

**THE PRIDE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER SHUYA  
WATANABE IN KANAE MINATO'S *CONFESSIONS***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**  
**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**  
**2020**

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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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2020**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“The Pride of The Main Character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato’s *Confessions*”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 25 2020

The researcher



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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Miftah Khurrohmah's thesis entitled **The Pride of The Main Character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions*** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).


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## **MOTTO**

“Life is make story and become history”

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

Allah SWT who has given me pleasures, mercy, and blessings;

My beloved Mommy and Daddy

My best friends (Ulfa, Nadia, Emy, and Hafsoh family)

My aunts, cousins, nephews, nieces

All of my lecturers in this university

My friends

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillaahirrohmaanirrohiim

Alhamdulillah rabil ‘alamin, the researcher expresses her highest gratitude to Allah subhanahu wa ta’ala for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this thesis. This thesis entitled “**The Pride of The Main Character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato’s *Confession***”.

My gratitude goes to the Rector of UIN Malang, Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, M.Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., and the Head of the Department of English Literature, Mrs. Rina Sari, M.Pd. In particular, I wish to express my gratitude to my advisor, Mr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd., who has patiently helped, taught, managed, and advised in writing the thesis well.

Furthermore, I would like to send grateful thanks and deep appreciation to the all lecturers of the department of English Literature, my beloved family for their unconditional love and endless support, my best friends who always support; Ulfa, Nadia, Nani, Hafsoh family and all my friends.

My Allah SWT gives the best for them for all their guidance, support and prayer. Hopefully, this study could be beneficial to the writer herself and for the readers in general. Then the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers as the reference for the next research to conduct a study related to Psychological Pride especially hubristic pride.

Malang, December 25, 2020

Miftah Khurrohmah

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## ABSTRACT

Khurrohmah, Miftah. 2020. **The Pride of The Main Character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions***. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*)  
Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas  
Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

**Keywords** : Pride, Praise, Narcissistic, Anti-social

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This study aims to describe the form of pride behavior in the main character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions* novel. The theory used in this research is the psychological theory of pride in which this research only focuses on the hubristic pride behavior described in the main character Shuya Watanabe. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis to describe the form of hubristic pride behavior depicted in the main character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions* novel. The data obtained in this study were 54 data through dialogue and behavior described in the novel *Confessions* which shows Shuya's hubristic Pride behavior.

The result of this research is to know the form of pride behavior and mindset shown by the main character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions* novel. The hubristic pride behavior shown by Shuya Watanabe, namely (1) anti-social and narcissistic attitude, (2) when talking to other people Shuya tends to talk about himself and his achievements, (3) Shuya's character is easy to insult and humiliate others who make His interpersonal relationships are bad enough and this is an anti-social attitude and a side of narcissistic pride, (4) Shuya could not admit that he did anything wrong, and he still believed that what he did was right, (5) Shuya is going to do something to get praise Shuya wants so much praise, (6) Shuya has always been focused on success at one's standards, rules and goals where the focus is on the global self, (7) The trait of pride is also tending to be narcissistic, as seen by the trait of Shuya, who was so proud of himself in front of Mrs. Moriguchi.

## ABSTRACT

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk perilaku sombong pada tokoh utama Shuya Watanabe dalam novel *Confessions* milik Kanae Minato. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori psikologi kesombongan yang mana penelitian ini hanya terfokus kepada sikap kesombongan yang digambarkan dalam tokoh utama Shuya Watanabe. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analisis guna mendeskripsikan bentuk perilaku kesombongan yang digambarkan dalam tokoh utama Shuya Watanabe dalam novel *Confessions* karya Kanae Minato. Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 54 data melalui dialog dan perilaku yang digambarkan dalam novel *Confessions* yang menunjukkan sikap kesombongan Shuya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah diketahui bentuk perilaku dan pola pikir sombong yang ditunjukkan oleh tokoh utama Shuya Watanabe dalam novel *Confessions* karya Kanae Minato. Perilaku kesombongan yang ditunjukkan oleh Shuya Watanabe yaitu (1) sikap anti-social dan narsistik, (2) ketika berbicara dengan orang lain Shuya lebih cenderung berbicara tentang dirinya sendiri dan pencapaiannya, (3) Sifat Shuya yang mudah menghina dan memermalukan orang lain yang membuat hubungan interpersonalnya cukup buruk dan ini merupakan sikap anti sosial dan sisi kebanggaan narsistik, (4) Shuya tidak bisa mengakui bahwa dia melakukan sesuatu yang salah, dan dia masih percaya bahwa apa yang dia lakukan itu benar, (5) Shuya akan melakukan sesuatu untuk mendapatkan pujian. Shuya menginginkan begitu banyak pujian, (6) Shuya selalu berfokus pada kesuksesan pada standar, aturan, dan tujuan seseorang yang berfokus pada diri global, (7) Sifat sombong juga cenderung narsis, terlihat dari sifat Shuya yang begitu bangga pada dirinya di depan Bu Moriguchi.

## المستخلص البحث

خراحمه مفتاح. ٢٠٢٠. فخر الشخصية الرئيسية شويا واتانابي في اعترافات كاناي ميناتو. أطروحة فرعي (مع أطروحة) قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية الجامعة مالانج المشرف

: مزكي عفيف الدين الماحستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: غرور ، مدح ، نرجسي ، معادي للمجتمع

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تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف شكل السلوك المتغرس في الشخصية الرئيسية شويا واتانابي في رواية كاناي ميناتو اعترافات. النظرية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي النظرية النفسية للغرسة حيث يركز هذا البحث فقط على موقف الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي التحليل. Shuya Watanabe الغرسة المصور في الشخصية الرئيسية الوصفي من أجل وصف شكل الغرسة الذي تم تصويره في الشخصية الرئيسية شويا واتانابي في رواية كانا ميناتو اعترافات. البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها في هذه الدراسة هي ٥٤ بيانات من خلال الحوار والسلوك الموصوف في كانت نتيجة هذا البحث معرفة شكل السلوك والعقالية المتغرس التي أظهرتها الشخصية الرئيسية شويا واتانابي في رواية كانا ميناتو اعترافات. سلوك الغرسة الذي أظهره شويا واتانابي هو (١) موقف معادي للمجتمع ونرجسي ، (٢) عند التحدث إلى أشخاص آخرين ، من المرجح أن يتحدث شويا عن نفسه وإنجازاته ، (٣) من السهل إهانة وإهانة الآخرين. من يجعل علاقاته الشخصية سيئة للغاية وهذا موقف مناهض للمجتمع وجانب فخر نرجسي ، (٤) لا يمكن لشويا أن يعترف بأنه فعل شيئاً خاطئاً ، ولا يزال يعتقد أن ما يفعله صحيح ، (٥) شويا سيفعل شيء دائماً على النجاح في معايير وقواعد Shuya الكثير من الثناء ، (٦) يركز Shuya للحصول على الثناء. يريد وأهداف شخص يركز على الذات العالمية ، (٧) يميل الغرسة أيضاً إلى أن يكون نرجسياً ، ويمكن رؤيته من طبيعة أنه فخور جداً بنفسه أمام السيدة موريجوشي Shuya



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter outlines the research background, research question, research significance, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research method.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Pride is a self-conscious emotion that comes from achievements accomplished by one's own ability. It reflects how you feel about yourself (Tracy & Robins, 2004a, 2007b). According to Lewis (1993) pride can only be called pride when there are different types of cognition related factors to the self. People evaluate or compare their behavior with a standard. Pride, in any case, seems to arise from the self (Tracy & Robins, 2004a, 2007b Williams, 2009).

The emotion pride can be interpreted in a negative way, but also in appositive way. Therefore the distinction between *authentic* and *hubristic* pride is being made. Authentic pride is caused by internal and controllable causes and hubristic pride is caused by internal but uncontrollable causes. Throughout history there was a very negative view about pride and was even considered a sin among different religious groups. Authentic pride is considered to be the positive side of this emotion and manifests pro-social outcomes, whereas hubristic pride is the exact opposite and is linked to narcissism. Authentic pride has been characterized by words such as “accomplished” and “confident,” whereas hubristic pride has been characterized by words such as “arrogant” and “conceited”.

Tracy and Robins (2007b) provided evidence of the semantic separability of these two sorts of pride, and of the differential associations these two sorts of

pride have with aspects of personality. In their view (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007a), authentic pride derives from specific accomplishments or goal attainments, and is often focused on the efforts made towards that goal. Hubristic pride, on the other hand, is related instead to more global beliefs about abilities and strengths, as reflected in statements such as “I do everything well” or “I am naturally talented”(Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007a). Put differently, in this view authentic pride arises from a self-evaluation of “doing,” whereas hubristic pride arises from a self-evaluations of “being” (Lewis, 2000; Tangney, Wagner, Fletcher, & Gramzow, 1992). Hubristic pride appears to be relatively defensive (McGregor et al., 2005) and neurotic in nature (Gershman, 1947; Tracy & Robins, 2004).

The hubristic pride theoretically associated with narcissism (M. Lewis, 2000), which has been labeled the deadliest of the Seven Deadly Sins (Dante, 1308-1321/1937), might contribute to aggression and hostility, interpersonal problems, relationship conflict, and a host of maladaptive behaviors (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998; Campbell, 1999; Kernberg, 1975; Kohut, 1976; Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001; Paulhus, Robins, Trzesniewski, & Tracy, 2004). Many of research indicates that shame and guilt are distinct, negative self-conscious emotions with divergent elicitors and outcomes (see Tangney & Dearing, 2002, for a review), and it might make sense to conceptualize pride in a similar manner (M. Lewis, 2000; Tangney, Wagner, & Gramzow, 1989). Specifically, the pride that results from a specific achievement or prosocial behavior might be distinct from pride in one’s global self. This distinction parallels the conceptualization of guilt as derived from a focus on negative aspects of one’s behavior the thing that

was done or not done and shame as derived from a focus on negative aspects of one's self the self who did or did not do it (H.B. Lewis, 1971; M. Lewis, 2000; Tangney & Dearing, 2002).

The theoretical model of self-conscious emotions in which hypothesized the existence of two distinct variants of pride, elicited by distinct cognitive processes (Tracy & Robins, 2004a). According to the model, self-conscious emotions (pride, shame, guilt, and embarrassment) are elicited when individuals direct attentional focus to the self, activating self-representations, and appraise an emotion-eliciting event as relevant to those representations. In the case of pride, the event also must be congruent with positive self-representations. Individuals then must make a series of casual attributions. Psychologists have long noted that pride occurs in response to internal attributions that is, when the self is credited as the cause of the event (Ellsworth & Smith, 1988; M. Lewis, 2000; Roseman, 1991; C. A. Smith & Lazarus, 1993; Weiner, 1985). Two facets of pride can be distinguished by subsequent attributions. Specifically, authentic, or beta, pride (*I'm proud of what I did*) might result from attributions to internal, unstable, controllable causes (*I won because I practiced*), whereas pride in the global self (*I'm proud of who I am*), referred to as hubristic, or alpha, pride (M. Lewis, 2000; Tangney et al., 1989), might result from attributions to internal, stable, uncontrollable cause (*I won because I'm always great*).

In this research, the researcher takes some cases of hubristic pride from novel *Confessions*. This novel is a modern literary work that was written by Kanae Minato which known as the Japanese writer of crime fiction and thriller.

Kanae Minato is the member of the Mystery Writers of Japan and the Honkaku Mystery Writers Club of Japan. Kanae Minato started writing in her age around thirties. Her first novel is *Kokuhaku* or in English version called *Confession*, her first novel became bestseller and won the Japanese Bookseller Award. In youth Kanae Minato was an avid fans of mystery novel Edogawa Ranpo, Maurice Leblanc, Agatha Christie, Keigo Higashino, Miyuki Miyabe, and Yukito Ayatsuji. She has been described in Japan as “the queen of iyamisu” iyamisu (eww mystery) is a subgenre of mystery fiction which deals with grisly episodes and the dark side of human nature. Readers blurt out “eww” when they reading iyamisu novel. The term was created in 2006 by the mystery critic Aoi Simotsuki. The novel *Confessions* which is the object of this research also categorized in iyamisu genre. Through the novel *Confessions*, Kanae Minato obtain some award those are: Japanese Award 1. 2009- Japanese Booksellers Award, 2. 2015- Alex Award, 3. 2015- Nominee for Strand Critics Award for Best Novel, 4. 2015- Nominee for Shirley Jackson Award for Best Novel.

Kanae Minato's *Confessions* is a novel about an adult named Shuya Watanabe is a high school student who is smart in the field of science and always tries to show his ability to get praise or recognition for his prowess. There are some researcher who were analyzed this novel. “Confessions” is classified as a new novel, so the researcher who analyzed this novel is not that much. These are some previous studies of the novel “Confessions”.

The research is done by Alifia Nur Halizah titled *Motivasi yang Mendorong Tokoh Watanabe Shuya Melakukan Pembunuhan Dalam Film*

*Kokuhaku* (The Motivation That Drives Watanabe Shuya's Character Do The Murder In The Film Kokuhaku) the analysis publish in Diponegoro University Semarang. This research used hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The results of this thesis state about the motivation that drives the act of killing by Watanabe Shuya character is his efforts to fulfill the needs of appreciation and the need of self-actualization, with the hope that he gets appreciation and recognition from his mother and others that he is genuinely genius.

The second research is in Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang by Eva Riski Amalia titled *Gangguan Kejiwaan Destruksi Melancholia Pada Tokoh Utama Yuko Moriguchi Dalam Film Confession Karya Kanae Minato* (Mental Disorders Melancholia Destruction in the Main Character Yuko Moriguchi in Kanae Minato's Confessions Film). The researcher used psychological approach in analyzing the behavioral character of Yuko Moriguchi in Kanae Minato's novel *Confessions*. The analysis began when Yuko Moriguchi lost part of her personal identity to suffer from psychiatric disorder melancholia with its destructive drive and what factors are caused this to occur.

The third research is done by Ninna Febriana Sejahterawati titled *An Analysis of Power Relation in Kanae Minato's Novel Confessions (2008)* the research published in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. In her research, the researcher analyzed about the meaning of exercised power in the novel. The researcher using Foucault's theory of power to analysis the literary work, this research is expected to analyze the writer's purposes of constructed power relations in the novel.

Based on previous research, the researcher used these study materials to supplement and develop this research study. The three studies above have in common with this research that is using the approach of literary sociology and literary psychology with the same novel. Meanwhile, this research analysis focusing on the psychological hubristic pride theory by Tracy and Robins will be applied to analyze the characterization in the Kanae Minato's novel *Confessions*.

### **B. Problem of the Study**

Based on the background that has been described, the problem of the study is how does the intrinsic aspect support the topic of hubristic pride of the main character Shuya Watanabe?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the research statement, this particular study aimed at finding out the intrinsic aspect support the topic of hubristic pride of the main character Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's *Confessions*.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

This research is expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically. Theoretically the result of this research is intended to be able to enlarge the intrinsic aspect support the topic pride in novel. It is also hoped to open the new insight of intrinsic aspect support the topic hubristic pride helped by Shuya Watanabe's character in Kanae Minato's *Confessions*.

Practically, this research is intended to be beneficial for the readers especially the students of literature who are interested study about intrinsic aspect support the topic hubristic pride. Hopefully, the research will be worth enough to

be reference for those who research about intrinsic aspect support the topic of hubristic pride. Furthermore, this research is hopefully also being useful for English Department lecturers in giving their students broader knowledge on the study about intrinsic aspect support the topic of hubristic pride. Finally, this research can give more information for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

In order that the study succeed to answer the problem appropriately, it is important to determine the limitation of the study about the topic. Researcher wants to conduct a research on the topic of pride in Shuya Watanabe's character, specifically hubristic pride using intrinsic aspect analysis. And in order to keep the study broad, the researcher focuses on the intrinsic aspect of the topic of pride in Shuya Watanabe's character specifically hubristic pride. It means that the study will not discuss deeply about the worldview or the social condition of the literary work.

### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms which used in this research, the researcher defines the key terms which are used in this research as follows:

#### **1. Pride**

Pride is a self-conscious emotion that comes from achievements accomplished by one's own ability. It reflects how you feel about yourself (Tracy & Robins, 2004a, 2007b). According to Lewis (1993) pride can

only be called pride when there are different types of cognition related factors to the self. People evaluate or compare their behavior with a standard. Pride, in any case, seems to arise from the self (Tracy & Robins, 2004a, 2007b Williams, 2009).

## 2. Praise

The expression of approval or admiration for someone or something

## 3. Narcissistic

The pursuit of gratification from vanity or egoistic admiration of one's idealized self image and attributes

## 4. Anti-social

Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as (the defendant) (Crime and Disorder Act (1998)).

## **G. Previous Study**

In every research, there is always discussion about relevant previous research, because this is very important to avoid the similarity with the previous research. Therefore, the researcher needs to find differences from the previous research.

Kanae Minato's *Confessions* has been widely studied by researchers, but most of the researchers do the research based on the film object where the novel *Confessions* have been filmed. There are several topics that the previous researchers have been analyzed about Kanae Minato's *Confessions* or even the film of *Confessions*, such as theory of aggression behavior, hierarchy of needs

theory by Maslow, Foucault's theory of power relations, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory mourning and melancholia, and defense mechanism of ego.

The first example of the previous research is a theses done by Alifia Nur Halizah (2019) titled *Motivasi yang Mendorong Tokoh Watanabe Shuya Melakukan Pembunuhan Dalam Film Kokuhaku* (The Motivation That Drives Watanabe Shuya's Character Do The Murder In The Film Kokuhaku). The research focus on the motivation that drives the main character to kills Manami, the daughter of Moriguchi Yuko. In this previous research, Alifia Nur Halizah used Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze. The results of this thesis state about the motivation that drives the act of killing by Watanabe Shuya's character is his effort to fulfill the needs of appreciation and the need of self-actualization, with the hope that he gets appreciation and recognition from his mother and others that he is genuinely genius.

The second research was done by Eva Riski Amalia (2017) titled *Gangguan Kejiwaan Destruksi Melancholia Pada Tokoh Utama Yuko Moriguchi Dalam Film Confessions Karya Kanae Minato* (Mental Disorders Melancholia Destruction in the Main Character Yuko Moriguchi in Kanae Minato's Confessions Film). Based on the title, Eva Riski Amalia analyzed about Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory mourning and melancholia of Yuko Moriguchi's character. The researcher used psychological approach in analyzing the behavioral character of Yuko Moriguchi in Kanae Minato's film *Confessions*. The analysis began when Yuko Moriguchi lost part of her personal identity to suffer from

psychiatric disorder melancholia with its destructive drive and what factors are caused this to occur.

The third research is done by Ninna Febriana Sejahterawati (2019) titled *An Analysis of Power Relations in Kanae Minato's Novel Confessions* (2008). Ninna Febriana Sejahterawati analyzed about the meaning of exercised power in the novel, Ninna using Foucault's theory of power relations to analysis the literary work, Ninna is expected to analyze the writer's purposes of constructed power relations in the novel. The following previous research was conducted by Muflichatus Suaibah (2013) titled *Perilaku Agresi Pada Tokoh Utama Moriguchi Yuko (森口悠子) Dalam Film Kokuhaku 『告白』 Karya Nakashima Tetsuya (中島哲也)* (Aggressive Behavior of the Main Character Moriguchi Yuko (森口悠子) in the film Kokuhaku 『告白』 by Nakashima Tetsuya (中島哲也)). The study discuss about the aggression behavior of Moriguchi Yuko character, the theory used to analyze the film Kokuhaku is Buss theory of aggression behavior. Another research was one by Muhammad Yusdwindra (2018) with his journal *Mekanisme Pertahanan Ego Yuko Moriguchi dalam Film Confessions Kajian Psikologi Sastra (Yuko Moriguchi's Ego Defense Mechanism in the Film Confessions of Literary Psychology Study)*. In the research he focused on the instinct theory and psychoanalysis theory that discusses the structure of the human personality by Sigmund Freud. The researcher discussed the conflict experienced by the main character that is Yuko Moriguchi's id tended to be stronger than the superego in influencing the ego on the Confessions film as well as how the ego

defense mechanisms used to overcome the conflicts experienced by Yuko Moriguchi.

Based on previous research, the researcher used these study materials to supplement and develop this research study. The previous studies above have in common with this research that is using the approach of literary sociology and literary psychology with the same novel or film of the novel. Meanwhile, this research analysis focusing on the intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride will be applied to analyze the character of Shuya Watanabe in Kanae Minato's novel *Confessions*.

## **H. Research Method**

Research method is the way to collect to data and to analyze them. It relates to the research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

This research applies literary criticism to obtain detailed descriptions of what does the intrinsic aspect of pride in Shuya Watanabe's character of novel *Confessions*. This research includes literary criticism because the data is in the form of narrative texts in the novel. The purpose of this research is to understand and obtain in-depth information about Shuya Watanabe's character in the theme of hubristic pride.

### **2. Data Source**

The data source of this research is the character's dialogues, actions, and symbol of pride in the novel. The data source taken from the literary work novel

titled “Confessions” published in 2014 translated by Stephen Snyder, the novel consist of 157 pages.

### **3. Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher has some ways to collect the data. Data collection techniques used in this research is by viewing, reading and taking notes. There are several steps that researcher does during analyzing the novel. First, the researcher repeatedly read the data from *Confessions* novel by Kanae Minato, because of the importance of deep understanding and capturing a general picture of the data. Second, researcher identify through character dialogue data, ways of thinking, and characters actions that show the intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride of the main character Shuya Watanabe in the novel, the researcher analyze the intrinsic aspect from four character those are Yuko Moriguchi as Shuya Watanabe’s teacher, Mizuki Kitahara as Shuya Watanabe’s girlfriend, Naoki Shimamura as Shuya Watanabe’s friend and the last point of view is from Shuya Watanabe’s point of view. The last step the researcher classifies the structure with the personality of the main character that shows about the topic pride. The data collection base on the point of view data from four characters described above.

### **4. Data Analysis**

To analyze the data systematically, the researcher formulates some steps to conduct the data. The first step is reviewing the collected data which is related to the topic. Through intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride analysis, the researcher could infer the intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride in the main character. In order to make easier, the researcher makes a list of the collected data.

The purpose is to select the necessary data which can be analyzed in this research. The next step is classifying the data based on the research problem. After classifying the data, the researcher describes and analyzes the data based on the intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride. The intrinsic aspect must be related to the problem of the research. In this step, the researcher does the analysis in the intrinsic aspect of the novel especially in the topic of pride. Finally, the researcher draws the conclusion and determines whether the conclusion is already appropriate to answer the research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter reviews several relevant to the issue being investigated in this research used to analysis the data. The discussion covers the intrinsic aspect support the topic of pride, in Kanae Minato's *Confessions*. Therefore, the theoretical framework is explained in this chapter to have a deep understanding of the whole concept of this study.

#### **A. Literature**

Literature is one creative art that they argue, cannot be “studied” at all. We can only read, enjoy, appreciate it. For the rest, we can only accumulate all kinds of information “about” literature (Wellek & Warren, 1949). Literary work is an expression of the feelings of an author which is described in writing which can be in the form of novel, prose, or poetry. Not only expressing feelings, some writers make literary work as a means to express ideas, or even critics of life phenomena that are happening. An example is the object of this research, the novel *Confessions* (Kokuhaku) written by Kanae Minato. The novel tells about an adult named Shuya Watanabe who wants to get recognition from other people that he is genius. He did anything to get the recognition from other about the machine he made. He always feels proud of his genius, and he try anything to show the world how genius he is.

#### **B. Intrinsic Elements**

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, in their *Theory of Literature*, define intrinsic analysis as “the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature

themselves” (1977:139). Prose as one of literary works also has these kind of intrinsic elements to building the story, which includes: story, event, plot, characterization, theme, setting, point of view, language and language style and so on (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 23).

### **1. Character and Characterization**

A character is a person that told as the main in the fictional story such novel, novella, and short story. Character is the part of intrinsic elements in a hole of the story. A character is an important element of descriptions of identity, the characters is more interesting element to be analyze by many literary researchers (Nugiantoro, 1995: 164). Characterizations represent characters on stage or in writing primarily by imitating or describing actions, movements, or speeches (Turco, 1999: 38). Characterization plays an important role in describing each character in the story. A character is the person who is depicted in narration or drama they explain that characters are divided into two types, namely major characters and minor characters (Turco 1999). Analyzing characters cannot be separated from their character. Character is the quality of character, reason, and soul that distinguishes it from other figures (Sudjiman, 1991: 16).

Characterization is the representation of everything that told in the narrative or drama of literary works. The representation may include methods direct such as the attribution of qualities in description or commentary, and indirect methods inviting readers to infer qualities from character’s actions, dialogue, or appearance. The information about the character in literary works also include in the characterization such as information of personality, appearance,

age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, etc. characterization means the way the writer tells the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person in the story (Martin, 1994: 95).

Characterization has four levels which are useful for us to see the very basic character descriptions. The four levels of characterization are:

- a.     Physical: Physical is explains about the basic facts such as sex, age, and size. Like black or white, handsome or beautiful, fat or slim etc. this is the basic level of characterization because it expresses only external traits.
- b.     Social: In this level of characterization includes of economic status, profession, religion, family, and social relations that place the character in their environment.
- c.     Psychological: Psychological describe about the habit of the character, attitudes, desires, motivation, the way how the characters face the problem, mindset, emotional and intellectual which lead to action.
- d.     Moral: Moral decisions distinguish more character than anyone other levels of characterization. This level about the characters willing to do or to get what he wants. How the character will go, kill, steal, lie, cheat, etc. Moral level also about the moral values in the literary works.

Analyzing characters cannot be separated from their character. Character is the quality of the character, reason, and soul that distinguishes it from another character (Sudjiman, 1991: 16).

## **2. Theme**

According to Cynthia (2013: page 2), the theme of a literary work is its central message, concern, or purpose. Theme is always there in every literary work, such as poetry, short story, and novel. The idea of writer is expressed through those literary work and theme help the literary work built beautifully. The theme that was initiated could be the main theme or it could be a side theme that serves to support the main idea conveyed by the author.

## **3. Setting**

Setting is one of essential parts to make a story. According to Meyer (1990; 107) setting is where the certain part of the story takes place. It might be detailed in describing the exact place and the exact time. According to Klarer (1999; 25), setting is another aspect that traditionally included in analysis of literary work. Abrams (1981) explained that, setting is the foundation of the story, suggesting the understanding of the place, the relationship, the time, and the social environment in which the events are told. This will happen if the setting is able to lift the local atmosphere complete with its features into the story.

### **a. Setting of Place**

Setting of place direct to the location of the event that happen in fiction, setting use for place with a certain names.

### **b. Setting of Time**

Setting of time means when the time of the story happened. The problem of when usually connected with factual time for example day, month, year, weather, or a historical period.

b. Setting of Society

Setting of society is very close to the behavior of social life in a certain place and certain time in novel.

c. Plot

Plot is the way events are structured in a piece of literature. Plot includes background on the specifics of the story in the novel.

#### **4. Point of View**

A point of view in discussion, an argument, or nonfiction writing is an opinion, the way you think about a subject. Point of view is defined as the angle from how the way that the story is told. Point of view basically a question through whose eyes we seen the fictional world and whose voice tells us the story. Point of view is the description of narrator's position in a story. Point of view have the varieties in the use of narrative viewpoint on the story, there are first person point of view, second person point of view, third person point of view limited, and third person point of view omniscient.

First person point of view is when the story is told by "I". The character is in the story, relating his or her experiences directly. Second person point of view is when the story told by "You". This POV is not common in fiction, but it is common in nonfiction. Third person point of view limited, the story is told about "He" or "She". This is the most common point of view in the fiction story. The narrator is outside of the story and relating the experiences of a character. Third person point of view omniscient, the story is also about "He" or "She", but the

narrator has full access to the thoughts and experiences of all characters in the story.

### **C. Self-Conscious Emotions**

Michael Lewis, in the studies of the origins of the self-conscious emotions, makes the point that to understand the *ontogenesis* of these emotions in children, it is necessary to consider the cognitive development of the child which likely give rise to them. Indeed, using the evaluation of the cognitive capacity to represent the self, he has suggested that the emergence, both *phylogenetically* and *ontogenically*, of the mental representation of “me” or self-reflected awareness, provides the capacities most necessary for the emergence of these self-conscious emotions. It is the capacity to think about the self (self-reflection or awareness) along with other emerging cognitive capacities that provides the basis for these emotions starting at the end of the second year of life. Thus, while primary emotions such as fear, anger and joy emerge in the first year of life, some even in the early months of life, it is not until self-reflection/awareness, or Lewis has called “consciousness”, the mental representation of “me” emerges in the second half of the second year of life that we see the earliest of the self-conscious emotions.

The self has a role in pride. Pride is being divided into self-conscious emotion (Lewis, 1993; Silvia, 2009; Tracy & Robin, 2004b, 2007a). The self plays a big role in many different motivational and decision making processes. Pride wouldn’t be able to experience without a sense of self. The complexity of self-conscious emotions is in the self. According to Tracy and Robins (2004a,

2007d) the self-conscious emotions distinguish themselves from non-self-conscious emotions with the following five features: First, self-awareness and self-representations. Second, self-conscious emotions develop later than basic emotions (basic emotions: joy, fear and anger). Third, self-conscious emotions are primarily developed for the realization of social goals. Fourth, the self-conscious emotions do not have a distinct, recognizable facial expression, though there are distinct other body movements, postures that are recognizable. Fifth, self-conscious emotions have a complex cognitive structure. According to the model pride is elicited after activation of the self-representation followed by internal attributions.

Pride is an emotion that needs all kind of cognition related factors to the self so it can be called pride (Lewis, 1993). It occurs after evaluating or comparing one's own behavior with a Standard, a Rule or a Goal (SRG). If one believes he or she has succeeded it is called pride. It can be seen as taking pride in one's own achievements. When one thinks he or she failed it is called shame or guilt. These emotions are also categorized in the self-conscious emotions. Other self-conscious emotions are for example jealousy, empathy and envy. Cognitive processes are the cause of these self-conscious emotions. The cause of self-conscious emotions is a cognitive event (Lewis, 1993). The SRG plays a big role in the theory Lewis has about the self-conscious emotions. These standards, rules or goals have to do with culture and are automatically taught to children from a young age. Because it is culture specific it differs in every society, but time changes these SRG's too.

## 1. Pride

Pride is an important emotion that plays a critical role in many domains of psychological functioning. In particular, feelings of pride reinforce prosocial behaviors such as altruism and adaptive behaviors such as achievement (Hart & Matsuba, in press; Weiner, 1985). The loss of pride is part of what provokes aggression and other antisocial behaviors in response to ego threats (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). The regulation of pride is intrinsically linked to self-esteem regulation and maintenance; many acts of self-enhancement are likely attempts to increase one's feeling of pride. In fact, pride is the primary emotion (along with shame) that gives self-esteem its affective kick (J.D. Brown & Marshall, 2001), and self-esteem in turn influences a wide range of intrapsychic and interpersonal processes.

Despite its centrality to social behavior, pride has received little attention in the social-personality literature, even relative to other self-conscious emotions such as shame and guilt. As a self-conscious emotion, pride traditionally has been viewed as belonging to a secondary class of emotions, separate from the so-called basic emotions that are thought to be biologically based and universal. However, recent research showing that pride has a distinct, cross-culturally recognized nonverbal expression that is accurately identified by children and adults (Tracy & Robins, 2004b, 2006; Tracy, Robins, & Lagattuta, 2005) suggests that pride might meet the requisite criteria to be considered a basic emotion.

Pride is a self-conscious emotion that comes from achievements accomplished by one's own ability. It reflects how you feel about yourself (Tracy

& Robins, 2004a, 2007b). According to Lewis (1993) pride can only be called pride when there are different types of cognition related factors to the self. People evaluate or compare their behavior with a standard. Pride, in any case, seems to arise from the self (Tracy & Robins, 2004a, 2007b Williams, 2009).

The emotion pride can be interpreted in a negative way, but also in appositive way. Therefore the distinction between *authentic* and *hubristic* pride is being made. Authentic pride is caused by internal and controllable causes and hubristic pride is caused by internal but uncontrollable causes. Throughout history there was a very negative view about pride and was even considered a sin among different religious groups. Authentic pride is considered to be the positive side of this emotion and manifests pro-social outcomes, whereas hubristic pride is the exact opposite and is linked to narcissism.

The self of a person is the reason why people are able to experience, express and recognize pride. It is therefore one of the so-called self-conscious emotions. Self-conscious emotions are different from basic emotions like joy, anger, and fear. It has a more complex underlying cognitive structure. Self-conscious emotions occur as a response to an event that has consequences for the judgment others have about the individual (Leary, 2007). Pride is caused by internal events that are relevant to someone's identity (Tracy, Shariff & Cheng, n.d.). Authentic pride has been characterized by words such as "accomplished" and "confident," whereas hubristic pride has been characterized by words such as "arrogant" and "conceited". Authentic pride derives from specific accomplishment or goal attainments, and is often focused on the efforts made

towards that goal. Hubristic pride, on the other hand, is related instead to more global beliefs about abilities and strengths, as reflected in statements such as “I do everything well” or “I am naturally talented” (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007a). Authentic pride arises from a self-evaluation of “doing,” where hubristic pride arises from a self-evaluation of “being” (Lewis, 2000; Tangney, Wagner, Fletcher, & Gramzow, 1992).

Trait pride has been shown to be a robust predictor of achieving goals related to mastery (Pekrun et al., 2006, 2009; Williams & DeSteno, 2008, 2009) and competence (Dweck & Leggett, 1988). Hubristic pride has been linked to a hierarchical dominance orientation, in which status depends on social validation (Cheng, Tracy, & Henrich, 2010); that dominance orientation, in turn, has been related to extrinsic goal pursuit (Duriez, Vansteenkiste, Soenens, & De Witte, 2007). Hubristic pride will also relate to the tendency to set unrealistically ambitious extrinsically-motivated goals. Because goal pursuit has the purpose of considerations is fragile, persons high in hubristic pride will tend to overgeneralize from both successes and failures. Success will be taken to mean “the sky is the limit,” particularly with regard to social standing; failure will be taken to mean disaster. Such a pattern would be consistent with the connection between hubristic pride and the tendency to make global attributions for success (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007a, 2007b).

Several aspects of hubristic pride would be expected to relate to tendencies towards certain kinds of negative affect. To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes,

failure should generate anger, hostility, and aggressive behavior among those prone to hubristic pride (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007b). Hubristic pride with tendencies to set unrealistically high goals (as suggested earlier) would exacerbate such negative mood states. Indeed, recent findings indicate that hubristic pride relates to higher levels of aggression.

## **2. Hubristic Pride**

Hubristic pride “*I won because I am always great*”, the global self, is caused by internal but uncontrollable causes (Tracy & Robins, 2007a, 2007c). It is to be seen as a virtue that disliked. Hubristic comes from hubris, which means excessive pride. Hubristic pride caused negative social outcomes, which are responsible for the negative view of this emotion. It has no specific goal and it is the view of a positive self-worth of oneself (Williams & DeSteno, 2008). With this it categorizes itself on the negative side of pride. Hubristic pride is associated with words like “arrogant”, “pompous” and “egoistical” (Tracy & Robins, n.d.). Hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

Hubris is defined as exaggerated pride or self-confidence often resulting in retribution. It is an example of pridefulness, something dislikeable and to be avoided. Hubris is a consequence of an evaluation of success at one’s standards, rules and goals where the focus is on the global self. In this emotion, the individual focuses on the total self as successful. It is associated with such descriptions as “puffed up.” In extreme cases, it is associated with grandiosity or with narcissism.

Prideful people have difficulty in their interpersonal relations since their own hubris is likely to interfere with the wishes, needs and desires of others, in which case there is likely to be interpersonal conflict. Moreover, given the contemptuousness associated with hubris, the “other” is likely to be shamed by the nature of the actions of the person having this emotion. The three problems associated with the prideful person are (1) it is a transient but addictive emotion; (2) it is not related to a specific action and, therefore, requires altering patterns of goal setting or evaluation around what constitutes success; and (3) it interferes with interpersonal relationships because of its contemptuous and insolent nature.

### **3. The Characteristic of Hubristic Pride**

A character that known as one of the deadly sins in western culture and Christianity. It is studied from the point of view that defines these people as mere selfish beings who think of themselves as superior and more valuable than others. According to psychology, the cause of hubristic pride lies in great insecurity and low self-esteem. While that may seem contradictory, when a person fears being hurt and feels inferior to others he can develop an image to show himself to the world safely. Proud people often express their qualities and strengths, this is done because they are afraid to show their weaknesses and get hurt.

The need for approval is also present as one of the causes of hubristic pride. It is possible that during childhood these people have not received the attention and care necessary to develop proper self-esteem and therefore need to constantly assert themselves first. On the other hand, pride and arrogance are symptoms of narcissistic personality disorder. This personality is characterized by

selfish, vain, lack of empathy, and an inability to take into account those around him.

*They cannot admit that they have done anything wrong*

An arrogant or pride person always believes that he is doing everything well. That he makes the best decisions and that he never makes mistakes.

*They always believe they are right*

Pride people have the irrational belief that they are always right, that their ideas are the only valid ones and if someone goes against them, they are wrong. It seems they don't listen to others and find it difficult to integrate new ideas into their belief system.

*They don't usually ask for forgiveness*

If they can't admit they made a mistake and always believe they were right, it will be difficult to ask for forgiveness at some point. Asking for forgiveness implies that they have done something wrong and that, besides, they must admit it to others.

*They need and ask for praise constantly*

Even if they don't say it outright, pride people need praise and praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore, they will seek external approval for everything they do, in a constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

*They can be painful*

If we point out something they have done or something they are thinking about, they are more likely to feel attacked and respond with verbal abuse. This

type of person is usually very reactive and does not tolerate criticism from others even if they are constructive. They can do a lot of damage with their words to make us feel inferior to them.

*They only talk about their accomplishments*

Pride people often reinforce their own self-image by constantly expressing how well they do everything and talking about their successes.

*Narcissistic*

One of several types of hubristic pride is narcissistic, a mental condition in which people have an inflated sense of their own importance, a deep need for excessive attention and admiration, troubled relationship, and a lack of empathy for others.

*Anti-social*

Anti-social person consistently show no regard for right and wrong and ignores the rights and feelings of others. People with antisocial personality tend to antagonize, manipulate or treat others harshly or with callous indifference. They show no guilt or remorse for their behavior.

### CHAPTER III

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the data finding of data analysis from the data source. The data will be in the form of sentence or dialogues mentioned in the novel. The discussion below will be focus in the intrinsic elements in Kanae Minato's *Confessions* support the topic of pride.

##### A. Character

This analysis will be in the form of dialogue or narrative from the point of view of the other characters focusing of the topic pride of the main character Shuya Watanabe and also analyzes the point of view of the main character Shuya who focusses of the topic pride that depicted through behavior and thought patterns.

##### 1. Shuya Watanabe's Personality from Yuko Moriguchi's Point of View

Yuko Moriguchi is Shuya's classroom teacher and the mother of a young child named Manami, who is a victim of Shuya's execution machine experiment. In this chapter, the researcher will analyze Shuya Watanabe's character from Yuko Moriguchi point of view.

*I couldn't believe what I was hearing.*

*"You mean you were using me as your guinea pig?"*

*"What's the big deal?" he said, still grinning and as calm as ever. "Don't people take drugs or get shocked all the time for chemistry and biology experiments? As long as you control the amount."*

*I remembered what C had told me, and that A's website said his new machine was under development.*

*"Why are you making a dangerous thing like this?" I asked him. "What are you planning to do with it? Kill small animals?" My fingers were still tingling from shock.*

*A made an exaggerated show of being surprised, like some comedian miming astonishment. "Why do you have to be so touchy?" he said. "I can't believe you don't see how great this is. Just forget it. I'll show it to someone else, someone who'll appreciate it." He snatched the purse out of my hand and left. (p.24)*

Someone who has a tendency for the pride characteristic, they always believe that they are right. As shown by Shuya who kept trying to convince Yuko Moriguchi that the purpose of making an electric purse was for a good cause and Shuya said that his creation tool was great.

In this quote, it can be seen that Shuya's pride character is depicted in the Shuya character through his behavior and thought pattern. In the story fragment above, Shuya shows pride attitude towards his teacher Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi, when Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi does not appreciate his device in the form of a purse which has an electric shock that is passed through the zipper of the purse.

Shuya created some machine that he call it as execution machine, shuya also post his machines in website that he named *professor Genius* through this website Shuya hopes people will found out his genius.

*"I know you didn't really help me with it," A said, after I'd had a quick look at the application. "But I have to have someone sign it, and you're my homeroom teacher and you teach science. Please?" When I hesitated, looking down at the entry form, he went on. "I made it for all the right reasons. I just want to protect kids' stuff. But you say it's dangerous. Why don't we let the experts decide who's right?" It sounded like challenge, almost a declaration of war. In the end, he won and I lost. The Theft-Prevention Shocking Coin Purse received the Governor's Award at the prefectural level and went on to the national competition. There it was lavishly praised and look honorable mention in the middle school division, the equivalent of third place in the whole country. (p. 25)*

Shuya who did not get appreciation from Ms. Moriguchi over his shocking coin purse was annoyed and wanted to prove his abilities through a science competition. Shuya always wanted to show his abilities, he wanted to get recognition from people around him that he was a genius. In this research, Shuya's character shows an arrogant attitude that feels he is the most capable and feels what he is doing is right. In the quote above, it shows Shuya trying to get a sign from Ms. Moriguchi to participate in the science competition. Someone who

has hubristic pride character will tend to feel what he is doing is right and it is very difficult for people like this to accept rejection or criticism from others.

Apart from creating a shocking coin purse, Shuya has also created several tools which he called as execution machine. Which of these tools he uses to mistreat animals to show his ability in creating execution machine, Shuya posted his tools and the animals he persecuted on a website that he named as “Professor Genius”.

Shuya claims that what he makes is useful, and according to Shuya, the purse will help to take care of children's belongings. The pattern demonstrated by pride is that they still assume that what they do is right and that it is difficult for them to accept criticism from others. The sentence above is a rising action in which Shuya, the main character, starts to encounter uncomfortable things for him, and this is his first conflict in the novel.

*When he realized why I had called him, he began telling the whole tale in a tone that was almost triumphant, as though he had been waiting for this day all along. The coin purse that he'd taken to the science fair was, as I'd suspected, the prototype of his Execution Machine.*

*When he'd finished the first model, he had tried it out on his video game friends. They'd been impressed but not enough to satisfy A. He wasn't showing them a jack-in-the-box. They were in capable of understanding what he'd accomplished, so he decided to show it to someone who could appreciate it. That's when he brought it to me. My reaction did satisfy him, but that was a misunderstanding on his part. It wasn't the purse that had frightened me but A himself, his whole way of looking of the world. But he was convinced the purse had scared me, and intentionally provoked me before he left, thinking I would spread the word about his dangerous invention to the other teachers and his classmates. He was mistaken again. I did report the incident, as I've said, but no one else seemed the least bit interested. It occurred to A, of course, that he could present his invention on his website, but he was afraid no one would understand it, so he decided to take it to people who could properly appreciate it. (p. 26)*

Shuya was so proud of the coin purse he had created that he had succeeded in removing the life of a toddler named Manami by Ms. Moriguchi's daughter. Shuya was so proud of his art that Ms. Moriguchi called him and asked him about

the shocking coin purse he had made to destroy Ms. Moriguchi's daughter. He was proud that by the end, there was someone who understood the greatness of his tool because he felt he had succeeded in killing a child.

The need for praise and respect makes Shuya do his hardest to produce something that could astound many people and give him credit for his ability. As he did in the above sentence, Shuya tried to demonstrate the different machines he had created. Basically, pride is something people ought to praise in order to keep their protection and integrity afloat. Therefore they will seek the acceptance of all they do in a relentless yet discreet way, nor will they want to accept that they need the opinions of others.

*That's how it came to be entered in the Science Fair. The judges were mostly professors with impressive titles from technical universities, and A fully expected these experts to be appalled by his lethal entry and to label it-and him-a menace. In this way he would have attracted the attention he so desperately wanted. But he hadn't wanted his project to be rejected on these grounds in the local, preliminary rounds, so he had crafted the accompanying materials to suggest that a childish-that is, age-appropriate-sense of justice motivated the booby-trapped purse. But he had apparently done his job too well, and both he and his invention were seen as perfectly wholesome right through to the national finals. (p. 26)*

Before participating in the competition, Shuya had several times shows his machine to his friends and to his teacher Yuko Moriguchi, but Shuya did not get a satisfactory response to his machine which he thought was a genius thing that generally cannot be done by children at his age. Through this competition which was judged by expert professors from one of the campuses in Japan, Shuya wanted to show that what he created was an extraordinary thing and it would show people that he was a genius child and thus he would get recognition and attention to his genius.

*But A misunderstanding again. He thought he was being praised for his technical skills, an understandable misapprehension for a child to have. He still wasn't being*

*recognized for the dangerous villain he wanted to be, but he took some satisfaction in being interviewed by the local newspapers. When I saw his picture and read about his success, I was somewhat relieved myself. I felt that he had only wanted a little recognition and attention, and that now that he'd gotten it, he might develop in a more positive direction. I decided that I had been unnecessarily concerned and that everything had worked out in the end. (p. 27)*

Getting praise is what Shuya wants most, in this science competition Shuya thinks that he has earned praise from Professor Seguci for his Shocking coin purse. The need for praise is endless, making Shuya do everything he can to get constant praise from those around him.

*What did A care that they had said good things about him? No one had even noticed. And what was so great about the Lunacy thing? Potassium cyanide? It wasn't as though she had discovered it-who couldn't use a deadly poison to kill people? A had invented his own murder weapon. Shouldn't that get a lot more attention? But the more the media made a fuss over Lunacy, the more jealous A became, and the more he threw himself into developing his Execution Machine. (p. 27)*

Shuya felt proud when one of the professors he idolized praised his creative tool which named the anti-theft purse. With his victory in this competition he is very sure that the news about his genius will become the main topic in the newspaper soon, but Shuya is not the main topic in the newspaper that day. A murder case committed by a student his age using cyanide poison to kill her family members this case is called Lunacy case, and this case is the main topic in the newspaper rather than Shuya's genius machine. Lunacy case became more famous than his genius which this made him jealous.

*At the instant her hand touched the zipper, Manami collapsed to the ground and lay motionless. A satisfied smile spread over A's face. B was in a state of shock, unable to believe what he'd just seen. "Gotcha!" he heard A whisper.*

*"What happened?" he said. His voice was breaking as he grabbed A's shoulder. "What have you done? She's not moving!"*

*"Then go and tell someone-tell everyone!" A said. He brushed B's hand aside and walked away with a satisfied look on his face. (p. 30-31)*

Shuya feels satisfied when he finds out that Manami's body is laying unconsciously on earth he feels that his mission has been successful (making his

victim die because of the coin purse he made then announcing it to people so they will know about Shuya's genius). Shuya told Naoki to tell the incident to everybody it wasn't meant to help Manami but this was meant so that people would witness and know. This is what Shuya does to get people's attention.

Shuya, who feels he is smarter than a teenager at his age, has a strong desire to be recognized as a genius. This happened because Shuya thought that he was born as a genius, as reflected in statements such as "I do everything well" or "I am naturally talented" (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007a).

*A wondered about this; in fact, when he'd finished his confession, with that almost ecstatic look on his face, he'd asked me as much. Why hadn't I reported my suspicions to the authorities? But I told him that nothing had changed, that it would still be regarded as an accident, and I had no intention of turning it into the kind of sensational murder he had wanted it to be. (p. 32)*

In this incident, the police believed that Manami's death was caused by an accident because Manami's body was found floating in the pool. Manami's death which the police declared as an accident was actually a murder case planned by Shuya, using a shocking coin purse that he participated in a science competition. However, Mrs. Moriguchi knows the reality that Manami died because she was murdered by using Shuya's shocking coin purse because Mrs. Moriguchi found Bunny's pocket, which is already fitted with an electrical shock system inside. Shuya's aim in doing this is to get people's attention because he feels he hasn't received much praise for his creation tool.

In order to gain praise and appreciation for his genius, Shuya did everything he could, including trying to kill Manami, who was Mrs. Moriguchi. Shuya's tendency to want a lot of praise made him dare to do everything he could to show his skills. Including making Manami as a victim in order to show how

much voltage can be generated by his shocking coin purse. Shuya kills Manami using his creative tool, which is a shocking coin purse with a higher voltage, causing Manami to lose consciousness.

Mrs. Moriguchi did not report the case to the police or anyone else and this made Shuya angry that his attempt to demonstrate his abilities had failed. Failure should generate anger, hostility, and aggressive behavior among those prone to hubristic pride (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007b).

## **2. Shuya Watanabe's Personality from Mizuki Kitahara's Point of View**

Mizuki Kitahara is Shuya's classmate and also the leader of the class. Mizuki Kitahara is a quiet and introverted student who rarely interacts with her peers. Mizuki, on the other hand, develops close to Shuya and even falls in love with him. Shuya, who is frequently bullied by his classmates, makes Mizuki feel terrible, which brings them closer together.

*We haven't seen Naoki since that day you left, when you told us what you'd done to him and Shūya. But he was the only one absent in B Class on the first day of the new school year. Everybody else was there, even Shūya. I guess that was actually more surprising—that he was there. Nobody said anything to him, we just stood around whispering about him. And he didn't seem to care at all. He sat down at his desk and started reading some book, but there was a cover on it so I couldn't tell what it was. Not that he was acting tough or anything—that's what he's done every day since we started middle school. But that's what was so weird: Nothing seemed to have changed.(p.36)*

In the above story, Shuya, who is considered to be one of the perpetrators of the Manami murder, still dares to go to school, while Naoki, who was also involved in the murder, no longer dares to go to school.

After committing the murder of Manami and all his classmates who knew about the murder, Shuya always dared to attend school as though nothing had happened. This is because it is founded on a deep confidence in himself that what

he does is always right, like making Manami a guinea pig for his shocking coin purse so that people can trust and admire his abilities. Shuya doesn't have any friends at school because they are just a bunch of idiots who don't understand his genius and the things he creates.

After committing the murder of Manami and all his classmates who knew about the murder, Shuya always dared to attend school as though nothing had happened. This is because it is founded on a high degree of self-confidence that what he does is always right, like making Manami a guinea pig for his surprising coin purse so that people can trust and admire his skills.

Shuya doesn't have any friends at school because they are just a bunch of fools who don't understand his genius and the things he makes.

*"That's all I really wanted," he said. "Just somebody to notice me." (p.54)*

After his parent divorce, Shuya lived with his father while his mother left him and his father to achieve her dream of becoming a scientist. Since his mother left, Shuya felt that no one could appreciate his genius, because all this time his mother had always given him appreciation for his genius in creating machines that weren't generally made by children his age. In the dialogue above, show about his needs of appreciation from other.

*"You know how little kids try to coax you along to get what they want?" Shūya said. "Well, maybe I should have done that to get their attention. Someone could have said, I found a dead cat in a field. Really? ...well, actually I'm the one who killed it. No! ...But it's true! Sometimes I kill cats and dogs. No! ...you really do? But I don't just kill them. What do you mean? I use the Execution Machine I invented. You're kidding! That's fantastic! ...Open it. There's a surprise inside...Mizuki, do you think I'm a murderer? Mizuki? What am I supposed to do now...?" (p. 54)*

Shuya's ambition to show his genius is very visible through the dialogue above, where Shuya proudly tells Mizuki about how he killed an animal using a

tool he created that he called as “Execution Machine” and then uploads it on his website in order to get various comments and responses from people who visit his website. Shuya proudly tells Mizuki what remarkable things Shuya has done, such as making a weapon that he calls an execution machine that he uses to destroy and torture animals in his environment, such as cats and dogs, which he then shares on his website which is aimed at having praise or even just a response on the comment. And Shuya was so proud to tell Mizuki about himself and his skills, including the killing and mistreatment of animals.

Pride people often reinforce their own self-image by constantly expressing how well they do everything and talking about their successes.

### **3. Shuya Watanabe’s Personality from Naoki Shimomura’s Point of View**

Shuya doesn't have many friends in class, this is partly due to Shuya's arrogant attitude and thinks other people are idiots not as smart as himself, but one day Shuya approached Naoki Shimamura with the aim of carrying out an assassination attempt on Yuko Moriguchi's daughter. Shuya uses Naoki as an ally in his plans.

*It wasn't that he didn't have any friends—he avoided people because he didn't want to be with them. Like he couldn't be bothered hanging out with a bunch of idiots. (p. 87)*

Shuya thinks that his friends are stupid and no one is smart enough like him to be his friends. Shuya has no friends not because they don't want to be friends with Shuya but for Shuya they are a bunch of stupid and idiots who don't deserve to be friends with him who is a genius.

Shuya has no friends at school, but this isn't because no one wants to be friends with Shuya, because she doesn't want to be friends with someone else. According to Shuya, none of the students in his school were smart enough to be friends with him. Shuya, who has intellect above average students of his age, is proud and arrogant, he still sees other people as a bunch of fools, and what's worse, Shuya doesn't hesitate to make the people around him like guinea pigs out of the machines he's managed to build.

In this situation, the attitude of the Shuya is known as an overbearing pride, which is clear from the quotation that the overbearing pride is the anti-social and selfish side of pride.

*But it wasn't because he was smarter than they were—that doesn't get you much respect in middle school—it was because he'd used his smarts to figure out how to almost completely eliminate the blurring the censors put on porn videos and get a clear image. That's what they said, anyway. (p. 87)*

Being the smartest student in school doesn't make Shuya have a lot of friends. In different ways, Shuya is often trying to show off his genius as in the quote above, where Shuya demonstrates his skill by eliminating censorship in an adult video that is mostly watched by his classmates.

Pride people also strengthen their own self-image by continuously sharing how well they are doing and bragging about their successes. And that's what he's doing to show off his talent.

*"Is that the Shocking Purse?" I asked him.  
"That's right, and I've managed to increase the voltage. I just haven't found anybody to try it out on yet. You want to be the first?" I shook my head and put my hands behind my back. "Just kidding!" he said. "No, I made it to deal with all the people I can't stand. It needs to be tested on one of them."*

*Then he set the purse down in front of me. It looked like any other change purse with a zipper.*

*"Does it really work?" I asked.*

*"If you touch the zipper, you get a pretty good shock—enough to knock you on your ass. Not you—I mean somebody we don't like. How'd you like to see that?"*

*"You bet I would. But who are you going to use it on?"*

*"That's the point. I've been so busy inventing this thing and getting good grades, I can't tell people apart—you know, I hate all of them. That's why I was hoping you'd choose." (p. 89)*

Shuya showed off his shocking coin purse that won city and national science fairs. Shuya has no friends at school, but this isn't because no one wants to be friends with Shuya, because he doesn't want to be friends with someone else. According to Shuya, none of the students in his school were smart enough to be friends with him. Shuya, who has intellect above average students of his age, is proud and arrogant, he still sees other people as a bunch of fools, and what's worse, Shuya doesn't hesitate to make the people around him like guinea pigs out of the machines he's managed to build.

In this situation, the attitude of the Shuya is known as an overbearing pride, which is clear from the quotation that the overbearing pride is the anti-social and selfish side of pride. Shuya is still proud of what he's been able to make. This reveals one of the worst forms of pride, namely narcissism.

*Watanabe got this weird smile on his face and then he bent down so he could look in her eyes. (p. 94)*

The weird smile of Watanabe is indicated pride, the smile is come up from the feeling success of his plan to show his genius through snuggle bunny purse which equipped with an electric shock device. He was successfully killing Manami with his new execution machine. After Manami kept the zipper from Shuya's bunny pouch, Manami's body unexpectedly dropped to the ground due to a relatively strong electrical current from Shuya's bunny pouch. Knowing this, Naoki, who at that time also took part in this preparation, felt panicked and frightened when Manami died, but it was different with Shuya, where he

genuinely looked relieved and pleased to see Manami lying helpless. This is because the strategy has succeeded in demonstrating the surprising prowess of the coin purse of his formation.

For Shuya, the success of his desire to be admired and respected is the most important thing, and he will try to get it regardless of how it is, even by sacrificing Manami as an example of his guinea pig. To the degree that the driving force of trait-like pride is related to the need for extrinsic validation of achievements.

*“That’s right. There’s chocolate inside. Open it and see.” This was the clincher, and it was supposed to be my line, but Watanabe went ahead and said it himself, which made me a little mad. (p. 94)*

His attitude that tends to be selfish and wants himself to be the most prominent person makes Shuya take part in the dialogue that should be part of Naoki.

Shuya who suddenly picked up Naoki’s dialogue that they have plan and it is one of the hubristic pride attitudes as described in the previous chapter, when someone feels the most capable among others, the fragment narrative above showed that Shuya felt he was more capable of convincing Manami.

*Watanabe didn’t answer, but when I looked up at him he was smiling. As though everything he’d ever wished had just come true. It was the most natural smile in the world. He looked at me.*

*“Go ahead, tell everybody all about it,” he said. (p. 94)*

Normally when we know somebody injured we will so panic and try to help the person who got injured. But in this case Shuya is smiling naturally like he is so happy this is unusual condition. He didn’t feel sorry to the little body layed on the ground.

For Shuya, the success of his desire to be admired and respected is the most important thing, and he will try to get it regardless of how it is, even by sacrificing Manami as an example of his guinea pig. To the degree that the driving force of trait-like pride is related to the need for extrinsic validation of achievements.

*Before I had time to say anything, he brushed me off like a piece of dirt. "See you later," he said, and then he turned around and walked away. (p. 94-95)*

Shuya has no friends at school, but this isn't because no one wants to be friends with Shuya, because he doesn't want to be friends with someone else. According to Shuya, none of the students in his school were smart enough to be friends with him. Shuya, who has intellect above average students of his age, is proud and arrogant, he still sees other people as a bunch of fools, and what's worse, Shuya doesn't hesitate to make the people around him like guinea pigs out of the machines he's managed to build.

In this situation, the attitude of the Shuya is known as an overbearing pride, which is clear from the quotation that the overbearing pride is the anti-social and selfish side of pride.

*"Oh, I almost forgot. Don't worry about them thinking you had anything to do with this. We've never been friends. I can't stand kids like you anyway— worthless but full of yourself. Compared to a genius like me, you're pretty much a complete failure." (p. 95)*

Shuya chooses not to have friends, because he feels that no one is smart enough like him. In order to gain praise and appreciation for his genius, Shuya did everything he could, including trying to kill Manami, who was Mrs. Moriguchi. Shuya's tendency want a lot of praise made him dare to do everything he could to show his skills. Including making Manami as a victim in order to show how much

voltage can be generated by his shocking coin purse. Shuya kills Manami using his creative tool, which is a shocking coin purse with a higher voltage, causing Manami to lose consciousness.

*Tell everybody all about it. (p. 95)*

Shuya's goal in killing Manami was to get people's attention. If people find out that Manami died because of the shocking coin purse hanging around her neck, people will instantly realize that the guilty party is Shuya, and the thing Shuya hopes most is that the news of this murder can become a news issue that many Japanese people are talking about, so that the genius of Shuya can be recognized and remembered by people.

To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, even if they don't say it outright, pride people need praise and praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore, they will seek external approval for everything they do, in a constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

*Watanabe never had to struggle no matter how tough the question was, and when the teacher praised him, he pretended he didn't care. But now I could laugh at him when he acted all big like that. (p. 98)*

In different ways, shuya is often trying to show off his genius as in the quote above, where shuya demonstrates his skill by eliminating censorship in an adult video that is mostly watched by his classmates.

Pride people also strengthen their own self-image by continuously sharing how well they are doing and bragging about their successes. And that's what he's doing to show off his talent.

#### **4. Shuya Watanabe's Personality from His Point of View**

The point of view in this subsection is from the point of view of the main character Shuya Watanabe, which describes the attitude of pride in their behavior and mindset.

*I'll go up on the stage to receive a certificate, and then I'll go to the podium and read the essay. But they're in for a surprise. Instead of the essay, I'm going to give them some parting words and then detonate the bomb...*

*I'll be blown to tiny bits, and I'll take all those worthless idiots with me.*

*There's never been a child crime like this before, and I bet the TV and the newspapers will eat it up. I wonder what they'll say about me? I suppose they'll talk about my "inner demons" and use all the usual clichés; but even if the descriptions in the media are totally unrealistic, I hope this website, what I'm writing here, gets out just as it is. My one regret is that the newspapers won't use my real name because I'm a minor. (p.115)*

Shuya's attempt to make him known through the Manami murder case has failed, as the police say that Manami's death was accidental. So that Shuya returns to preparing another thing that will make him look even more smart, namely by making a bomb he will detonate at his school during Shuya's welcome ceremony for his victory at the science competition in which he participates. Even though Shuya's talent was known to the entire school, it wasn't enough to satisfy him. So that he planned this bombing, Shuya hoped that he would succeed in his mission this time and make headlines across the world. Before carrying out his bombing, Shuya had made a confession video of the suicide bombing that he had organized and posted a video recording to his "Professor Genius" website. So people will know that Shuya, the school genius student, is the perpetrator of the bombing.

The arrogance of Shuya made him dare to do everything, even kill himself with his homemade bomb, to get people's praise for his brilliance. To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, Shuya does not hesitate to do anything for the success he aims for.

*When I was at the blackboard solving some arithmetic problem that was too hard for the other kids, she took my picture with her phone, and then she showed it to my father when we got home—but I didn't mind. To be honest, it made me kind of happy. (p. 120)*

After Shuya's parents divorced, Shuya's father remarried a year later, but Shuya didn't really like his stepmother because according to Shuya, his stepmother wasn't smart enough. Until one day when Shuya was working on difficult problems, his stepmother took a picture of him and showed the photo to Shuya's father. Shuya is very pleased to hear someone talk about his brilliance.

One of the most noticeable trends in someone who's proud of himself is that he wants and actively asks for recognition. Even if they don't say it clearly, proud people need recognition and praise to keep their protection and integrity afloat.

*Sometimes the three of us would go out bowling or to karaoke, and I began to realize that I was slowly becoming as stupid as they were—and that there was actually something unusually pleasant about being stupid. I had even begun to think that I could be happy being nothing more than a member of this family of dummies. (p. 120)*

Because of the genius he has, Shuya also thinks that what average people want to spend time on holiday or have fun is dumb and is done only by people who Shuya calls idiots.

Pride people have the irrational conviction that they are always right, that their opinions or views are the only true ones, and that if anyone is against them, it is the person who opposes them who is wrong.

*My poor clock, my first invention, went completely unappreciated. But what would my mother say if I showed it to her? She alone would be able to see its genius and praise my achievement. I could barely contain my excitement at the thought. (p. 122)*

Shuya's first tool-making job was a clock in which the hands rotated counterclockwise in general. But at that time, sadly, nobody appreciated his work. Shuya's goal in killing Manami was to get people's attention. If people find out that Manami died because of the shocking coin purse hanging around her neck, people will instantly realize that the guilty party is Shuya, and the thing Shuya hopes most is that the news of this murder can become a news issue that many Japanese people are talking about, so that the genius of Shuya can be recognized and remembered by people.

To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, even if they don't say it outright, pride people need praise and praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore, they will seek external approval for everything they do, in a constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

*But no matter how long I waited after that, there were never any comments that looked as though they might have been from my mother. The only visitors to the site were my idiot classmates, and when they mentioned that I could override the mosaic effect and uncensor porn, the number of hits from obvious perverts began to go up. Within three months, Genius Professor's Laboratory was nothing more than a hangout for twisted idiots. I tried posting some pictures of a dead dog I'd found down by the river, with the idea of scaring them off, but they seemed to love that even more, and the comments got weirder and weirder. Still, I never wanted to shut the site down, since that would have been cutting off my one chance of contacting my mother. (p. 122)*

To achieve his achievement, Shuya would do everything, including torture, to destroy animals, to attract recognition and praise for his ability to create an execution machine.

*I took her one of my new inventions, of which I was quite proud—my Shocking Coin Purse. How would she react? I was really anxious to see—but what I got was the hysterics of an old hag. (p. 122)*

After successfully creating a shocking coin purse, Shuya showed his creating, the tool shocking coin purse to Ms. Moriguchi. Ms. Moriguchi is both a school teacher and a teacher who teaches science subjects. Shuya hopes that by revealing it to Ms. Moriguchi, he will be praised because it is only Ms. Moriguchi who understands science as he understands it.

Shuya is still proud of what he's been able to make. This reveals one of the worst forms of pride, namely narcissism.

*She must have been influenced by what she'd seen on my website, because she seemed shocked when I went to ask her to sign the form, but I had my line ready: "I can assure you I made this with the purest of motives, but you seem to think it's too dangerous. Why don't we let the experts decide which one of us is right?" In the end, she signed. (p. 123)*

Mrs. Moriguchi discovered that Shuya's true intention was to create a shocking coin purse, and Mrs. Moriguchi figures out that Shuya is actually developing an execution machine as he does on his website. However, he rejected Ms. Moriguchi and found what he had developed to be a really useful tool and could help a lot of people.

This reflects the mentality of a shuya who doesn't want to admit that what he actually makes is something that shouldn't be done. And he knows that what he's doing is right. Pride people have the irrational belief that they are always right, that their ideas are the only valid ones and if someone goes against them, they are wrong. It seems they don't listen to others and find it difficult to integrate new ideas into their belief system.

*After that, everything went according to plan. Over summer break, the Shocking Coin Purse was entered in the local science fair in Nagoya and then went on to the national contest, where it was given honorable mention, the equivalent of third prize. I was a little disappointed at first, but in terms of my desired effect, third turned out to be even better than first: Judges were assigned to comment individually on each of the winning projects, and the judge for third place was none other than Professor Seguchi, the man from my mother's university. (p. 123-124)*

The aim of Shuya's participation in science competitions is to achieve the success that he desires, namely to be commended by Professor Seguchi and recognised as a teenage genius, because he is capable of developing tools that usually cannot be achieved by teenager his age.

For Shuya, the success of his desire to be admired and respected is the most important thing, and he will try to get it regardless of how it is, even by sacrificing Manami as an example of his guinea pig. To the degree that the driving force of trait-like pride is related to the need for extrinsic validation of achievements.

*No, I had to get them to blame my mother. That was the only way to be sure she'd come to see me. When I'd done my deed, I needed to find a way to get the eyes of the world to turn toward her. But what did we have in common? Our genius, of course. So my crime had to somehow demonstrate the intelligence and ability I inherited from her...which meant it had to involve one of my inventions. (p. 125)*

Shuya always wanted to show his abilities, he wanted to get recognition from people around him that he was a genius. In this research, Shuya's character shows an arrogant attitude that feels he is the most capable and feels what he is doing is right. In the quote above, it shows Shuya trying to get a sign from Ms. Moriguchi to participate in the science competition. Someone who has hubristic pride character will tend to feel what he is doing is right and it is very difficult for people like this to accept rejection or criticism from others.

Apart from creating a shocking coin purse, Shuya has also created several tools which he called as execution machine. Which of these tools he uses to mistreat animals to show his ability in creating execution machine, Shuya posted his tools and the animals he persecuted on a website that he named as “Professor Genius”.

Shuya claims that what he makes is useful, and according to Shuya, the purse will help to take care of children's belongings. The pattern demonstrated by pride is that they still assume that what they do is right and that it is difficult for them to accept criticism from others. The sentence above is a rising action in which Shuya, the main character, starts to encounter uncomfortable things for him, and this is his first conflict in the novel.

*When a murder is committed, some of the attention naturally goes to the murder weapon. Knives or bats are boring. Even the Lunacy girl's potassium cyanide could be ordered online or stolen from school. In other words, the crime had relied on these tools without leaving room to demonstrate the murderer's own ability.*

*What would they say when they found out my weapon was something I'd invented myself? Not to mention that it had won a prize at the National Middle School Science Fair, the most wholesome place imaginable. (p. 126)*

If people find out that Manami died because of the shocking coin purse hanging around her neck, people will instantly realize that the guilty party is Shuya, and the thing Shuya hopes most is that the news of this murder can become a news issue that many Japanese people are talking about, so that the genius of Shuya can be recognized and remembered by people.

To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, even if they don't say it outright, pride people need praise and praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore, they will seek external approval for everything they do, in a

constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

*So now that I'd decided on the weapon, I just needed a victim. As a middle school student in a dead-end town, I didn't get around much. My spheres of activity were limited to: 1) home; 2) my laboratory; and 3) school. As I've said before, if I committed the murder at home or at my father's shop, the blame would fall on him rather than on my mother, even if it were committed with one of my inventions. I suppose I might have chosen one of the kids who played by the river near the lab, but in fact the place had a bad reputation and kids didn't come all that often, so it wouldn't be possible to plan things as carefully as I'd like. That left school. Which was fine, since murders at school always seem to get a lot of coverage in the media. (p. 126)*

The goal to achieve success is the most important thing that must be achieved no matter what to do, including criminal matters. Shuya's attempt to make him known through the Manami murder case has failed, as the police say that Manami's death was accidental. So that Shuya returns to preparing another thing that will make him look even more smart, namely by making a bomb he will detonate at his school during Shuya's welcome ceremony for his victory at the science competition in which he participates. Even though Shuya's talent was known to the entire school, it wasn't enough to satisfy him. So that he planned this bombing, Shuya hoped that he would succeed in his mission this time and make headlines across the world. Before carrying out his bombing, Shuya had made a confession video of the suicide bombing that he had organized and posted a video recording to his "Professor Genius" website. So people will know that Shuya, the school genius student, is the perpetrator of the bombing.

The arrogance of Shuya made him dare to do everything, even kill himself with his homemade bomb, to get people's praise for his brilliance. To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for

extrinsic recognition of successes, Shuya does not hesitate to do anything for the success she aims for.

*So, who should it be? The truth is, I didn't really care. I wasn't interested in the idiots and bumpkins in my class—I hardly knew their names—and I didn't think the media coverage would be much different whether I chose a student or a teacher. They'd go crazy for either one.*

*Middle school student kills teacher!*

*Middle school student kills classmate!*

*They both sounded pretty good...but also a little boring at the same time. (p. 126-127)*

If people find out that Manami died because of the shocking coin purse hanging around her neck, people will instantly realize that the guilty party is Shuya, and the thing Shuya hopes most is that the news of this murder can become a news issue that many Japanese people are talking about, so that the genius of Shuya can be recognized and remembered by people.

To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, even if they don't say it outright, pride people need praise and praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore, they will seek external approval for everything they do, in a constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

*On the other hand, that wasn't the only reason I ended up talking to him in the first place. There was another element missing in my plan: a witness. What good was the murder if no one realized I'd done it? And yet, it would look too foolish to turn myself in. I needed someone who could follow me through the plan from beginning to end and then give a full account to the police or the media. (p. 127)*

The sentence above is Shuya's original plot to kill Manami, which eventually resulted in making Naoki the sole witness to the murder case. Where Shuya takes advantage of Naoki's innocence, and makes Naoki believe that the scheme they're planning is just a fun detective game for Naoki. From the start,

shuya never wanted to be friends with Naoki, he approached him only as the person he needed as a witness and who would report the murder he committed using his shocking coin purse.

The above quote shows the attitude of a shuya who is willing to obtain attention and clearly shows his skills. In the study of pride, this mentality can be defined as an extreme case of pride synonymous with superiority and narcissistic attitudes. Where Shuya's desire to be the main focus of the police and all mass media in his country is defined in the above sentence.

*I had to avoid the complete idiots and the hangers-on seeking reflected glory. (p. 127)*

Shuya always thought he was the best, and everyone else was a bunch of worthless idiots. His nature is very indifferent to others and his anti-social attitude is one aspect of pride. He is more likely to like himself, and is more likely to be narcissistic, an attitude that is part of pride.

Hubristic pride caused negative social outcomes, which are responsible for the negative view of this emotion. It has no specific goal and it is the view of a positive self-worth of oneself (Williams & DeSteno, 2008). With this it categorizes itself on the negative side of pride. Hubristic pride is associated with words like “arrogant”, “pompous” and “egoistical” (Tracy & Robins, n.d.). Hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

*Then there were the idiots who had watched me decrypt their porn tapes but then went around acting like they could do it themselves. (p. 127)*

Shuya always wanted to show his abilities, he wanted to get recognition from people around him that he was a genius. In this research, Shuya's character shows an arrogant attitude that feels he is the most capable and feels what he is

doing is right. In the quote above, it shows Shuya trying to get a sign from Ms. Moriguchi to participate in the science competition. Someone who has hubristic pride character will tend to feel what he is doing is right and it is very difficult for people like this to accept rejection or criticism from others.

Apart from creating a shocking coin purse, Shuya has also created several tools which he called as execution machine. Which of these tools he uses to mistreat animals to show his ability in creating execution machine, Shuya posted his tools and the animals he persecuted on a website that he named as “Professor Genius”.

Shuya claims that what he makes is useful, and according to Shuya, the purse will help to take care of children's belongings. The pattern demonstrated by pride is that they still assume that what they do is right and that it is difficult for them to accept criticism from others. The sentence above is a rising action in which Shuya, the main character, starts to encounter uncomfortable things for him, and this is his first conflict in the novel.

*Enjoy yourself while you can. You won't be grinning when you see her dead on the ground in front of you. He'd go running straight home, scared out of his mind, and tell his mother. That would be perfect. Especially since I remembered having heard that she was always complaining to someone about something. Apparently she wrote to the principal at the drop of a hat about any little slight to her boy. Well, I was going to give her something much bigger to worry about. (p. 129)*

Someone who has a tendency for the pride characteristic, they always believe that they are right. As shown by Shuya who kept trying to convince Yuko Moriguchi that the purpose of making an electric purse was for a good cause and Shuya said that his creation tool was great.

In this quote, it can be seen that Shuya's pride character is depicted in the Shuya character through his behavior and thought pattern. In the story fragment above, Shuya shows pride attitude towards his teacher Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi, when Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi does not appreciate his device in the form of a purse which has an electric shock that is passed through the zipper of the purse.

Shuya created some machine that he call it as execution machine, shuya also post his machines in website that he named *professor Genius* through this website Shuya hopes people will found out his genius.

*"Go ahead, tell everybody all about it." Once I'd told him the most important thing, I shook him off and turned to leave. (p. 130)*

Shuya, who has intellect above average students of his age, is proud and arrogant, he still sees other people as a bunch of fools, and what's worse, Shuya doesn't hesitate to make the people around him like guinea pigs out of the machines he's managed to build.

In this situation, the attitude of the Shuya is known as an overbearing pride, which is clear from the quotation that the overbearing pride is the anti-social and selfish side of pride.

*I have nothing more to say to you, but your part begins now. This is the only reason I spoke to an idiot like you in the first place, why I took you to my laboratory and let you leave your nasty cookie crumbs all over. (p. 131)*

Shuya proudly tells Mizuki what remarkable things Shuya has done, such as making a weapon that he calls an execution machine that he uses to destroy and torture animals in his environment, such as cats and dogs, which he then shares on

his website, which is aimed at having praise or even just a response on the message.

And Shuya was so proud to tell Mizuki about himself and his skills, including the killing and mistreatment of animals.

*“Oh, I almost forgot. Don’t worry about them thinking you had anything to do with this. We’ve never been friends. I can’t stand kids like you anyway— completely worthless but full of yourself. Compared to a genius like me, you’re pretty much a complete failure.” (p. 131)*

Shuya claims that what he makes is useful, and according to Shuya, the purse will help to take care of children's belongings. The pattern demonstrated by pride is that they still assume that what they do is right and that it is difficult for them to accept criticism from others. The sentence above is a rising action in which Shuya, the main character, starts to encounter uncomfortable things for him, and this is his first conflict in the novel.

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*But it wasn’t. The victim’s mother, Moriguchi, found out the truth. About a month later, she called me to the science room and showed me the rabbit pouch, which was now dirty but intact. My wonderful invention, my murder weapon! I had succeeded after all! I wanted to shout for joy! (p.133)*

Someone who has a tendency for the pride characteristic, they always believe that they are right. As shown by Shuya who kept trying to convince Yuko Moriguchi that the purpose of making an electric purse was for a good cause and Shuya said that his creation tool was great.

Shuya claims that what he makes is useful, and according to Shuya, the purse will help to take care of children's belongings. The pattern demonstrated by pride is that they still assume that what they do is right and that it is difficult for them to accept criticism from others. The sentence above is a rising action in which Shuya, the main character, starts to encounter uncomfortable things for him, and this is his first conflict in the novel.

*I confessed everything. I had wanted to kill someone with my invention, to attract even more attention than the Lunacy girl. But Shitamura, my witness, had lost his nerve and had thrown the body in the pool. I told her how sorry I was that no one had found out. (p. 133)*

Hubristic pride caused negative social outcomes, which are responsible for the negative view of this emotion. It has no specific goal and it is the view of a positive self-worth of oneself (Williams & DeSteno, 2008). With this it categorizes itself on the negative side of pride. Hubristic pride is associated with words like “arrogant”, “pompous” and “egoistical” (Tracy & Robins, n.d.). Hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

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Shuya created some machine that he call it as execution machine, Shuya also post his machines in website that he named *professor Genius* through this website Shuya hopes people will found out his genius.

*But why? Why? Why did all these idiots insist on getting in my way? Why all the recalcitrant pieces and parts? (p. 133)*

Shuya always considered himself the smartest and everyone else was a bunch of useless idiots. His attitude is very indifferent to others and anti-social is one part of the attitude of pride. He is more likely to like himself which is more likely to be narcissistic which is an attitude that is part of pride.

Shuya's attitude, which was eager to obtain attention, was a clear demonstration of his skills. In the study of pride, this mentality can be defined as an extreme case of pride synonymous with superiority and narcissistic attitudes. Where Shuya's desire to become the main focus of the police and all mass media in his country is defined in the above sentence.

*I wasn't sure why she was telling all those idiots when she hadn't said anything to the police, but at the very least it wasn't a boring good-bye. (p. 133)*

The goal of achievement is the most important thing that must be done, no matter what, including criminal matters. To achieve his achievement, Shuya would do everything, including torture, to destroy animals, to attract recognition and praise for his ability to create a machine for execution.

*Their stares filled me with a deep feeling of satisfaction. (p. 133)*

Mrs. Moriguchi tells us about the specifics of Manami's death and the real reality that Manami's death was not an accident, but a murder committed by one of the students of the class. When Mrs. Moriguchi discusses how the murderer did the real murder, and all the eyes in the class are staring at Shuya, where the weapon he uses to kill Manami is a bunny wallet that has an electrical shock system inside only Shuya can make this tool.

When all the focus of the class is on him, he doesn't feel guilty or scared he's discovered to be a killer, but he's happy because what he needs most is people's attention, respect and admiration for his genius.

*Shitamura didn't show up for class, and the rest of the idiots left me alone for fear of catching the virus, so all in all it was actually quite pleasant. (p. 134)*

To achieve his achievement, Shuya would do everything, including torture, to destroy animals, to attract recognition and praise for his ability to create a machine for execution.

For Shuya, the success of his desire to be admired and respected is the most important thing, and he will strive to get it whatever it is, even sacrificing Manami as an example of her guinea pig. To the degree that the driving force of trait-like pride is related to the need for extrinsic validation of achievements.

*Gradually, however, the idiots began their little campaign of stupid pranks. (p. 134)*

In different ways, shuya is often trying to show off his genius as in the quote above, where shuya demonstrates his skill by eliminating censorship in an adult video that is mostly watched by her classmates.

Pride people often reinforce their own self-image by constantly expressing how well they do everything and talking about their successes. In this case, the attitude of shuya is classified as hubristic pride, which of its features is evident from the quote that hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

*They're idiots, but even idiots can be dangerous in a group. (p. 135)*

Shuya doesn't have any friends at school because he's just a bunch of fools who don't understand his genius and the things he makes. Hubristic pride caused

negative social outcomes, which are responsible for the negative view of this emotion. It has no specific goal and it is the view of a positive self-worth of oneself (Williams & DeSteno, 2008). With this it categorizes itself on the negative side of pride. Hubristic pride is associated with words like “arrogant”, “pompous” and “egoistical” (Tracy & Robins, n.d.). Hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

*I had spent the walk home after this encounter wondering how there could be so many stupid human beings in the world, (p. 135)*

Shuya doesn't have any friends at school because to him they are just a bunch of idiots who don't understand his genius and the things he creates. In order to win respect and recognition for his creativity, Shuya did all he could, including attempting to destroy Manami, who was Mrs. Moriguchi. Shuya kills Manami with his innovative weapon, which is a surprising coin bag with a higher voltage, causing Manami to lose consciousness.

*Maybe I should find a way to pay back all those idiots at school. (p. 137)*

In a number of ways, shuya often tries to show off his genius as in the quote above, where shuya demonstrates his skill by eliminating censorship in an adult video mostly watched by his classmates. Pride people often reinforce their own self-image by constantly expressing how well they do everything and talking about their successes.

*“I just wanted someone to notice me,” I told her. (p. 137)*

For Shuya the success of his desire to be praised and appreciated is the most important thing and he will try to get it regardless of how it is, including sacrificing Manami as an example of her guinea pig. To the extent that a driving

mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes.

To the extent that a driving mechanism in trait-like hubristic pride is related to a need for extrinsic recognition of successes, failure should generate anger, hostility, and aggressive behavior among those prone to hubristic pride (Tracy & Robins, 2004, 2007b). Hubristic pride with tendencies to set unrealistically high goals (as suggested earlier) would exacerbate such negative mood states. Indeed, recent findings indicate that hubristic pride relates to higher levels of aggression.

*Unfortunately, she turned out to be a complete idiot. Or maybe it would be more accurate to say she was a fool. (p.137)*

Shuya has no friends at school, but this isn't because no one wants to be friends with Shuya, because he doesn't want to be friends with someone else. According to Shuya, none of the students in his school were smart enough to be friends with him. Shuya, who has intellect above average students of his age, is proud and arrogant, he still sees other people as just a bunch of fools.

Hubristic pride is associated with words like “arrogant”, “pompous” and “egoistical” (Tracy & Robins, n.d.). Hubristic pride is the anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

*She was putting me on the same level as Shitamura. Could anything be more humiliating? (p. 139)*

The need for praise and appreciation makes Shuya try his best to be able to create something that can amaze many people and give him credit for his abilities. As he did in the sentence above, where Shuya tried to show the various machines

he had successfully created. Pride people are need praise to keep afloat on their safety and dignity. Therefore they will seek approval for everything they do, in a constant but subtle manner, nor do they want to admit that they need other people's opinions.

Getting praise is what Shuya wants most, in this science competition Shuya thinks that he has won praise from Professor Seguchi for his Shocking coin purse. The need for praise is endless, making Shuya do everything he can to get constant praise from those around him.

*I had brought the Shocking Purse and the Backward Clock and my Lie Detector to show my mother. Professor Seguchi smiled and led me off toward his lab, which was at the eastern end of the building on the third floor—and right under Mother's.*

*Once I had shown him the inventions, I could tell him I had actually come to see her.*

*He would say, You're Jun Yasaka's boy? No wonder you're so smart! (p.140 - 141)*

Shuya's pride character is represented in the character of Shuya through his actions and pattern. In the story fragment above, Shuya shows pride in his teacher Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi, when Mrs. Yuko Moriguchi does not appreciate his machine in the form of a purse that has an electrical shock that passes through the zipper of the purse.

Prideful people have difficulty in their interpersonal relations since their own hubris is likely to interfere with the wishes, needs and desires of others, in which case there is likely to be interpersonal conflict. Moreover, given the contemptuousness associated with hubris, the "other" is likely to be shamed by the nature of the actions of the person having this emotion. The three problems associated with the prideful person are (1) it is a transient but addictive emotion;

(2) it is not related to a specific action and, therefore, requires altering patterns of goal setting or evaluation around what constitutes success; and (3) it interferes with interpersonal relationships because of its contemptuous and insolent nature.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the researcher will provide conclusion from the analysis of Shuya Watanabe's character focuses on the pride specifically hubristic pride in Kanae Minato's *Confessions*. All the analysis result will be highlighted and mentioned as well. The researcher will give a suggestion for further study to this novel.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on problem of the study, the result of the study, and the discussion that has been done, the researcher could draw some conclusions as follows. The novel *Confessions* by Kanae Minato told about a teenager of S middle school named Shuya Watanabe, He's a genius student, but he doesn't have any friends, Shuya likes to enjoy his own time, preferring to spend his time with the books and objects he makes. Because of his intellect, Shuya was able to create a shocking coin purse that won both city and national science competitions. Shuya did not participate in this competition because he wanted a prize from the competition, but he really wanted the praise and recognition of Professor Seguci, who is a professor in science at one of the most famous campuses in the city. Shuya wanted to show his genius and get a lot of praise for his abilities. In this case the researcher conducted research on Shuya figures who focused on the topic of pride, especially the hubristic pride found in Shuya.

Based on the results of research on the Shuya character who focuses on the topic of pride, especially hubristic pride in Shuya. Researchers found that

according to Mrs. Moriguchi Yuko who is Shuya's class teacher. The hubristic pride trait shown by Shuya is: (1) Shuya could not admit that he did anything wrong, and he still believed that what he did was right., (2) Shuya is going to do something to get praise Shuya wants so much praise, (3) Shuya has always been focused on success at one's standards, rules and goals where the focus is on the global self, (4) The trait of pride is also tending to be narcissistic, as seen by the trait of Shuya, who was so proud of himself in front of Mrs. Moriguchi.

The results of further research were found based on the point of view of the character Mizuki Kitahara who is the class leader. In this research, it was found: (1) Shuya doesn't have any friends, this is because he is anti-social, he doesn't want to be friends with anyone for Shuya, none of them are smart enough and can be friends with Shuya. (2) When talking to other people, Shuya was more likely to keep talking about himself and his accomplishments.

Other research results were found from the point of view of the character Naoki Shimamura, who Shuya made a witness in the Shocking coin purse experiment against Manami. Through Naoki's point of view the researchers found: (1) Shuya's trait is easy to insult and humiliate other people which makes his interpersonal relationships quite bad and this is an attitude of anti-social and narcissistic side of pride.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the results of research and discussion, there are a number of suggestion, namely the novel *Confessions* by Kanae Minato can be used as an illustration of how a character pride especially hubristic pride that can happen to

the people around us. In this novel, we will learn how the trait of someone who has a propensity to pride, particularly to hubristic pride, is based on the main character Shuya Watanabe, who is portrayed as a middle school teenager who really prides himself on his genius. Besides containing about Pride, this novel also containing about the education system and how to characterize the social life of high school students. For this reason, readers can make this novel as research material with topics other than pride especially hubristic pride.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Miftah Khurrohmah** was born in Jambi on September 17, 1997. She graduated from MA Plus Raden Paku Trenggalek in 2016. During her study in high school, she was active in Scout, OPPPM (the management organization in Pondok Pesantren Raden Paku Trenggalek). She began her studies at Department of English Literature of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2016 and finished in 2020. During her studies at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, she lived at the Pondok Pesantren Al-Barokah Malang. She actively participated in the management of the administrator of Pondok Pesantren Al- Albarokah.