeling and Ender's strive for superiority. The data of Ender's inferiority feeling are used to depict the background behind Ender's personality development. The data of Ender strive for superiority are used to describe Ender's ways to develop his personality.

The results of the study show that Ender's personality development follows the concept of inferiority and superiority. The novel depicted the character Ender faces with a series of event that causes his inferiority feeling. The causes of Ender's inferiority feelings is influence by past experience such as guilt and fear, present difficulties such as helplessness and weariness, and future desire such as worries and despair. All that term is the trigger for Ender's development which takes form as ideal-self where he created a plan or idea to solve or compensate the inferiority feeling he faced. Then, lifestyle set his plan or idea in motion in actual behavior to solve or compensate the inferiority feeling he faced. Finally, social interest makes an adjustment with his surrounding environment after successfully dealing with his inferiority.

ABSTRAK

Tsani, Happy. 2019. **A Boy with Fabulous Heart: Ender's Strive for Superiority in Orson Scott Card's *The Ender's Game***. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Psikologi Individu

Kepribadian selalu menjadi topik yang menarik untuk dibahas. Kepribadian menawarkan wawasan untuk memahami sifat dan tingkah laku alami manusia. Sepanjang sejarah, banyak peneliti yang mencoba mendefinisikan kepribadian berdasarkan pemikiran dan cara mereka masing-masing. Salah satu dari mereka adalah Alfred Adler yang menyatakan bahwa kepribadian adalah kesatuan tujuan yang berarti, yang mana tujuan tersebut berada dalam diri seseorang. Tujuan tersebut didapat sepanjang hidup seorang individu dimana individu tersebut secara insting mengamati dan belajar untuk mengembangkan sifat dan karakteristik untuk pertumbuhan peribadinya. Berawal dari teori kepribadian Adler, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis pertumbuhan pribadi dari seorang karakter dalam sebuah novel. Dengan menggunakan novel *Ender's Game* karya Orson Scott Card, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pertumbuhan pribadi Ender sebagai karakter utama di novel *Ender's Game*.

Analisis ini dikategorikan sebagai kritik sastra. Teknik yang digunakan adalah pendekatan psikologi sastra, khususnya dengan mengutamakan teori inferioritas dan superioritas dari Alfred Adler. Data berbentuk kalimat dan frasa, diambil dari novel berjudul *Ender's Game* yang ditulis oleh Orson Scott Card. Novel diterbitkan oleh Tom Doherty Associates, LLC di 175 fifth avenue New York. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari membaca novel untuk mengidentifikasi penyebab rasa inferioritas Ender dan upaya Ender untuk superioritas. Data rasa inferioritas Ender digunakan untuk menggambarkan latarbelakang dibalik perkembangan kepribadian Ender. Data upaya Ender untuk superioritas digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan cara Ender mengembangkan kepribadiannya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan kepribadian Ender mengikuti konsep inferioritas dan superioritas. Novel menggambarkan karakter Ender menghadapi urutan kejadian yang menyebabkan rasa inferioritas. Rasa inferioritas Ender dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman masa lalu seperti rasa takut dan bersalah, kesulitan masa kini seperti rasa tak berdaya dan rasa kelelahan, dan keinginan dimasa depan seperti rasa khawatir dan rasa putus asa. Semua istilah tersebut adalah pemantik perkembangan Ender yang berbentuk sebagai diri ideal dimana dia menciptakan rencana atau ide untuk solusi atau kompensasi atas inferioritas yang dia hadapi. Kemudian, gaya hidup mengerjakan rencana atau idenya dalam tindakan nyata untuk memecahkan atau mengkompensasi inferioritas yang dia hadapi. Akhirnya, ketertarikan social membuat penyesuaian dengan lingkungan disekitarnya setelah sukses menghadapi inferioritasnya.

المستخلص

ثاني، هابي. ٢٠١٩. الفتى الحنون: محاولة إندر لنيل التفوق في رواية لعبة إندر لأورسون سكوت كارد. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: الدكتور شمس الدين.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الشخصية، سيكولوجية الذات

أصبحت الشخصية دوماً أحداثاً جذابة منذ الأوان القديمة حتى الآن حيث إنها تقدم المعلومات لإدراك سمة الإنسان وسلوكهم الطبيعية. وهي مدى امتداد العصور تجلب الباحثين لتعريفها تبعاً إلى مناهجهم الفكرية. بكا فيهم ألفريد أدلر الذي يقول بأن الشخصية وحدة الأهداف المرموقة المتضمنة بداخل الفرد. وتلك الأهداف تكتسب طوال حياته بعد أن يلاحظ ويتعظ بسماته وشخصيته. انطلاقاً من نظرية أدلر عم الشخصية، يقوم هذا البحث بتحليل نشأة هوية الشخص في رواية لعبة إندر ويهدف إلى تعميق وتفصيل تلك النشأة في نفس الشخص الرئيسي في هذه الرواية.

هذا البحث يعتبر من نوع النقد الأدبي. فالطريقة المستخدمة هي مدخل سيكولوجية الأدب باستيعاب نظرية الدونية والتفوق لألفريد أدلر. أما البيانات هي الكلمات والعبارات في رواية لعبة إندر لأورسون سكوت كارد طبعها الناشر توم دوهريتي بنينيو يورك. إنما اكتسبت البيانات من قراءة الرواية لتعرف العوامل لدونية إندر ومحاولته لنيل التفوق. تستخدم البيانات عن دونية إندر لتصوير الخلفية عن نمو شخصيته. بينما تستخدم محاولة إندر لوصف طريقته في تطوير شخصيته.

فنتائج البحث تدل على أن تنمية شخصية إندر تتبع مفهوم الدونية والتفوق. فتلك الرواية تصور شخصية إندر عند مواجهة الحوادث التي تؤدي إلى نشأة الدونية. وذاك الشعور يأتي بسبب الخبرات الماضية مثل الخوف والإقرار بالذنب، المشكلات الحالية مثل عدم القدرة والعناء، ثم الأمانى مثل التوتر واليأس. وكل منها يجلب تنمية إندر نحو الأفضل حيث يقوم بتنسيق المشروع لعلاج دونيته. وبالتالي تحرك أسلوب حياته لتحقيق ذاك المشروع. نهاية، يفوق إندر بالمصالح الاجتماعية والتكيف مع البيئة بعد علاج دونيته.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background for this study. It covers the correlation between the chosen topic and the object of the study. The problem statement and objective of the study, which will later be answered in chapter III. The scope and limitation to narrow the focus of the study. Several key terms to provide a better understanding for the reader. The previous study covers the referral source and comparison from the past study in the same field of topic or object. The research method encompasses the present research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Humans are extraordinary organisms. Unlike any other organism, they are capable of surviving using their intellectual competence. They adapt quickly to the environment around them. As a result, humans spread widely dominating the earth. Throughout history, humans grow consistently, constructing a complex structure to sustain their lives. This structure included social life, economic life, cultural life, and many more. The evidence of human history can be found in various inheritance. Literature can be classified as one of that inheritance.

Literature can be defined as a creative activity, a work of art. According to Wellek and Warren (1942: 11), the term literature applies precisely to literary art, namely literature as imaginative work. Language is the raw material to create a work of literature. The author uses those languages to pour the feeling and

imagination into a written text. Thus, a literary work can be defined from its writing. The style of literature is full of homonym and ambiguity. In other words, language is very connotative because the language of literature does contain a feeling of its author. It comes to an essential essence of the literature that is to satisfy its readers. Wellek and Warren (1954:21) also stated that the literature “hit” its function if the two material of pleasure and utility coexist and coalesce.

English literature, in the beginning, have there three significant categories of genre. Those are epic, drama, and poetry. Nowadays, the term epic is slightly abandoned because it contains a verse that is often confusing as it is not classified as poetry. Epic is considered a precursor of the modern novel because of its structural features such as plot, character presentation, and narrative perspective. Later, the term epic develops into prose, fiction, or prose fiction for short stories and novels for a long story (Klarer, 1999:3). The three major categories are differentiated by the way text displayed. Prose or novel is generally written in a narrative form, poetry is written in verse form, and drama is written in direct dialogue between character (Lethbridge & Mildorf: 2012).

Unlike other literature, novels have the upper hand for presenting a complete story that pinpoints one or several significant characters and provides a minor role to support the considerable character. Those characters are depicted in a specific time and place to present a distinct purpose of action. Also, to authenticate its character, location, and event, novels are usually written in everyday language. Moreover, the narrative might arises from various display points that allow psychological closeness for the reader.

In a further development, novels develop into various subgenres such as picaresque novel which aim to express satirical social injustice, bildungsroman which aims to educate as it describes the development of its main character, the epistolary novel which uses letters as a means of first-person narration, historical novel which actions are carried out in a realistic historical context, new journalism, which uses incidents based on real events as a material story, satirical novel which highlighting the weaknesses of society through exaggerating social conventions, utopian novel or science fiction novels which aim to criticize the actual sociopolitical conditions through a story with the alternative world, the gothic novel that combines alternative world from fiction with the addition of horror, detective novels which the story aims to solve an unusual crime. (Klarer, 1999:3).

Among those subgenres, Science fiction becomes an increasingly significant genre for literary studies after Darko Suvin's (1979) published the work of Science Fiction metamorphosis, which raised the profile of science fiction as a valid field of academic inquiry (Hassler, 1999 in Menadue & Cheer, 2017). It is not surprising that science fiction can affect the worldview of specific individuals (Stableford, 1979: 224). Furthermore, research has found that reading fiction leads to changes in personality (Annalyn et al., 2017: 1).

Personality has always been an important topic to discuss. It is a simple word to remember, yet has tons of definitions. Many theorists tried to define a personality by their way of thought and manner. One of them is Alfred Adler. Alfred Adler proposed a theory about personality, which he called individual psychology.

Individual psychology is the first school of psychology that breaks the assumption of inner forces, such as instincts, drives, unconsciousness, etc., as irrational material. When it used to approve individuals and groups, this break proved to be very helpful. On the positive side, Individual Psychology makes the following assumptions. First, Individual psychology has established assumptions, with which no argument can be found, about the unity and self-consistency of personality. Second, Individual psychology finds its place, a field of activity that determines where it always represents a unique individual problem with changing the style of life. (Adler, 1957: 9). Those assumptions were applied in the concept of compensating inferiority to strive for superiority.

Adler believes that individuals are directed toward competence or self-mastery, or what Adler called the strive for superiority. This is a compensatory counter for ordinary and universal feelings of insignificance, helplessness, and a belief that one is less than what one should be, or what Adler called inferiority feelings. Thus, strive for superiority is an individual's natural desire to develop from a minus situation to perceive a favorable position. (Watts: 2009). In short, a concept of compensating inferiority to strive for superiority is a lifelong process to build individual personality.

One science fiction novel that appoints personality as one of its focus is Ender's Game. Ender's Game tells about a future world when the earth is attacked by an extraterrestrial life form called formic. As a result, the story mainline is focused on the military aspect. Even so, the element of personality is highly attached to the story. The aspect of personality is exposed widely throughout its

main character, an adolescent child named Ender Wiggin. Ender is one of the brilliant children chosen to train under military control to end the war against formic. Ender's personality gradually develops during the time he undergoes his training. Therefore, the writer intends to analyze this novel using the theory of individual psychology from Alfred Adler.

Many researchers throughout the year have conducted studies about personality using individual psychology to analyze literary works. First, *Destiny of the Sands of Time in Mike Newell's Movie Entitled Prince of Persia (2010): An Individual Psychological Approach* conducted by Hastuti, F. S (2013). She found a result of the moral value of the importance of justice rather than individual happiness, which analyzed using individual psychology theory. Second, *Spiritual Journey in Paulo Coelho's Novel The Alchemist (1993): An Individual Psychology Approach* conducted by Nursecha, N (2014). He found a result of the moral value of the spiritual journey impact on people's thoughts and actions, which analyzed using individual psychology theory. Besides, Ender's Game novel also used as the object material by several researchers. First, *Andrew "Ender" Wiggin Leadership in Ender's Game Novel (1985) Written by Orson Scott Card: A Psychoanalytic Approach* conducted by Kuntasari, R. K. (2016). She found a result of the moral value of leadership, which analyzed using Freud psychoanalysis. Second, *Child Abuse Reflected in the Ender's Game Novel by Orson Scott Card (1985): A Sociological approach* conducted by Hastuti, D. F (2019). She found a result describing the influence of child abuse through the author of Ender's Game, Orson Scott Card.

B. Problem of the Study

1. What are the causes of Ender's inferiority feelings?
2. How does Ender strive for superiority?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To find and describe the causes of Ender's inferiority feelings
2. To analyze the ways Ender strives for superiority

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study's findings are expected to enrich the knowledge of the personality theory of individual psychology proposed by Alfred Adler. It also hopes to give a better understanding of the novel *Ender's Game* by Orson Scott Card.

Practically, it is expected to gain new insight into personality development seen from the perspective of individual psychology, also as the reference of study in the field of psychoanalysis.

E. Scope and Limitation

The analysis is concentrated on individual psychology, which occurs in character Ender Wiggin. First, the study is narrowed to the discussion of a cause that leads to Ender's inferiority feeling. Then, proceed with the analysis of Ender's striving for superiority to depicted Ender's personality development by means striving for superiority to compensate or overcome inferiority feelings.

F. Definition Key Term

As a guideline for a better understanding of this research, several key terms are explained below:

1. Individual psychology

The psychological approach which emphasizes that a person must be understood as a whole unit, not in a separate form, and more importantly, it must be understood in accordance with the context of the background of the person, both physical and social (Boeree: 138)

2. Personality

Personality is a meaningful unity of purpose, and that purpose is dwelling within-person inner self (Wexlbarg, 1929: 2)

3. Inferiority feeling

The feeling where the individual feels inferior, incompetence, small, weak, and uncertain (Adler, 1916: 36)

4. Striving for Superiority

A desire to overcome the present deficiency and strive after future perfection (Colin, 1997: 33).

5. Ideal-self

An innate trait of human behavior following the concept of adaptation to achieve the ideal person in the future (Adler, 1927: 20).

6. Life style

A certain movement developed to Striving after perfection in order to attain ideal-self (Colin, 1997: 47)

7. Social Interest

Social interest is the term used to refer the social behavior such as caring for family, for the community, for society, for humanity, even for life (Boeree, 2006: 146).

G. Previous Study

The use of individual psychology in analyzing the novel has ever conducted by several researchers. It shares the same similarity in discussing fictional finalism, inferiority feeling, and compensation, striving for superiority, style of life, and social interest, as the basic principle of individual psychology. First, is a published article with the title *Destiny of the Sands of Time in Mike Newell's Movie Entitled Prince of Persia (2010): An Individual Psychological Approach* by Hatuti, F. S (2013). She explains the fictional finalism of the main character Prince Dastan is to find happiness with Princess Tamina. Inferiority feeling and compensation depicted when Prince Dastan declared as the traitor of the empire. Striving for perfection depicted when Prince Dastan works together with Princess Tamina to uncover the truth that his uncle Nizam is the real traitor. Style of life depicted when Prince Dastan try to explain to his uncle that he is not the one who killed his father. Social interest depicted when Princess Tamina decided to trust Prince Dastan even after her empire being conquered by him. Creative-self depicted when Prince Dastan struggles as he works together with Princess Tamina to uncover the truth.

Second is a published article with the title *Spiritual Journey in Paulo Coelho's Novel The Alchemist (1993): An Individual Psychology Approach* by

Nursecha, N (2014). He explains the fictional finalism of the main character Santiago is happiness by the mean he becomes wealthy. Inferiority feeling and compensation depicted when he feels unlucky being born into a low-income family. Striving for perfection depicted when he strives to get wealthy by any means necessary. Style of life depicted when he put any effort into getting wealthy. Social interest depicted when he interested more with a person that can help him to get wealthy. Creative-self depicted when he develops an unexpected idea to his business.

Ender's Game is also used as a material analysis for several studies. One of them is Kuntasari (2016) in her published article entitled *Andrew "Ender" Wiggin Leadership in Ender's Game Novel (1985) Written by Orson Scott Card: A Psychoanalytic Approach*. The overview of her publication article is based on Freud's Psychoanalysis. As a result, she explains that character Ender Wiggin is driven by the principle of id, ego, and superego. Id from character Ender Wiggin symbolizes his love for Valentine and his hatred toward his brother Peter. The ego of love is reflected through Ender Wiggin's behavior, which never uses his leadership capability to dominate over others, as depicted when he leads the dragon team. On the other side, the ego of hatred is reflected through his action when he keeps kicking the powerless Stilson. Lastly, his sympathy towards dying queen formic implies the superego from character Ender Wiggin.

The publication article by Hastuti, D. F (2019) also used the novel Ender's Game as her object study. The title of her publication article is *Child Abuse Reflected in the Ender's Game Novel by Orson Scott Card (1985): A Sociological*

Approach. She explains that the correlation occurs in the novel as a reflection of society. Therefore, she gave a brief example of physical abuse, psychological abuse, and neglect to act from the novel and compared it with the real society. She stated that physical abuse towards children is often be done under the reason of discipline, which depicted in the novel when Ender's monitor being pulled out after he committed the act of violence. Next is when Peter asks Ender a duel after he fails in a government program. Lastly is when Ender gets beat up by his commander Bonzo after disobeying his command. Next, she implies that due to children not reaching the expected expectation, psychological abuse is happening in the form of labeling and threat, which depicted in the novel when Peter called Ender being the third, also when Bonzo threatened Ender after he caught up training with Petra. Last, she classified the adult bullying and child abandonment as the form of neglect act. In the novel, it happens when Colonel Graff said no one is as smart as Ender intentionally to make the other children feel jealous of Ender. Also, as well when Colonel Graff planned to put the Ender in isolation in order to make him independent and trust no one.

H. Method of the Study

1. Research design

This research is categorized as literary criticism. Literary criticism is the discipline of interpreting, analyzing, and evaluating works of literature (Saeed: 2016). The type of literary criticism that will be used is theoretical criticism. Theoretical criticism proposes an explicit literary theory, in the sense of general

principles, and a set of terms, differences, and categories, to be applied to identify and analyze literary works. This research used a psychological approach to identify and analyze literary works. The psychological approach's use is focused on the motivations of the main character in the literary text. (Saeed: 2016).

2. Data Source

The data for this research is mainly taken from a novel entitled “Ender’s Game,” written by Orson Scott Card in 1985. As for supporting data, the writer takes from a related journal, thesis, and book. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.

3. Data Collection

To gather the data from the novel, the writer used the following reading strategies: First, applying scanning reading on the object material to get the essence of the plot, character, and general ideas about the meaning of the work. Second, applying skimming reading to focus on how characters interact with each other, how the author uses words to convey meaning, how the character speaks, or other aspects of the text that seem essential. Third, Annotating the text (by underlining the relevant passages), which is the inferiority of Ender Wiggin and his attempt to strive for superiority. This step is done simultaneously with the second step.

4. Data Analysis

The data analysis begins after the data collection finished. The data is in the form of a sentence, phrase, quote which considered relevant to the topic. Next, the data are classified into the cause of Ender’s inferiority feeling and his attempt to striving for superiority, which covered in ideal-self, lifestyle, and social

interest. After that, the writer begins to find and describe the cause of Ender's inferiority feeling. Then, the writer analyzes Ender's personality development based on his ways to strive for superiority, which is caused by his inferiority feeling. Finally, the writer concludes from the data that has been analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers a comprehensive insight into the related theory used to undergo this study. First, the writer discusses the psychology of literature as an approach for this study. Second, the writer discusses personality as the main topic in this study. Third, the writer discusses individual psychology as a theory to analyze this study.

A. Psychology of Literature

Psychology and literature are two different branches of study which share a similarity. They deal with a human being as their primary object (Emir, 2016). The psychological study's concern is mainly about human nature, function, and phenomena (Coleman, 1988:3). In correspondence, literature can be interpreted as a human effort to leave a trace of their existence through a creative work of art (Klarer, 1999:1). The author reflected life through their standpoint of objective, perception, ideologist, and valuation to open an imaginative world to the reader (Aras, 2014: 251).

According to Wellek and Warren (1942: 75), the psychology of literature can be defined into three different definitions. The first is a study of the author as the individual. The second is a study of the creative process within the works of literature. The third is a study of literature effect upon its reader. Psychological literary criticism was originated by Freudian in the early 20th century, which later well known as psychoanalytic criticism (Knapp, 2004: 102). Psychoanalytic

criticism overviews literature's work as a suppressed feeling and thought from childhood, which appears in the form of expressive work of art, namely literature (Rezaei & Seyyedrezaei, 2013: 1909). However, several neo-Freudians like Adler, Fromm, Erikson, and Horney speculated that the reader might interpret the text from "how the literature idealized by its author" rather than "unconscious motive behind it" (Rajan, 2017: 2-3).

Psychological literary criticism is performed by choosing a specific theory of psychology and applying it to literature (Whitehead, 2016: 89). In this study, the writer used individual psychology theory from Alfred Adler as the specific theory of psychology and used the novel *Ender's Game* by Orson Scott Card as the work of literature.

B. Personality Theory

Personality is a single term yet have tons of definition to discuss. Throughout the history of scientific psychology, diverse approaches to the field have been conducted. Among the perspective that has a clear definition is the psychodynamic or psychoanalytic perspective, the trait perspective, the humanistic perspective, and the social-cognitive perspective. Each approach has developed over time by the contribution of each significant theorist. Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Alfred Adler are the significant theorists of the psychodynamic or psychoanalytic perspective. Gordon Allport, Raymond Cattell, and Hans Eysenck are some significant theorists of the trait perspective. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are two significant theorists of the humanistic

perspective. Neal E. Miller, John Dollard, and Albert Bandura are significant theorists of the social-cognitive perspective (Philip and Matthews, 2009:3).

The psychodynamic or psychoanalysis perspective is the earliest approach to the study of personality. It was proposed firstly by Sigmund Freud in the late 19th century (Schultz and Schultz, 2009: 45). Despite the earliest approach to the study of personality, psychodynamic or psychoanalysis offers the most comprehensive explanations of the formation, structure, and dynamics of personality. It covers both theories of personality and system of personality. Psychodynamic or psychoanalysis focuses on the unconscious, dynamic forces, instincts, the need for socialization, the fundamental role of the family, the developmental process, and the growth of the personality in inner psychological states (Prasad et al., n.d: 35).

A trait perspective is an approach to describing an individual's personality by distinguishing their characteristic (Schultz and Schultz, 2009: 239). This approach defines an individual's personality from habitual patterns of behavior, thought, and emotion manifested in a wide range of situations (Novikova, 2013). Therefore, individuals can be classified or types depending on their habitual patterns (Prasad et al., n.d: 35).

A humanistic perspective is an approach that emphasizes individual strengths and aspirations, conscious free will, and the fulfillment of their true potential (Schultz and Schultz, 2009: 298). It presents a positive image of human nature by describing individuals as active, creative beings by focusing on personal

responsibility, emphasizing here and now, focusing on the phenomenology of the individual, and emphasizing personal growth. (Prasad et al., n.d: 112)

A social-cognitive perspective is an approach that overviews an individual's personality as a sum-up of all the ways individuals have learned to act, think, and feel (Prasad et al., n.d: 134). It emphasizes the thinking where the personality is obtained not only from direct experiences but also indirectly through observational ways. As a result, an individual may or may not change their behavior based on the object that they have been learned (Tadayon, 2012).

In conclusion, Personality is a meaningful unity of purpose, and that purpose is dwelling within-person inners self (Wexbweg, 1929: 2). It is an individual inner self obtained throughout individual lifespan where the individual instinctively observes and learns to develop traits and characteristics for personal growth within the social environment.

C. Alfred Adler Personality Theory

Generally, Adler's personality theory is categorized as a part of the psychoanalytic perspective in the theory of personality. However, Woodman (1981: 51) stated that personality theory proposed by Adler is not considered a part of either psychoanalytic Freud or humanistic Maslow, even though he was an early disciple of Freud. Also, Hall and Lindzey (1978, 238) proposed that Adler is a social psychology father. To strengthen his opinion, Woodman (1981, 51) also stated that Adler views an individual's personality from a teleological perspective. Adler views every individual as a purposive being. All of their organs and functions are serve to maintain their purposiveness (Wexbweg, 1929: 2).

Adler proposed the term Individual psychology as a critical concept for understanding individual personality development. This concept is the opposite of Freud, who propose individual personality derived from a collective part of id, ego, superego. While Freud focuses on sexual and instinct as the primary motivation behind individual behavior, Adler focuses on social impulses as the motivation behind individual behavior. As Adler stated in Hall and Lindzey (1978, 242), a human is not a sexual organism but a social organism. Human is motivated by social impulse rather than sexual impulse. Human inferiority is not only limited to the sexual matter but can extend to all aspects, both physical and psychological. Adler views consciousness as the center of personality, which causes him to be a pioneer of ego-oriented psychology.

Adler's personality theory in Hallab (1971, 18) focused on the development of individual personality by means compensating their inferiority and struggle to achieve superiority. It occurs because every human born as a helpless child that feels inferior compared to the adult. This inferiority triggers the individual effort to overcome it by striving for superiority. Individual attempts to strive for superiority are mainly taking the form of ideal-self, lifestyle, and social interest (Hendry, 1998:5). Ideal-self is an imagined ideal situation of perfection, completion, or overcoming that occurs following the inferiority feeling (Hendry, 1998:5). Therefore, lifestyle and social interest work to actualize the desired ideal-self based on the inferiority feeling faced (Hendry, 1998:5). However, social interest may also work differently. Social interest is not always responded to the inferiority feeling.

It may occur through mutual interaction where the other individual puts a social that in return of social interest.

In short, individual psychology overview individual personality development through a conscious motive to strive for superiority. It considers a social impulse is rather crucial than sexual impulse because human is a social organism. Therefore, individuals striving for superiority covers ideal-self, lifestyle, and social interest, aiming to get a social adjustment to achieve self-improvement, self-fulfillment, and contribution to shared prosperity.

D. The Causes of Inferiority Feelings

Developing personality starts when an individual is conscious of the inferiority feeling (Hendry, 1998:4). Inferiority feeling is a general term to describe when an individual reaches their minus situation. Furthermore, inferiority feeling covers some specific terms used to describe some specific situations based on the situation that individuals faced.

Some terms refer to the situations that caused by past experiences, such as guilt and fear. Guilt is a collective term that refers to a negative feeling that people can experience for a wrongdoing, or in more legal meaning. It can be the situations where individuals culpable for an offense that violates a particular law (Day, 2014). Fear is a term that refers to the situations where individuals feel an unpleasant negative emotion usually rises because of or in association with a particular source or stimulus (Gidron, 2013). Some other terms refer to the situations that caused by present difficulties, such as helplessness and weariness. Helplessness is a term that

refers to situations where an individual is powerless to do nothing (Nuvvula, 2016). Weariness is a term that refers to situations where individuals experience stress or intense emotional moment as a result of responses to internal or external demands that exceed the individual's capability (Aaronson, L et al., 1999). Other terms refer to the situations that caused by future desires, such as worry and despair. Worry is a term that refers to situations where an individual experiencing a sequence of thoughts and images that negatively affect-laden and relatively uncontrollable due to some particular reason (Brosschot, 2013). Despair is a term that refers to situations where individuals afraid of disappointment, failure, and missed chance in life (Hearn, S et al., 2011). All of the examples that are mentioned above share the same similarity where it refers to the situation when individuals reach their minus situations (Colin, 1997: 30).

Every individual starts from the point of inferiority feeling. At the time we are born, we are weak and very dependable. Like the time we grow, we adapt to new things and develop. Nevertheless, later, life provides us with a problem that might trigger our inferiority feeling. This process happens as life is not a straight forward road. Life often presents us with some unexpected situation that hinders us from striving for superiority. For example, a girl was overshadowed by her elder sister, who had a better personality during her childhood. Later, when she was 20, she hesitated to decide her career because of her desire to compete with her elder sister (Colin, 1997: 36). The case showed that the girl is having difficulties dealing with her feeling of inferiority as the shadow of her elder sister. Therefore, it leads to one step backward towards overcoming her inferiority. In contrast, if the girl

doesn't see her elder sister as a figure who overshadowed her and decided to gain confidence on her own. She might decide her career without any hesitation being overshadowed by her elder sister because she already gains confidence on her own. Hence, it leads to one step forwards towards overcoming her inferiority. The example above implies that inferiority feeling also very dependable on past experience, present difficulties, and future desires. It might affect the quality of life, depending on how the individual responds to it. It relies on what decision to confront those feelings of inferiority. A good response may lead to one step forward towards overcoming those inferiorities. In contrast, the wrong response may lead to one step backward towards overcoming those inferiorities (Colin, 1997: 31).

To sum up, an individual tends to experience inferiority feeling following the malfunction of what they wish. It reflects the inability to overcome the past experience and ruin the future desire, thus presenting a minus situation of present difficulties, resulting in hardship to strive for superiority.

E. The Ways to Strive for Superiority

The process of developing personality continues when an individual is motivated to strive for superiority. The feeling of inferiority is described as experiencing a "minus situation." It triggers the motivation to struggle towards a "plus situation," which described as strive for superiority. Strive for superiority is an individual strive in the direction which expresses itself in the desire to develop, to achieve, and even to compensate for a deficiency (Hendry, 1998:4). Strive for superiority is the idea that comes when Adler develops his medical practice. During this time, he figures out that all organs are struggling to develop towards maturity.

Moreover, this organ has a natural way to overcome or compensate if physical deficiency happens (Colin, 1997: 3).

Adler stated that this formation must begin in early childhood as all evidence leads to the physical deficiency happen in early childhood. It begins as the child feels weak, inferior, and realizes their position where they cannot withstand (Colin, 1997: 4). However, strive for superiority never ceased as it is essential for the individual mind and psyche. It occurs because strive for superiority is the attainment of a goal or ideal-self. Also, strive for superiority develops a distinctive approach of lifestyle and social interest that sets it in motion.

1. Ideal-self

Ideal-self is the idea following the idea borrowed from philosopher Hans Vaihinger. Vaihinger (1925), in his book, the psychology “as if” stated that human lives with merely fictitious goals. This fictional goal helps humans to confront their reality effectively. It gives human insight on how to behave (Hall and Lindzey, 1978: 243).

Ideal-self is an innate trait of individual behavior following the concept of adaptation (Adler, 1927: 20). This concept is based on his exploration of organs in the human body, which moves towards definite goals that are maturity. Besides, the organ would make a special effort to overcome the deficiency or to compensate if it somehow comes across with particular obstacle. Life always looks for survival (Colin, 1997: 3). Ideal-self exhibits the ideal person we want to achieve in comparison with the organ move towards maturity.

However, the environment plays a vital role in determining individual ideal-self. It sets boundaries against which a child battles himself until he finds a way to fulfill his wishes, which promises both security and adaptation to life (Adler, 1927: 23). For example, A young woman has the following dream: she dreams that her husband has forgotten her wedding anniversary, and she reproaches him for it (Adler, 1927: 81). The occasion like that would likely happen because her striving for superiority by dreaming to reproach her husband is the ideal-self for her at that time. Following that example, ideal-self can be defined as a concept, plan, or idea to envision a better situation for an individual.

2. LifeStyle

Lifestyle is a particular movement directed towards a specific goal or ideal-self. It appears as behavior which happens after the individual already set their specific goal or ideal-self. It happens as a unity of pattern that grown-up from difficulties in early childhood and out of striving for superiority. Therefore, lifestyle can be seen clearly when the individual confronted difficulties (Colin, 1997: 46).

Adler imagines lifestyle like a pine tree. Pine tree, which grows up in the valley, would be different from which grow in the top of a mountain as every individual is different from one another lifestyle also variant. Lifestyle is very dependent on past individual experience, present difficulties, and future desires. Therefore, there is no particular lifestyle which considered better from another (Colin, 1997: 47).

However, Adler stated that a term normal lifestyle is used to distinguish a healthy individual and individual with the psychopathic condition (Colin, 1997: 47). The

individual who has a socially-oriented life and their way of life is such that, whether they intend it or not, society derives a particular advantage from their work. From a psychological point of view, they have enough energy and courage to meet life's problems and difficulties as they come along. Both of these qualities are missing in the case of psychopathic people: they are neither socially well adjusted, nor are they psychologically adjusted to the daily tasks of life (Colin, 1997: 49). For example, the second children, experiencing their older siblings as pacemakers, may respond by continually strive to surpass and conquer the first children (Hendry, 1998:9). The occasion like that only happen because of second children feels inferior to the first children. Therefore, he develops a lifestyle to surpass and conquer the first children. Based on the example, lifestyle can shortly define as a behavior reflected on facing, compensate, or even surpass the present difficulty or deficiency.

3. Social Interest

Social interest refers to social behavior such as caring for family, for the community, for society, for humanity, even for life (Boeree, 2006: 157). It means that if individuals have developed a social interest at the affective level, they will likely feel a deep belonging to the human race. As a result, they can empathize with their fellow humans by accepting both the comforts and the discomforts of life (Hendry, 1998:3). Thus, the concept of social interest encompasses individuals' full development of their capacities, which is both personally fulfilling and results in people who have something worthwhile to contribute to one another (Hendry, 1998:3). In other words, the development of social interest is a beneficial process of influencing each other. The better an individual's personal development, the

better the individual can relate positively to others. Also, the better the individual's ability to relate with others, the more individuals can learn from them and develop themselves (Guisinger and Blatt, 1994:110). Therefore, the feeling of social interest among individuals is essential not only for living together in a society but also for the development of each person.

Social interest remains throughout life, changed, colored, restricted in some cases, extended and broadened to others until it touches not only members of his own family, but also his clan, his people, and finally, all humanity. It is possible that he can transcend these limits and express himself to animals, plants, inanimate objects, or finally to the entire cosmos (Adler, 1927: 36).

Based on its function, social interest can also measure individual succession on becoming a social being. It occurs because individual characters can be judged only from the standpoint of society. An individual character becomes significant only when it has proven its universal value. The universal value can be measured by comparing an individual with the ideal picture of a fellow individual who successfully overcome tasks and difficulties in a way that is useful to society in general. It becomes evident that no individuals can develop without cultivating a sense of social interest towards other individuals (Adler, 1927: 29). In the end, social interest is fundamentally aimed at a social adjustment to the environment, which results in a mutual relationship where a community thrives in harmony as their individuals construct a feeling for the community.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analysis of Ender Wiggin's personality as the main character in Orson Scott Card's *Ender's Game*. First, the writer starts by examining the inferiority feeling that drives the development of Ender's personality. Next, the writer would analyze Ender's attempt to develop his personality by overcoming inferiority feeling. Some important events from the novel are cited to prove how the basic principle of individual psychology theory works on Ender Wiggin's personality along with the factor that influences it.

A. The Causes of Ender's Inferiority Feelings

Inferiority feelings refer to the situation when individuals reach their minus situations (Colin, 1997: 30). The situations that cause inferiority feelings are various depending on the situation that individuals faced. For that very reason, an individual's inferiority feelings are dependable on past experience, present difficulties, and future desires. Specific terms are used to describe the individual's inferiority feelings based on the stimulus that triggers the situations. It might be affected by either past experience, present difficulty, or future desire.

The causes of Ender's inferiority feelings in Orson Scott Card's *Ender's Game* is presented in the following quotation:

"Ender felt the fear growing in his belly. The kid whose arm he broke—Ender didn't feel sorry for him. He was a Stilson. And like Stilson, he was already gathering a gang." (Card, 1991, Chap. 5 p. 41)

The quotation above shows that Ender is afraid that he might become someone he didn't expect to be. Clearly, he once had a figure that somehow turn into a nightmare that leads him into a state trauma. In addition, he is also faced with someone who has similarities with some kid named Stilson, whose he is also afraid of. Obviously, Ender must also have some sort of traumatic experience with this someone named Stilson. The explanation above renders the cause of Ender's inferiority feelings that commonly known as fear.

The trait of characteristic that caused Ender's fear comes from the traumatic experience that happened in the past. As confirmed by Gidron (2013), fear is a term that refers to the situations where individuals feel an unpleasant negative emotion usually rises because of or in association with a particular source or stimulus. That means, fear only happen when there are some specific drives. It is proved in the case of Ender, where the fear comes from the traumatic drives that he ever experienced in the past. As a result, Ender experience an unpleasant negative feelings.

The similar case of Ender's inferiority feelings that caused by fear is depicted in the following quotation:

"When Ender saw Bonzo's stance, his heart sank. Bonzo had also taken classes. And probably more recently than Ender. His reach was better, he was stronger, and he was full of hate." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 209)

The quotation above reflect the situations where Ender is afraid of Bonzo. Consider that Bonzo is Ender senior whose obviously more experienced in hand to hand combat. Also, not to mention that Bonzo has personal hatred toward Ender. In addition, the fact that Ender has nowhere to run makes that situation becoming

terribly horrible for Ender. All that reason makes Ender realize that the odds are against him. And all of that can be seen as he watched Bonzo stance.

The drives that cause Ender's fear of Bonzo result from his attitude towards Bonzo in the past. The proof of Ender's wrong attitude towards Bonzo as his former commander is revealed in this following quotation:

"I don't care, Ender told himself. It will just make me easier to trade away, and in the meantime you won't drop so far in the standings. Just trade me. I've learned all I'm ever going to learn from you. How to fail with style, that's all you know, Bonzo." (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 95)

The quotation above presents Ender's disobedience towards Bonzo as his commander. Even worse, he did it intentionally so that Bonzo is sick of him and quickly trade him away. Resulting the furious Bonzo discipline Ender as a soldier who didn't follow the order as well as an insolent junior who disrespected his senior. In the process of disciplining Ender, Bonzo's capability in hand to hand combat also portrayed in this following quotation:

"Suddenly Bonzo swung at him, caught his jaw with a vicious open-handed slap. It knocked Ender sideways, into his bunk, and he almost fell. Then Bonzo slugged him, hard, in the stomach. Ender dropped to his knees." (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 95)

The quotation above illustrates that Bonzo is disciplining Ender with pain that he did by pounding him. Judge by his way, Bonzo is obviously a trained soldier in hand to hand combat. Proved by his precision moves by slapping Ender for starters. Then, followed by striking hard on Ender's stomach that causes Ender to drop to his knees.

Next, Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by guilt will be portrayed in this following quotations:

“Ender wanted to scream at him, I know I’m a Third, I know it, if you want I’ll go away so you don’t have to be embarrassed in front of everybody, I’m sorry I lost the monitor and now you have three kids and no obvious explanation, so inconvenient for you, I’m sorry sorry sorry.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 2 p. 15)

Despite the prohibition for having a third, Ender’s father was allowed to have the third children due to promising bloodline of their family, which already proven by the first and second children that is Peter and Valentine. Because of that exception, Ender must accept the program given by the government for him. Yet, for some uncertain reason, the government decided to revoke Ender’s monitor. That only means one thing, Ender is unable to continue the program and must return home. As a result, all those evidence leads to Ender’s inferiority feeling of guilt.

Ender’s guilt is caused by his wrongdoing in failing the government program. As emphasized by Day (2014), guilt is a common term that refers to a negative feeling that people can experience for wrongdoing. The phrase “Ender wanted to scream at him” and “I’m sorry I lost the monitor” indicate that Ender’s guilt is meant for his father.

Another example of Ender’s inferiority feeling that caused by guilt is showed in this following quotation:

“I didn’t want to kill them all. I didn’t want to kill anybody! I’m not a killer! You didn’t want me, you bastards, you wanted Peter, but you made me do it, you tricked me into it!” (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 297)

In the final simulation, Ender successfully triumphs over humanity's greatest treat that is buggers. He did it by aiming buggers home planet with the deadliest weapon that humanity ever made. The weapon under the name "dr device"

is capable of disintegrating anything up to the molecular state, causing the entire species within buggers home planet instantly murdered.

Behind his triumph, there's a bitter fact that's been too late for him to realize. There was no simulation in all his glorious battle. It was a real war that's made as if it is a simulation. All the ships that had been destroyed, all the crews that had been killed, and billion of buggers that caught in "dr. Device" blast is real.

At the time, Ender realizes what he had done. His mind feels so dreadful because of the sins for accusing mass genocide. The phrase "I didn't want to kill anybody! I'm not a killer!" is proof that he still cannot justify his action, although the buggers are the enemy of humanity that once attack the earth. Not to mention, the phrase "you tricked me into it!" is also a shred of evidence that Ender actually has no idea that it was real. All he knows is undergoing his training by running the simulation and win against the enemy that programed to face him.

Next, Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by helplessness will be reflected in this following quotations:

"I am not a killer, Ender said to himself over and over. I am not Peter. No matter what Graff says, I'm not. I was defending myself. I bore it a long time. I was patient. I'm not what he said." (Card, 1991, Chap. 4 p. 34)

Ender acted silent when Colonel Graff expose his sins in front of other students. Ender couldn't do anything but murmured within his mind. Everything that Colonel Graff said was truth, but was all intended to defend against the bully. Ender knows that he was right from the beginning. But, he cannot justify to defy

Colonel Graff explanation as he is his superior. At least not in front of the other students. Eventually, Colonel Graff doing trigger Ender's inferiority feeling of helplessness.

Ender's helplessness is caused by his inability to defy Colonel Graff in front of other students. Nuvvula (2016) asserted that helplessness is a term that refers to situations where an individual is powerless to do nothing. The phrase "I am not a killer, Ender said to himself over and over." is a proof of Ender's helplessness based on the Nuvvula concept of helplessness.

Other example of Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by helplessness is as follows:

"Even as he cried from the pain, Ender could not help but take vengeful pleasure in the murmurs he heard rising through the barracks." (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 95)

Ender's commander, named Bonzo, is furious for what Ender had done. Ender disobeys a command during a battle that risked the army's rank that Bonzo leads, which is the Salamander army. For that, Ender must pay the consequences of his action. Bonzo discipline Ender by pounding him in front of the other Salamander army soldiers. Ender becomes the example so that no Salamander army soldier ever repeat his mistake.

This time, Ender's helplessness is caused by his incapability to resist Bonzo. Not because he doesn't want too. But because he is powerless to do it. Bonzo catches Ender off guard and pounding hard. The phrase "Ender could not help but take vengeful pleasure" is a piece of evidence that Ender is already powerless to do anything.

Another example of Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by helplessness is shows in the following quotation:

"Suicide. Pointless, meaningless selfdestruction. But he had to follow orders now, this was battle, not school. For a moment Ender raged silently" (Card, 1991, Chap. 8 p. 105)

Ender is faced in a situation where his own commander, Rose de Nose intentionally set him under pressure. He was ordered to follow a stupid orders that only means to throw him into enemy fire. Yet, following that orders is the only option left for him. It is proven as stated in the phrase "But he had to follow order". That is obviously indicate that Ender is powerless against Commander Rose de Nose order.

Ender's helplessness towards Commander Rose de nose is not same case as Commander Bonzo. The phrase "But he had to follow orders now, this was battle, not school" shows that Ender is already understand the responsibility as soldier. That reason become distinction point which distinguish Ender's helplessness towards Commander Rose de nose and Commander Bonzo.

The last example of Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by helplessness is his introduction with new teacher which shows in the following quotation:

"Finally, tired and angry at this wasted day, a prisoner in his room, Ender went back to his bed to get his desk. As he leaned over to pick up the desk, he felt a hand jab roughly between his thighs and another hand grab his hair. In a moment he had been turned upside down. His face and shoulders were being pressed into the floor by the old man's knee, while his back was excruciatingly bent and his legs were pinioned by the old man's arm. Ender was helpless to use his arms, he couldn't bend his back to gain slack so he could use his legs. In less than two seconds the old man had completely defeated Ender Wiggin." (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 262)

Ender finally reaches the final step in a program that which are given by the government to him. This time, he is given a private room for his own. The privacy

that given to him is meant to prepare for the incoming invasion with Ender as the commander of the entire human fleet against the buggers fleet.

The preparation is started with the introduction of Ender with his new teacher. In the beginning, the teacher just sits down and doing nothing in the corner of Ender's room. The suspicious Ender decided to remain silent and expected to get the answer soon. The phrase "Finally, tired and angry at this wasted day, a prisoner in his room, Ender went back to his bed to get his desk" also indicates that Ender remains cool, although inside, he is already bored with the situation. Unfortunately, instead of getting the answer, Ender is attacked by his teacher. The unprepared Ender is completely defeated within a second. The phrase "Ender was helpless to use his arms, he couldn't bend his back to gain slack so he could use his legs" is the evidence that Ender is powerless to do nothing against his teacher.

The occasion of Ender's helplessness with Bonzo is reoccurred this time. The teacher surprisingly catches Ender while he was off guard. The only distinction is that the teacher isn't mean to harm Ender. The phrase "His face and shoulders were being pressed into the floor" and "his legs were pinioned by the old man's arm" is strong evidence that the teacher only intends to seal Ender's movement.

Next, Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by weariness will be portrayed in this following quotations:

"He heard his door open softly, then close. He knew at once that it was his battle instructions.

It's the same day. I already had a battle today, I had two battles today—the bastards know what I've been through, and they're doing this to me.

WILLIAM BEE, GRIFFIN ARMY, TALO MOMOE, TIGER ARMY, 1900

He sat on the edge of the bed. The note trembled in his hand. I can't do this, he said silently. And then not silently. "I can't do this." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 213)

The quotation above shows that Ender is having a hard time. The teacher is constantly giving him pressure beyond the other army. Start with the battle in the morning. Then, continue with the sudden battle against the Salamander army that ends up with Bonzo bloody incident at the bathroom. Now, a battle instruction against Griffin and Tiger army at once. All of that event successfully drive Ender's inferiority feelings of weariness.

Ender's inferiority feelings of weariness are caused by multiple external demands that go beyond the limited capability of Ender. The phrase "He sat on the edge of the bed. The note trembled in his hand. I can't do this, he said silently. And then not silently. "I can't do this." enough to prove Ender's intense emotional moment. The example above perfect matches with the explanation emphasizes by Aaronson (1999), weariness is a term that refers to situations where individuals experience stress or intense emotional moment as a result of responses to internal or external demands that exceed the individual's capability.

Next, Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by worry will be portrayed in this following quotations:

"His monitor wasn't perched on his neck, hearing what he heard and seeing what he saw. They could say what they liked. They might even hit him now—no one could see them anymore, and so no one would come to Ender's rescue."

"It was Stilson, of course. He wasn't bigger than most other kids, but he was bigger than Ender. And he had some others with him. He always did." (Card, 1991, Chap. 1 p. 6)

Every student that undergoes the government program is attached with a monitor as the act of observation. The extraction of the monitor means that the

student will be sent home. For some uncertain reason, Ender's monitor is being extracted. A clear sign that it is only a matter of time before Ender will be sent home. Not only that but it also a sign of trouble for Ender. Ender's exclusive right of surveillance is gone with his monitor extraction. No one knows what might come or happen to Ender.

The loss of his monitor causes the Ender's inferiority feelings of worry. Ultimately, a series of facts that might have occurred due to the monitor's loss was the cause of Ender's worry. As emphasize by Brosschot (2013), worry is a term that refers to the situations where an individual experiencing a sequence of negative thoughts and images. For example, in the phrase "His monitor wasn't perched on his neck, hearing what he heard and seeing what he saw," no one will know what will happen to Ender. Followed by the phrase "so no one would come to Ender's rescue" that indicates Ender is on his own by now.

The similar occasion that occur in the battle school program will be revealed in the following quotation:

"There was no monitor now. It was Ender against the gang again, only they were right in his room." (Card, 1991, Chap. 5 p. 41)

Ender faced with bullying situations while he is in the battle school program. The one that would be a potential bully has also had some similarities with Stilson. He is bigger than Ender, and his follower surrounds him. The only thing that makes it worse is that he is in the same room as Ender.

Other evidence of Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by worry is as follow:

“What will I do if they attack my army here in the corridor? My boys are all young, all small, and completely untrained in gravity combat. When would they learn?” (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 204)

Ender's Dragon army consecutive victory against other army result hatred in the heart of the army that he has been defeated. Some of them starting to stare sarcastically towards Ender and his soldier as they walk through corridor. From the glare on their eyes, some of them obviously thirst to get revenge on Ender and his Dragon army. Most of them are older and more experience in gravity combat compare to Ender's soldier. Getting attack by them means a certain injured.

Anxious getting attacked causes Ender's inferiority feeling of worry. Ender's mind already filled with negative thought. It proved in phrase “What will I do if they attack my army here in the corridor?” that's indicate that Ender doubt himself. Then, the phrase “My boys are all young, all small, and completely untrained in gravity combat” imply Ender doubt to his soldier. Both evidence lead into one single fact that is Ender's mind is already blind with worry.

The similar case also happen in the command school program and will be revealed in this following quotation:

“What will happen if I pass the test today? Is there another school? Another year or two of grueling training, another year of isolation, another year of people pushing me this way and that way, another year without any control over my own life?” (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 291)

Ender's mind suddenly filled with some negative thought in the time before he runs his final simulation in the command school program. In such a critical moment, Ender was imagining a thing that is not necessarily going to happen. As asserted by Brosschot (2013), that worry is also a term to describe situations where

individuals cannot control their mind due to some certain reason. The phrase "Is there another school?" and "another year without any control over my own life?" is the evidence that Ender couldn't control his mind, as if there were no better hope for his life. The phrase "Another year or two of grueling training, another year of isolation, another year of people pushing me this way and that way" presents a compelling reason of Ender's harsh life in the battle school that's no better than in the command school.

Next, Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by despair will be presented in this following quotations:

"Ender despaired. He already had nothing going for him—grossly undertrained, small, inexperienced, doomed to be resented for early advancement." (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 75)

Isolation was the first thing that welcomed Ender in the battle school program. It happened as if another student was deliberately made to hate Ender. Whether he like it or not, Ender is forced to made thing right between him and the other students. He must find a way to attain respect so that he can be accepted within his society.

Unfortunately, the teacher always took away his effort when everything seemed to go perfectly as he wanted. In this case, this fact leads to Ender's inferiority feeling of despair. The phrase "grossly undertrained, small, inexperienced, doomed to be resented for early advancement." indicates that Ender is not ready for advancement and afraid of being a disappointment because of his lack of skill. As emphasized by Hearn, S et al., (2011), despair is a term that refers to the situations where individuals afraid of disappointment. Therefore, Ender's

inferiority feeling of despair is caused by his afraid of disappointment if his skill is not ready enough for advancement.

Other case of Ender's inferiority feeling that caused by despair is illustrated in the following quotation:

"Ender's mind felt dead. This was stupid. He didn't have a chance, outnumbered two to one and forced to attack a protected enemy. "In a real war, any commander with brains at all would retreat and save this army." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 216)

Ender faced a difficult situation during a battle against the Griffin and Tiger army. His chance of winning is already dim at the time battle instruction mention two armies at once. Now, not only that he forced to battle against two armies at once, but the two armies are already in their protected position. The teacher is really against Ender this time. The phrase "In a real war, any commander with brains at all would retreat and save this army." indicates that Ender is afraid of failure in this battle. As emphasized by Hearn, S et al., (2011), despair is also a term that refers to situations where individuals afraid of failure.

The similar case that has a larger scale happen in the command school program and will be revealed in this following quotation:

"Then the enemy formation appeared, and Ender's weariness turned to despair. "The enemy outnumbered him a thousand to one; the simulator glowed green with them. They were grouped in a dozen different formations, shifting positions, changing shapes, moving in seemingly random patterns through the simulator field." (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 292)

This time, Ender is faced with the most ridiculous battle in his entire life. Instead of two against one, the enemy outnumbers him thousand to one. Moreover, they constantly moved in the unpredictable pattern that confuses Ender. Ender's mind suddenly blunt, there is no chance of winning this battle as it has happened in

his last battle in the battle school program. Afraid of failure in this battle is the same way it happened once in the battle school.

B. Ender's Strive for Superiority

Strive for superiority is the idea that comes when Adler develops his medical practice. During this time, he figures out that all organs are struggling to develop towards maturity. Moreover, this organ has a natural way to overcome or compensate in case physical deficiency happens (Colin, 1997: 3). Strive for superiority begins in early childhood as all evidence leads to the physical deficiency happen in early childhood. It begins as the individual feels weak, inferior, and realizes their position where they cannot withstand (Colin, 1997: 4). However, strive for superiority never ceased as it is important for the individual mind and psyche. It occurs because strive for superiority is the attainment of a goal or ideal-self. In addition, striving for superiority develops a characteristic approach of lifestyle and social interest that sets it in motion.

Adler emphasizes that Self-ideal is an innate trait of individual behavior following the concept of adaptation (Adler, 1927: 20), and moved by a certain movement that he called lifestyle (Colin, 1997: 46). Then, the concept of social interest encompasses individuals' full development of their capacities, a process that is both personally fulfilling and results in people who have something worthwhile to contribute to one another (Hendry, 1998:3). However, on several occasions, lifestyle and social interest might appear reflexively following the situation that individuals faced. The following analysis will analyze how Ender strives to overcome the inferiority that occurs in Orson Scott Card's *Ender's Game*. The

analysis will be divided into five sub story of pre battle school, battle school as a part of Salamander army, battle school as a part of Rat Army, battle school as commander of Dragon army, command school.

Ender strive for superiority begin during the time before he undergo the battle school program. The occasion was triggered by an act of bullying from one of his friend. In response for his inferiority that caused by the bullying action, Ender portraying a form of strive for superiority that will depicted in the following quotation:

“This would not have a happy ending. So Ender decided that he’d rather not be the unhappiest at the end.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 1 p. 6)

The quotation show that Ender implicitly create a notion to oppose the bully. Ender’s consideration for doing such notion is based on the fact that he doesn’t want to be the only one being harmed. So, instead of surrender to the reality that he face, he is planning to stand and fight. In sum, the quotation above is showing how Ender cope with his inferiority feeling by utilizing a form of strive for superiority called ideal-self which purposely aim to stand against his own fear.

Following a notion for not willingly being harmed, Ender decided to suddenly fight the bully while he has a chance. This occasion is depicted in the following quotation below:

“But they let go of him. And as soon as they did, Ender kicked out high and hard, catching Stilson square in the breastbone.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 1 p. 7)

The quotation show that Ender deliberately wait to strike the bully while he is lower his guard. This action was taken due the fact of Ender’s disadvantage against the bully. Knowing this, it is obvious that Ender’s decision was based on

Careful calculation. In sum, Ender's decision was portraying another form of strive for superiority called lifestyle which purposely aim to actualize the already created ideal-self.

Ender's careful decision lead him to another decisive thinking that aim to avoid further bullying. This decisive thinking was clearly depicted in the following quotation:

"Ender, however, was trying to figure out a way to forestall vengeance. To keep them from taking him in a pack tomorrow. I have to win this now, and for all time, or I'll fight it every day and it will get worse and worse." (Card, 1991, Chap. 1 p. 7)

The quotation show that Ender calculate the future possibility for his action. So he end up with the idea that he must end this fight now while he still has a chance. The notion of dismissing the further bullying is the follow up for his previous ideal-self. The slight different between the previous and the current Ender's ideal-self is pointed on its purpose. The previous ideal-self was aim to self-defend against the act of bullying that he face. On the other hand, the current ideal-self is aim to prevent the further bullying.

Considering the result that has been calculated, Ender decided to continue his attack to the bully. This decision is based on hope that he will prevent another bullying in the future. Ender's decision is reflected in the following action that presented by the following quotation:

"So Ender walked to Stilson's supine body and kicked him again, viciously, in the ribs. Stilson groaned and rolled away from him. Ender walked around him and kicked him again, in the crotch. Stilson could not make a sound; he only doubled up and tears streamed out of his eyes." (Card, 1991, Chap. 1 p. 7)

The quotation show that Ender is taking advantage for his already winning condition. He mercilessly attack the bully so that he will warry repeat his bullying attempt. By doing so, Ender is showing his lifestyle of actualizing his hope to prevent future bullying.

Triggered by the inferiority feeling of guilt, Ender exemplify a form of strive for superiority by turning himself to his sister valentine as the most trusted family member. This occasion happen when he just arrived at home like the depiction that showed by the dialogue below:

"I'm sorry, Ender," Valentine whispered. She was looking at the band aid on his neck. Ender touched the wall and the door closed behind him. "I don't care. I'm glad it's gone." (Card, 1991, Chap. 2 p. 10)

The dialogue show that Valentine is clearly has a sense of concern to Ender. On the other side, Ender's decision to share his experience on Valentine is implying a sense of trust. In conclusion, both Ender and Valentine is reflecting a form of strive for superiority which called social interest which purposely aim to make social adjustment with the surrounding society.

All the exemplification that had been depicted above was an occasion of Ender's experience during the time before the battle school program. It portraying Ender's strive for superiority in a form of two ideal-self, two lifestyle, and one social interest. Ender's two ideal-self was aim to achieve security both at his current condition and later in the future. It works correspondingly with Adler's proposal about ideal-self that stated ideal-self set boundaries against which a child batters himself until he finds a way to fulfill his wishes, which promises both security and adaptation to life (Adler, 1927: 23). Later, Ender's created ideal-self was actualize

through a decision that Adler seen as a form of strive for superiority called lifestyle. As emphasize by Adler in Collin (1997: 46) lifestyle is a particular movement directed towards a specific goal or ideal-self. Indirectly, the attempt of Ender's bullying also resulting Ender's depiction of a form of strive for superiority which Adler called social interest. Adler explain that social interest can be simply define as caring for family, for the community, for society, for humanity, even for life. Therefore, the depiction of Ender conversation with his sister Valentin can be categorize as a form of strive for superiority namely social interest.

The first occasion that Ender face before arrive at the battle school location was assemble with others fellow student who manage to get invited into the battle school. They were called launchies. For Ender, it was not the impression he was expected. Just as he met with other launchies, he was faced with another bullying attempt. Facing with such kind of situation, Ender forced to adapt to the situation by creating new ideal-self. Ender's brand new ideal-self will be portrayed in the following quotation:

"Ender, watching, knew who resented Bernard. Shen was small, ambitious, and easily needled." (Card, 1991, Chap.5 p. 49)

"Ender said nothing to Shen—it would be too obvious, then, that he was starting his own competing gang. He just sat with his desk on his lap, looking as studious as possible." (Card, 1991, Chap. 5 p. 49)

The quotation implicitly reflect the direction of Ender's ideal-self. By observing the other fellow launchies, Ender has the intention to gather a gang of launchies that being treated as an outcast. This notion was created based on the expectation that he could deal with the bully without having to commit the violence like he ever did before.

After completing his plan, Ender starting to execute his plan by approaching one student that being mistreated by the other student. His action was begin by trying to catch the mistreated student attention like the depiction that show by the quotation below:

"He was not studying. He was telling his desk to keep sending a message into the interrupt queue every thirty seconds. The message was to everyone, and it was short and to the point. What made it hard was figuring out how to disguise who it was from, the way the teachers could. Messages from one of the boys always had their name automatically inserted. Ender hadn't cracked the teachers' security system yet, so he couldn't pretend to be a teacher. But he was able to set up a file for a nonexistent student, whom he whimsically named God." (Card, 1991, Chap. 5 p. 49)

"Eventually, though, Shen glanced around. Ender nodded to him, pointed to his desk, and smiled. Shen looked puzzled. Ender held up his desk a little and then pointed at it. Shen reached for his own desk. Ender sent the message then. Shen saw it almost at once. Shen read it, then laughed aloud. He looked at Ender as if to say, did you do this? Ender shrugged, to say, I don't know who did it but it sure wasn't me." (Card, 1991, Chap. 5 p. 49-50)

The quotation show that Ender trying to catch the mistreated student attention through a defensive argument. Ender deliberately crack the security system of the lesson desk and starting to drive the bully into the corner with his argument, while at the same time obviously defending the mistreated student. With this kind of lifestyle, Ender is showing his capability to oppose the bully without having to engage in actual violence.

As the result, Ender gained respect from the mistreated student named Shen. Later the two is showing a mutual bond through the conversation that will be depicted in the following dialogue:

"How did you do that?" Shen asked him at breakfast.

Ender noted quietly that this was the first time another Launchy from his own class had sat with him at a meal. "Do what?" he asked.

"Send a message with a fake name. And Bernard's name! That was great. They're calling him Butt watcher now. Just Watcher in front of the teachers, but everybody knows what he's watching."

"Poor Bernard," Ender murmured. (Card, 1991, Chap.5 p. 52-53)

The dialogue shows that Shen explicitly express his respect and gratitude to Ender by opening the conversation. In response, Ender who feel his plan executed perfectly taking the advantage by provoking an argument that guide Shen to getting more familiar with him. In the end, Ender and Shen can be concluded having a social interest due to their mutual feeling of getting mistreated by the other launchies.

Finally, Ender effort that started from Shen is getting extended until most of the launchies acknowledge him. Even the gang that previously intent to bully him is somehow begin take their previous action into consideration. All that happen through the help of the launchies named Alai. Alai important role for Ender can be seen through the following quotation:

"The launch was no longer divided into Bernard's in-group and Ender's outcasts. Alai was the bridge." (Card, 1991, Chap.6 p. 62)

The quotation show that Ender finally gained an adjustment in his launchies group with a help from Alai. Alai role as a bridge between the in-group launchies and the outcast launchies establish a harmony where the both group get to understand each other.

The exemplification above was an occasion that Ender experienced as a launchies. At this time, Ender started from the minus point where he almost getting bullied. However, Ender was able to adapt and finally make a social adjustment in his launchies group. Based on the Adler's perspective of individual psychology, Ender's depiction during his time as a launchies is a perfect representation of strive for superiority. In correspond to the Adler proposal, Ender was moving to overcome

his obstacle through the provocation from the unity of problem. It is precisely suit to what Adler emphasize that Life always looks for survival (Colin, 1997: 3).

Everything at the battle school was not going well for Ender. Just as he taste a fruit for his effort to adjust with his launchies group, he was promoted to join the Salamander army. With his young age, Ender's mind was filled with all negative thought about getting assembled with the older kids. Luckily, there was one kid who understand him, and she was a girl name Petra. Through the dialogue below, Petra good motive was depicted clearly.

"The battle room is open all the time. If you want, I'll take you in the off hours and show you some of the things I know. I'm not a great soldier, but I'm pretty good, and I sure know more than you."

"If you want," Ender said.

"Starting tomorrow morning after breakfast." (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 79)

The dialogue show that Petra was the one who started their dialogue. The fact that Ender look younger to be a soldier led her assumption that he was also an outcast like her. At the same time, Ender seize this opportunity to learn the basic combat as a soldier. As for addition, Ender realize that Petra did not getting very well with others Salamander army lead to his conclusion that she was an outcast in Salamander army. Both evidence lead to a conclusion that Ender and Petra share a similar fate as an outcast in Salamander army. Therefore, starting from their short conversation, their social interest starting to grow.

Living as an outcast was never easy. This time, Ender was faced with a problem of isolation. His commander Bonzo forbid to join the Salamander army training session. However, Ender was also not being left behind entirely. He was allowed watch the Salamander army training from the far side of the battle room.

At those moment, Ender came up with an idea to strive for superiority just as the quotation below presented:

“Ender did not do his schoolwork, however. If he couldn’t drill as a soldier, he could study Bonzo as a tactician.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 84)

The quotation show that Ender was able to strive for superiority despite his prohibition to join in the training. At that moment, Ender realize that if he couldn’t participate in the training, he may learn from the Salamander army formation works as his ideal-self.

Along with the time going, Ender realize that learn just from observing was not enough. Same goes with his training with Petra. Train with just one person does not really effective as with platoon. Starting from that problem, Ender appear to have an idea that will be depicted in the following quotation:

“Well, why shouldn’t he practice with them? He had never heard of a soldier practicing with Launchies, but there was no rule against it. It just wasn’t done.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 85)

The quotation show that Ender was thinking about many different variable so that he may train with his launchies group. Since there were no law that prohibit soldier train with launchies, along with the fact that the battle room is always open anytime and for anyone, Ender ensure that training with his launchies group is the best ideal-self to enhance his combat ability.

Soon, after making sure that training with his launchies group is the best available ideal-self for Ender, he immediately action to actualize his ideal-self through the depiction from the quotation below:

“Ender proposed his bargain. Free play, every day, working hard in the battleroom, under Ender’s direction. They would learn things from the armies, from the battles Ender would see; he would get the practice he needed in developing soldier skills.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 85)

The quotation above show that Ender is explaining the reason for inviting them to train in the battle room. Under their mutual agreement, they decided the rule for this training session. Together, they are hope that this lifestyle will truly hone their skill as a soldier.

Unfortunately, Ender’s lifestyle to train with his launchies group drag him into a problem. His commander Bonzo does not quite like one of his soldier training or even hanging around with launchies. For that reason, Bonzo and Ender involved in an intense argument. Luckily, Ender won the argument and get everything that he need to strive for superiority. The result of their agreement is showed by Ender’s behavior which showed by the following quotation:

“He kept sitting out the army practice sessions, and kept working hard on his own, with Petra in the mornings and his friends at night.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 92)

The quotation is depicted Ender’s agreement with Bonzo involve freeing Ender to hone his skill as a soldier. It means that Ender still must step aside from Salamander training section in exchange for his freedom to continue his lifestyle training with Petra and his launchies group.

However, thing turn out immediately when Salamander army on the brink of defeat against Leopard army. At that moment Ender could not stop himself to help turn the tide of the battle like the depiction that show by this following quotation:

“Ender slipped slowly through the gate, oriented himself so the enemy’s gate was down, and drifted slowly eastward to a corner where he wouldn’t be noticed.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 95)

The quotation show that Ender secretly move to join the battle. Drive by the eagerness to implement his lifestyle, Ender slightly dive into the enemy formation silently and try to catch them off guard. This action also marking a new lifestyle that bestowed by Ender, that is disobeying his commander.

Turn out, Ender action was based on the logical reason for his ideal-self. He know that under Bonzo’s command he cannot utilize his skill as a soldier at its full potential. Therefore, Ender is making assumption that will depicted in the following quotation:

“I don’t care, Ender told himself. It will just make me easier to trade away, and in the meantime you won’t drop so far in the standings. Just trade me. I’ve learned all I’m ever going to learn from you. How to fail with style, that’s all you know, Bonzo.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 7 p. 95)

The quotation show that Ender purposely try to catch Bonzo attention. He intended to provokes Bonzo so that he may get expel quickly from Salamander army. Ender know that being a part of Salamander army will only hinder him to progress. Therefore, getting expel to the other army is worth a try as his ideal-self.

The exemplification above was an occasion that Ender experienced as a part of Salamander soldier army. At the beginning, Ender was already inhibited by a rule where he was prohibited to join in Salamander army training section. By doing so the progress of Ender’s strive for superiority was obstructed. Fortunately, Ender is a kind of individual who have a socially-oriented life. In accordance for a statement that Adler asserted, the individual who has a socially-oriented life and

their way of life is such that, whether they intend it or not, society derives a particular advantage from their work (Colin, 1997: 49). So does with Ender, he was able to oriented his way of life in the direction where the society derives a particular advantage from his work. By training with Petra, Petra is getting the advantages of mutual understanding as a friend. While on the other hand, training with his launchies group will getting his launchies group to prepare being a good soldier.

Previously drives by his disobedience, Ender was transferred from the Salamander army to the Rat army. It was at the moment he met a kid name Dink Meeker that Ender learn he was not completely expel, but rather than being requested to occupy a position in Dink platoon. By doing so, Ender realize that this is a perfect time to gain a mutual interest considering that Dink already put an interest on him. The evidence for their mutual relationship was reflected in the following dialogue:

"I've watched your practice sessions with the Launchies. I think you show some promise. Bonzo is stupid and I wanted you to get better training than Petra could give you. All she can do is shoot."
"I needed to learn that."
"You still move like you were afraid to wet your pants."
"So teach me."
"So learn." (Card, 1991, Chap.8 p. 101)

The dialogue show that Ender was deliberately requested by Dink himself to occupy a position in his platoon. The consideration for this decision was Dink observation on Ender training with his launchies group. Dink find out that Ender was somehow showing some promise as a good soldier. At same time, Ender seize this opportunity as a chance to hone his skills in a real platoon that consisting a real soldier. All the evidence above lead to a conclusion that Ender's lifestyle to train

with his group of launchies trigger Dink's social interest on him. In line with that opportunity, Ender assume that responding Dink's social interest is a kind that he expected after expelled from Salamander army.

Soon, Ender must orient himself to the Rat army agenda. The first thing that he should prioritize was to cooperate with the member of Dink's platoon. In line with that obligation, Ender depicted a lifestyle that will be portrayed in the following quotation:

"Dink started out the first practice by asking Ender to demonstrate his feet-first attack position." (Card, 1991, Chap. 8 p. 102)

The quotation shows that Ender is now having a proper training by utilizing a lifestyle to drill with Dink platoon. As a good Platoon leader, Dink was also showing a good leadership towards his platoon member, and that including Ender.

However, his acquisition as a member of Dink's platoon in the Rat army is adding a serious busy lifestyle that will reflected through the following quotation:

"That night was the first time Ender had come to one of his launchy practice sessions after a whole afternoon of work." (Card, 1991, Chap. 8 p. 102)

The quotation shows that Ender must force himself in a busy lifestyle where he oblige to train harder than before. It was only a natural since he must undergo a formal training with Dink's platoon and informal training with his launchies group.

The exemplification above was an occasion that Ender experienced as a part of Rat soldier army. At this time, Ender was gaining his rightful place as a soldier. He began to formally train as a member of Dink's platoon. On the drawback, Ender must manage his time carefully as he must undergo both training formally and

informally. The depiction that Ender was able to endure in such condition verify that his lifestyle can be categorize as a healthy lifestyle. In line with Adler assertion, Ender is exemplify a healthy lifestyle because he orient his socially adjusted lifestyle to adjust in the daily task of life (Colin, 1997: 49).

Later, after Ender was sufficient enough to present a leadership, he was assign as a commander of the Dragon army. With his experience as an underrated soldier, Ender begin his task as a commander by utilizing a rightful lifestyle that he has been living all this time. That occasion is depicted in the following quotation:

“As soon as each soldier had a bunk, Ender ordered them to put on their flash suits and come to practice.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 10 p. 158)

The quotation reveals that Ender continuously running his training lifestyle. At this time, Ender was running his well-oriented training lifestyle as a commander.

Since he was assign as a new formulated army, Ender has an intention to measure the capability of his soldier like the depiction that show by the following quotation:

“We’ll see what happens after I find out how good you are.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 10 p. 158)

The quotation shows Ender intention to measure the capability of his soldier was to figure out how he should treat them. It was the most logical ideal-self that he should prioritize considering that Ender never know or even met his soldier before.

After the ability measurement, Ender finally getting familiar on what he should do to his army. The following depiction will reveal Ender current goal as the commander of the Dragon army.

Drill drill drill, that was all Ender would be able to do with them for a while. Strategies and formations were nice, but they were nothing if the soldiers didn't know how to handle themselves in battle.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 10 p. 165)

The quotation above reveals Ender's prioritize as a commander of the Dragon army. Considering that all his soldier was still new on the gravity combat, Ender was planning to train them until they were ready as his new founded ideal-self.

Soon, as his army was ready for battle, Ender was constantly getting challenged by the teacher. One of them is facing his former commander Bonzo as the commander of Salamander army without a sudden instruction from the teacher. It was a normal reaction when Ender was shock from knowing those sudden instruction. However, Ender successfully cope with his surprise and able to show a true leadership that will be portrayed by the following dialogue:

“This one's hot and there's no time,” Ender said. “They gave Bonzo notice about twenty minutes ago, and by the time we get to the door they'll have been inside for a good five minutes at least.”

The boys were outraged, complaining loudly in the slang that they usually avoided around the commander. What they doing to us? They be crazy, neh?

“Forget why, we'll worry about that tonight. Are you tired?”

Fly Molo answered. “We worked our butts off in practice today. Not to mention beating the crap out of Ferret Army this morning.”

“Same day nobody ever do two battles!” said Crazy Tom.

Ender answered in the same tone. “Nobody ever beat Dragon Army, either. This be your big chance to lose?” Ender's taunting question was the answer to their complaints.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 11 p. 192)

The dialogue shows Ender's talent as a natural born leader. After all the difficulties that batter his lifestyle in the current state, Ender does not want to let a

silly thing such as sudden instruction make him down. So, despite his own surprise from knowing the sudden instruction, Ender was able to unify his army through a motivational yet taunting statement.

Fortunately, the Dragon army rise as a winner under Ender's command. However, the already hated Bonzo regard this defeat as a disgrace. Later, Bonzo was trying to getting revenge on Ender. At that moment, Ender was completely on disadvantages considering Bonzo was better and stronger on gravity combat since he was taken the combat class more recently than Ender. Knowing his disadvantages on one on one battle, Ender trying to do whatever it takes to makes him on advantage like the depiction that will be show by the following quotation:

"Ender stepped back, flipped the showerhead so it turned outward, and turned on pure hot water. Almost at once the steam began to rise. He turned on the next, and the next." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 209)

The quotation shows Ender's attempt to utilize anything around him. This lifestyle was intended to cope with his already disadvantages position.

Ender think that by utilizing anything around him is the best available option that left for him. Turning the water into a pure hot water like the following depiction is the option that he chose achieve security at the moment.

"But it wasn't the hot water that Ender wanted. It was the heat. His body still had soap on it, and his sweat moistened it, made his skin more slippery than Bonzo would expect." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 210)

The quotation above reveals that Ender's aim to make his body slippery with his own sweat is a part of the ideal-self to getting ready for a gravity combat with Bonzo.

And just as predicted by Ender, he could not avoid the situation where he stood right now. The furious Bonzo stormed Ender with his attack like the depiction from the following quotation:

“He swung his leg as if to kick, but changed it to a leap at the last moment. Ender noticed the shifting weight and stooped lower, so that Bonzo would be more off-balance when he tried to grab Ender and throw him. Bonzo’s tight, hard ribs came against Ender’s face, and his hands slapped against his back, trying to grip him. But Ender twisted, and Bonzo’s hands slipped. In an instant Ender was completely turned, yet still inside Bonzo’s grasp.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 211)

The quotation shows that Ender respond Bonzo attack with the advantages he had prepared. This lifestyle was the consecutive step for his self-created ideal-self before.

After successfully avoid Bonzo attack, Ender was calculating his next move carefully. Ender calculation will be portrayed in the following quotation:

“The classic move at this moment would be to bring up his heel into Bonzo’s crotch. But for that move to be effective required too much accuracy, and Bonzo expected it.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 211)

The quotation reveals the fact that careless move will only result on his own destruction. So, calculating the next move that he should take is the best ideal-self for Ender at this moment.

Chronologically, Ender continue to actualize his self-created ideal-self. In order to achieve that, Ender making his next move like the depiction of the following quotation:

He was already rising onto his toes, thrusting his hips backward to keep Ender from reaching his groin. Without seeing him, Ender knew it would bring his face closer, almost in Ender’s hair; so instead of kicking, he lunged upward off the floor, with the powerful lunge of the soldier bounding from the wall, and jammed his head into Bonzo’s face. Ender whirled in time to see Bonzo stagger backward, his nose bleeding, gasping from surprise and pain. (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 211)

The quotation shows how Ender decide to take a counter attack as his next move. Considering that a frontal attack was the one Bonzo expected, Ender decision to wait and counter Bonzo attack was a rightful lifestyle to choose.

After the successfully deliver a counter attack, Ender realize that he now at the advantages. So, he seize that moment like what he had ever did before going to the battle school. That is planning to forestall vengeance like the depiction from the following quotation:

“Ender knew that at this moment he might be able to walk out of the room and end the battle. The way he had escaped from the Battle room after drawing blood. But the battle would only be fought again. Again and again until the will to fight was finished. The only way to end things completely was to hurt Bonzo enough that his fear was stronger than his hate.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 211)

The quotation depicted that Ender was planning on doing the same thing that he ever did that is calculating the future possibility for his action. So he end up with the idea that he must win this battle now and forever. This notion lead to a conclusion that Ender was performing the ideal-self that once save him from the bully.

Considering the result that he had been calculated, Ender decided to continue execute his ideal-self. Based on the expectation that he will achieve security, Ender reflected an action that will be depicted in the following quotation:

“So Ender leaned back against the wall behind him, then jumped up and pushed off with his arms. His feet landed in Bonzo’s belly and chest. Ender spun in the air and landed on his toes and hands; he flipped over, scooted under Bonzo, and this time when he kicked upward into Bonzo’s crotch, he connected, hard and sure.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 211)

The quotation shows that Ender seize his advantage position to deliver another strike on Bonzo. This time Ender want to makes sure that he does not need

to repeat this kind of lifestyle. So, he catch Bonzo in his critical point. By doing so, Ender is showing his lifestyle of actualizing a security for his life.

Unfortunately, Ender suffering did not stop after defeating Bonzo. Ender's Dragon army was suddenly instructed to battle against Griffin and Tiger army. As a soldier, Ender could not avoid such kind of instruction. So, he went to the battle and utilizing the thing that he never did as commander before. Ender decision will be portrayed in the following dialogue with one of his soldier name Bean:

"Bean," said Ender. "Take your boys and tell me what's on the other side of this star." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 215)
"It's really dim," said Bean, "but light enough you can't follow people easily by the lights on their suits. Worst possible for seeing. It's all open space from this star to the enemy side of the room. They've got eight stars making a square around their door. I didn't see anybody except the ones peeking around the boxes. They're just sitting there waiting for us." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 215)

The dialogue reveals Ender decision was to observe the current position and condition of his enemy. It was a logical ideal-self considering that his forces were outnumbered by the enemy.

Then after understanding the position and condition of his enemy, Ender consecutively execute his planning in an actual action like the depiction from the quotation below:

"Let's see how they react to a formation." (Card, 1991, Chap. 12 p. 216)

The quotation reveals that Ender is showing an action that will surprise his enemy. Since Dragon army never form a formation before, the depiction of Dragon army formation will be a representation of Ender's lifestyle that will shock his enemy.

The exemplification above was an occasion that Ender experienced as a commander of the Dragon army. At this time Ender was constantly showing a true meaning of individual's development. In accordance with the theory that Adler stated, the better an individual's personal development, the better the individual can relate positively to others. Also, the better the individual's ability to relate with others, the more individuals can learn from them and develop themselves (Guisinger and Blatt, 1994:110).

In the final phase, Ender was embark on a study on the command school. Ender's task becoming even more challenging than ever. Fortunately, Ender finally found a person that his experience worth to learn. He is Mazer Rackham, a famous hero that saved humanity from the bugger attack. With his guiding, Ender feel something that he never feel before. Those feeling is being presented in the following quotation:

"For the first time in his life, a teacher was pointing out things that Ender had not already seen for himself. For the first time, Ender had found a living mind he could admire." (Card, 1991, Chap.14 p. 265)

The quotation reveals Ender admiration to Mazer Rackham for a reason that he is the closest person to ever understand ender mind. For that very reason, it can be concluded that Ender is putting his social interest on Mazer.

After that, Ender starts his training under Mazer's supervision. Ender begin his training by showing a lifestyle that he always did in the new environment. That is an action that will be revealed in the following quotation:

"You've shown me every other battle seven times at least. I think I've seen ways to beat what the buggers did before, but you've never shown me how you actually did beat them." (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 266)

The quotation shows Ender's curious nature about everything. His desire to learn makes him a fitting example of a good commander.

After understanding Mazer explanation on how he was beating the buggers, Ender is challenged by Mazer to live up the expectation that he created. Starting with a task that will be presented in the following quotation:

"You've reached the next phase of your training. You have experience in every level of strategy, but now it's time for you to concentrate on commanding an entire fleet. As you worked with toon leaders in Battle School, so now you will work with squadron leaders. You have been assigned three dozen such leaders to train. You must teach them intelligent tactics; you must learn their strengths and limitations; you must make them into a whole." (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 273)

The quotation reveals that Ender's real task was achieving Mazer expectation in a battle simulation that he design. By commanding the squadron leader that assigned to assist him, ender is expected to pass every simulation that Mazer give. This is the first time Ender charged with an ideal-self from other people.

Fortunately, the squadron leaders were actually Ender friends in the battle school. So, he can adapt his lifestyle to undergo the simulation immediately like the depiction of the following quotation:

"So they began working together, each squadron leader commanding individual pilots, and Ender commanding the squadron leaders. They learned many ways of working together, as the simulator forced them to try different situations." (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 274)

The quotation shows that Ender execute the task that given by Mazer just like he once did in the battle school.

As the time going, Mazer decided that Ender is capable enough to undergo the next phase of training. This next phase of training portrayed by this following quotation:

“So Ender, we will now begin your education. We have programmed the computer to simulate the kinds of situations we might expect in encounters with the enemy. We are using the movement patterns we saw in the Second Invasion. But instead of mindlessly following these same patterns, I will be controlling the enemy simulation. At first you will see easy situations that you are expected to win handily. Learn from them, because I will always be there, one step ahead of you, programming more difficult and advanced patterns into the computer so that your next battle is more difficult, so that you are pushed to the limit of your abilities.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 276)

The quotation shows that Ender is oblige with the same task as before, but in an enhanced quality. It also similar to the previous one, Ender must live up to the ideal-self that given by Mazer.

Finally, Ender’s effort come to fruition when he finally passed the final simulation that designed by Mazer. The following quotation reveal how Ender achieve his victory:

“Ender took his hands off the controls and leaned in to watch what happened. The perspective was close to the enemy planet now, as the ship hurtled into its well of gravity. Surely it’s in range now, thought Ender. It must be in range and the computer can’t handle it. Then the surface of the planet, which filled half the simulator field now, began to bubble; there was a gout of explosion, hurling debris out toward Ender’s fighters. Ender tried to imagine what was happening inside the planet. The field growing and growing, the molecules bursting apart but finding nowhere for the separate atoms to go.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 14 p. 295)

The quotation shows that the simulation take place near the enemy home planet. Surprisingly, that is the advantages that Ender’s grasp from this final simulation. By shooting the planet with a molecular detachment device, Ender defeated the entire enemy with one shot.

However, Ender was actually tricked to do a real battle in all of his simulation that he run. For that, Ender was clearly responsible for committing a global level genocide on the bugger species. As for redemption, Ender decided to live up his ideal-self like the following statement:

“Val,” he said. “I just want one thing clear. I’m not going for you. I’m not going in order to be governor, or because I’m bored here. I’m going because I know the buggers better than any other living soul, and maybe if I go there I can understand them better. I stole their future from them; I can only begin to repay by seeing what I can learn from their past.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 15 p. 314)

The statement explicitly reveals Ender’s intention for becoming new governor in human settlement that takes place on the remains of the bugger Planet. Ender think that studying bugger civilization is the rightful ideal-self for him.

Then, to live up his self-created lifestyle, Ender activity as a governor is dedicate like the depiction of the two following quotation:

“He worked hard on the new world. He quickly understood the differences between military and civilian leadership, and governed by persuasion rather than fiat, and by working as hard as anyone at the tasks involved in setting up a selfsustaining economy. But his most important work, as everyone agreed, was exploring what the buggers had left behind, trying to find among structures, machinery, and fields long untended some things that human beings could use, could learn from.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 15 p. 315)

“From the sturdiness of the roofs that covered their animal sheds and their food supplies, Ender learned that winter would be hard, with heavy snows. From fences with sharpened stakes that pointed outward he learned that there were marauding animals that were a danger to the crops or the herds. From the mill he learned that the long, foul-tasting fruits that grew in the overgrown orchards were dried and ground into meal. And from the slings that once were used to carry infants along with adults into the fields, he learned that even though the buggers were not much for individuality, they did care for their young.” (Card, 1991, Chap. 15 p. 315)

The two quotation shows that Ender dedicate his lifestyle to searching the trace of Bugger civilization in hoped that he could learn something from it.

Surprisingly, Ender found the egg of the queen bugger. This discovery will change his ideal-self as a governor. In exchange, Ender created another ideal-self that will be presented in the following quotation:

"I'll carry you," said Ender, "I'll go from world to world until I find a time and a place where you can come awake in safety. And I'll tell your story to my people, so that perhaps in time they can forgive you, too. The way that you've forgiven me." (Card, 1991, Chap. 15 p. 321)

To actualize his ideal-self, Ender prepare a new lifestyle, and asks Valentine to accompany him like the depiction of their dialogue below:

*"Come on," he said to Valentine one day. "Let's fly away and live forever."
 "We can't," she said. "There are miracles even relativity can't pull off, Ender."
 "We have to go. I'm almost happy here."
 "So stay."
 "I've lived too long with pain. I won't know who I am without it."
 So they boarded a starship and went from world to world. Wherever they stopped, he was always Andrew Wiggin, itinerant speaker for the dead, and she was always Valentine, historian errant, writing down the stories of the living while Ender spoke the stories of the dead. And always Ender carried with him a dry white cocoon, looking for the world where the hive-queen could awaken and thrive in peace. He looked a long time. (Card, 1991, Chap. 15 p. 323-324)*

The dialogue mark the final Ender's lifestyle. That is embark on a journey to find a new home for queen buggers in hope that he can atone for his sin.

The depiction of Ender's strive for superiority prove that Adler was right about his theory. Strive for superiority is an individual strive in the direction which expresses itself in the desire to develop, to achieve, and even to compensate for a deficiency (Hendry, 1998:4). It begins as the individual feels weak, inferior, and realizes their position where they cannot withstand (Colin, 1997: 4). Also, it will never ceased as it is essential for the individual mind and psyche. It occurs because strive for superiority is the attainment of a goal or ideal-self. Also, strive for

superiority develops a distinctive approach of lifestyle and social interest that sets it in motion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer will organize a conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis that has been discussed in the previous chapter. Therefore, the conclusion is presented to sum up the whole analysis of the previous chapter. Also, the suggestion is provided for further study related to the topic of individual psychology.

A. Conclusion

Inferiority feelings is a situation that occurs within individuals mind when a series of impulse, drive, or stimulus causing a mental imbalance which leads to decreasing quality of life if it is not responded appropriately. The way inferiority feelings affected the quality of life is dependent on how the individuals respond. A wrong response in confronting inferiority feelings may lead to a serious problem. The possible result is that the inferiority feelings will constantly consume the individual consciousness until individuals hit the state of mental illness. Otherwise, the inferiority feelings can become a stepping stone to achieve a better quality of life as it provides individuals with an experience that can be useful in a future situation.

To overcome the inferiority feelings, Adler proposes a term that he called to strive for superiority. It is the opposite of the inferiority feelings where individuals respond to a series of impulse, drive, or stimulus, causing a mental imbalance with the right possible solution. It can take form in three major terms of

ideal-self, lifestyle, and social interest. Basically, strive for superiority is an innate process of adaptation where ideal-self serves as the embodiment of ideas that later would be set in motion by lifestyle and social interest.

The novel *Ender's Game* by Orson Scott Card portrays many examples of Adler's theory of inferiority feelings and strives for superiority, especially in the main character Ender Wiggin. The depiction of Ender's inferiority feelings is mostly caused by external drives. Life demand as the thirds cause him to confront a lot of pressure. First of all, Ender has an obligation to surpass his brother and sister to live up the expectation of the government due to their promising bloodline. Then, born as a third and genius kid lead him into many oppressive occasions.

From the series of that inferiority feelings, Ender's personality gradually develops as the inferiority feelings he faced forced him to strives for superiority, or else it was going to take him down or even injured. The application of Ender's strives for superiority is also changing in response to the inferiority he confronted. However, it still works as Adler emphasize where ideal-self serves as the embodiment of ideas that later would be set in motion by lifestyle and social interest.

B. Suggestion

In the end, the writer expected that this study will enrich the reader knowledge about individual psychology as a part of psychological literary criticism. The writer also hoped that this study also contribute a new insight about personality development, particularly from individual psychology perspective. However, this

study only focused in the inferiority feeling and striving for superiority whereas the there's a lot of term in the individual psychology which is still not used such creative-self, sibling relationship within family constellation, masculine protest and many more. Therefore, the writer hoped that the next study will explore more about individual psychology in order to utilize broad methodology of psychological criticism.

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