

**CHRISTOPHER'S EGOCENTRISM IN JON KRAKAUER'S
*INTO THE WILD***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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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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2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that my thesis entitled “Christopher’s Egocentrism Jon Krackeur’s *Into The Wild*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person. Except for those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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The researcher,



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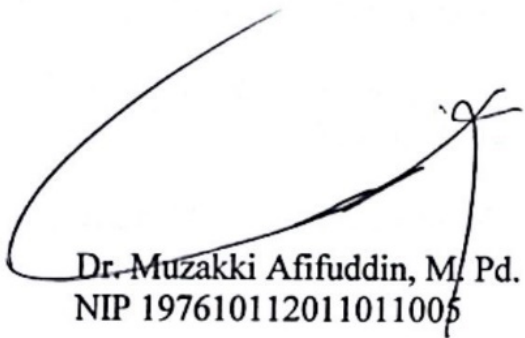
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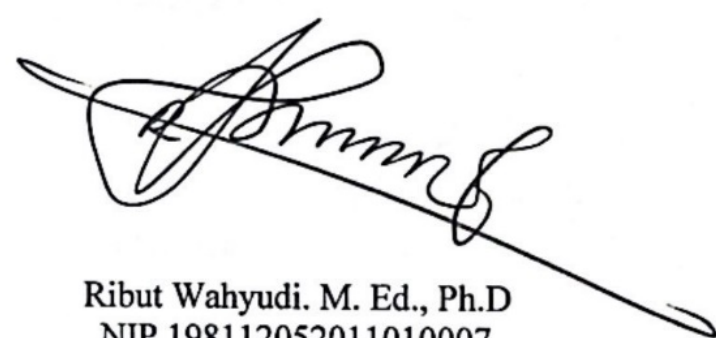
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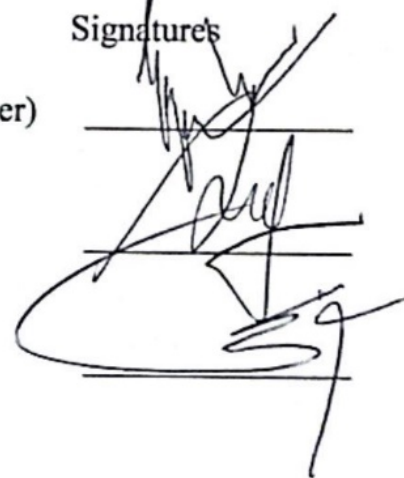
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Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



MOTTO

Remind yourself, that nobody's built like you. You design yourself

DEDICATION :

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest parents:

Maman Saruman

Nur Hasanah

My sister:

Indi Azimah

My Advisor:

Muzakki Afifuddin

My Friends:

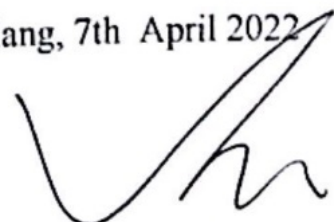
Thanks to especially my friends from Gampang.Inc, Nasrul, Bagus, Suk, Hamid, Sakti, Hisbul, Jek, Lion, Devi, Rozi, Lalu, Yunia, Julyo and others. I can't mention all of them. Thank you to all of you guys.

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Malang, 7th April 2022



Kaisul Ali Haikal

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ABSTRAK

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Pembimbing: Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: Egocentrism, Ego, Adolescent Egocentrism

Dalam pengamatannya terhadap perkembangan kognitif, Jean menemukan satu pola yang menonjol, yaitu egosentrisme. Meskipun egosentrisme disebut sebagai ciri yang paling menonjol, egosentrisme muncul di awal setiap pencapaian kognitif baru. Hal ini berhubungan dengan karya sastra yang akan dibahas pada penelitian ini adalah buku yang berjudul *Into The Wild* karya Jon Krakauer yang bertumpu pada pendekatan teori Egosentrisme dari Jean Piaget dan David Elkind. Peneliti berfokus untuk menganalisa karakter utama pada buku *Into The Wild* yang bernama Christopher dengan tujuan penelitian ini untuk melihat apa penyebab munculnya egosentrisme dan bagaimana egosentrisme mengakibatkan Christopher mati pada buku *Into The Wild* karya Jon Krakauer.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini termasuk kritik sastra dengan penggunaan pendekatan psikologi sastra dalam melakukan dan menganalisis data penelitian. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan Egosentrisme Jean Piaget dan David Elkind untuk mendeskripsikan Egosentrisme yang muncul pada karakter utama pada buku *Into The Wild* karya Jon Krakauer. Penelitian ini diterapkan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman mendalam tentang pengaruh Egosentrisme dan Adolescent Egosentrisme yang berfokus pada karakter Christopher dan ide-ide buku.

Dari hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan dalam buku *Into The Wild* karya Jon Krakauer, dimana yang pertama penyebab egosentrisme Chris muncul sebagian besar merupakan akibat buruknya pengasuhan dari orang tuanya. Hal ini menyebabkan egosentrisme Chris memiliki ketakutan akan persepsi orang lain (*Anxiety*), orang tua Chris yang memaksakan memanjakan Chris (*Spoiled Attitude*), dan sifat kurang dewasa Chris akibat kurang perhatian (*Immature Personality*). Yang kedua kematian Chris juga disebabkan oleh egosentrisme remajanya, dimana sikap seperti selalu diawasi (*Imaginary Audience*) dan terlalu percaya diri (*Personal Fable*) dalam Chris membuat dirinya mati akibat tidak menghiraukan dan kurang persiapan dalam petualangan di Alaska.

ABSTRACT

Kaisulali, Haikal. (2022). Christopher's Egocentrism in Jon Krakauer's *Into the Wild*.

Undergraduate Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities,
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Keywords: Egocentrism, Ego, Adolescent Egocentrism

In his observations of cognitive development, Jean found one pattern that stands out, namely egocentrism. Although egocentrism is cited as the most prominent trait, it appears early in every new cognitive achievement. This relates to the literary work that will be discussed in this research, namely a book entitled *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer which is based on the approach of Jean Piaget and David Elkind's theory of egocentrism. The researcher focuses on analyzing the main character in *Into The Wild* named Christopher with the aim of this research to see what causes egocentrism to emerge and how egocentrism causes Christopher to die in Jon Krakauer's book *Into The Wild*.

The method used in this study includes literary criticism with the use of a literary psychology approach in conducting and analyzing research data. The researcher uses the egocentrism approach of Jean Piaget and David Elkind to describe the egocentrism that appears in the main character in Jon Krakauer's book *Into The Wild*. This research is applied to gain an in-depth understanding of the influence of Egocentrism and Adolescent Egocentrism which focuses on Christhopper's character and book ideas.

From the results of research that has been carried out in the book *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer, where the first cause of Chris' egocentrism appears mostly due to be a lack of parenting from his parents. This causes Chris' egocentrism to have a fear of other people's perceptions (*Anxiety*), Chris' parents forced to spoil Chris (*Spoiled Attitude*), and Chris' immature nature due to lack of attention (*Immature Personality*). The second, Chris' death was also caused by his teenage egocentrism, where attitudes such as always being watched (*Imaginary Audience*) and being too confident (*Personal Fable*) in Chris made him die due to neglect and lack of preparation in adventures in Alaska.

مستخلص البحث

هيكل قيسول علي. (2022). تمرکز کریستوفر علی الذات فی کتابه إنتو ث ولد جون کراکور
الإسلامیة الحکومیة مالانج. المشرف: مزکی عقیف الدین الماجستییر
الكلمات الرئيسية: الأنانیة، الغرور، المراهقین الأنانیة

أن من الرغم علی. الذات حول التمرکز وهو ألا ، بارزًا واحدًا نمطًا جین وجد ، المعرفی التطور عن ملاحظاته فی
هذا يتعلق. جدید معرفی إنجاز كل فی مكرًا يظهر أنه إلا ، الأبرز السمة باعتباره به يُستشهد الذات حول التمرکز
نهج إلى یستند والذي کراکور لجون البریة إلى بعنوان کتاب وهو ، البحث هذا فی مناقشته سیتم الذي الأدبی بالعمل
البریة إلى فی الرئیسیة الشخیصیة تحلیل علی الباحث یرکز. الذات حول التمرکز حول إلكیند دافید ونظریة بیاجیه جان
فی الذات حول التمرکز تسبب وكيف الذات حول التمرکز ظهور أسباب لمعرفة البحث هذا بهدف کریستوفر المسمى
البریة إلى کراکور جون کتاب فی کریستوفر وفاة

التمرکز حول الذات هو حالة المراهق الذي لم یکن قادرًا علی فهم أفكار الآخرين. یرکز الشخیص علی مصلحته أو
منفعته. یشعر الشخیص أنه الأصح بین الآخرين الذين لديهم أفكار مختلفة. إن الأنا والنزعة الأنانیة أمران مختلفان.
الأنا هی قدرة الإنسان علی فهم أفكاره وأفكار الآخرين. لكنه لا یرید أن یفهم أفكار الآخرين. بینما الأنانیة هی قدرة
الشخیص علی فهم أفكاره وعدم فهم أفكار الآخرين. حتی یشعر أنه متعجرف وصالح

لنزعة الأول السبب أن یبدو حیث ، کراکور جون تألیف من البریة إلى کتاب فی إجراؤه تم الذي البحث نتائج من
کریس لدی یكون أن فی هذا یتسبب. والدیة من والأمومة الأبوة إلى الافتقار إلى الغالب فی یرجع الأنانیة کریس
(المدلل الموقف) کریس إفساد علی کریس والدی وأجبر ، (القلق) الآخرين تصورات من خوفًا الأنانیة المרכזیة
عن أيضًا نتجت کریس وفاة ، والثانی. (الناضجة غیر الشخیصیة) الانتباه نقص بسبب الناضجة غیر کریس وطبیعة
فی (شخیصیة حکایة) الشدیة والثقة (خیالی جمهور) دائمًا مراقبته مثل مواقف أدت حیث ، المراهق أنانیة إلى نزعتہ
..ألاسکا مغامرات فی الاستعداد وعدم الإهمال بسبب موته إلى کریس

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction. It contains some subjects about the background of the study, problems, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and research method; data source, data collection, and data analysis, previous studies, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study :

In the development of the psychological theory, Jean Piaget focuses more on the discussion of cognitive structures. He researched and wrote about the subject of cognitive development from 1927 to 1985s. Jean (1985) stated that the way of thinking at an early age is less mature than adults due to a lack of knowledge and qualitative differences. According to his research, the stages of individual intellectual development and age changes greatly affect the ability of individuals to observe science (Laura A. King, 2017). Piaget proposed an explanation of the cognitive structure of how children develop concepts of the world around them. (Loward s. Friedman and Miriam. W. Schustack. 2006). In his observations of cognitive development, Jean found one prominent pattern, namely egocentrism. Although egocentrism is called the most prominent feature, egocentrism appears at the beginning of each new cognitive achievement.

Egocentrism is an unperfect differentiation between self and the outside world, including other people, and the tendency of individuals to see, understand and interpret the world according to their views. According to Jean (1985), egocentric can be characterized by imaginative thinking, egocentric language,

having a high ego, showing a high curiosity drive, and language development starting rapidly. Egocentrism is a very excessive concern for oneself so that individuals feel that they are essential and become indifferent to the outside world.

Jean (1985) argues that egocentrism needs the role of the ego to be a bridge between instinctual needs and environmental conditions for its own sake, but when a person cannot control his ego properly then in reality that person can be selfish. The ego's task is to give place to the main mental functions, for example, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision making. For this reason, the ego is the prominent leader in personality, like a company leader who can make rational decisions for the betterment of the company. The ego has no morality because it does not recognize good and bad values.

From this understanding, it can be distinguished between egocentrism and ego which, if concluded, that egocentrism is the ability of children who are still limited to understanding their thoughts but not yet able to understand the thoughts of others. He considers everyone the same because he has not been able to understand other people's thoughts, while the nature of ego in adolescents when he can understand other people's thoughts but does not want to understand other people's thoughts.

The implication of egocentrism also occurs in the object of the literary work that will be analyzed by the researcher. The author of the Book is Jon Krakauer. He is famous for his best seller book titled *"Into the Air"*. The story of mountaineering Everest was published in 1997. In 1996 Krakauer climbed Mt. Everest, however, a tempest ended the lives of four of the five colleagues who

achieved the summit with him. An investigation of the disaster he composed for Outside magazine got a National Magazine Award. The unsparingly frank book he thusly expounded on Everest, *Into the Air*, turned into a #1 New York Times smash hit and was converted into more than 25 dialects.

This book is very interesting because of its tragic story of the main character who died in Alaska. Moreover, the story is a true story of Christopher that was then written by Jon Krakauer. Since Christopher's motivation has been examined in the previous research, the Author is interested in obtaining another issue that can be found within the book, it is about the egocentrism of the main character. Egocentrism is interesting to be examined in this study. Especially, the main character in the book *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer tells some parts of ego from the main character. because some evidence about ego in the book was found So it is suitable for research.

The main character is Christopher McCandless. He is a 24-year-old man who already graduated from the University of Emory in 1990. Christopher is a child from a wealthy family in the City of Washington, D.C. His father, Walt McCandless is an outside engineer who works for the company, User System, Inc. The partner who promotes it is Chris's mother, Billie. Christopher is a smart person, he can get the highest score in his college. He graduates with a cumulative grade index of 3.72 from the Department of History and Anthropology. After successfully graduating, he is offered to become a Phi Beta Kappa member, but he refuses, insisting that titles and honors are completely irrelevant. His parents want to buy a car for him but Christopher declines the offer. Christopher prefers a simple life, he prefers to

run away from home. Christopher McCandless abandons his possessions, gives his entire savings account to charity, and hitchhikes to Alaska to live in the wilderness. Along the way, Christopher encounters a series of characters who shape his life. He often reads books about nature. This belief is influenced by the thought of Leo Tolstoy and David Thoreau, his favorite writers.

McCandless becomes an idealistic young man and tends to distance himself from modern life. The quote by Leo Tolstoy that inspires Chris is *"I went to woods because I wished to live deliberately, and not when I came to die, discover that I had not lived"*. He believes that all good things are wild and free. The thinking of figures such as Mark Twain, Leo Tolstoy, Jack London, Anthony Storr, and Henry David Thoreau is McCandless's idealism. Indirectly, the role model is those who are responsible for McCandless's adventure which leads to death. McCandless lives on a Fairbanks 142 bus in Alaska, an International Harvester relic in 1940. In this place, he still has 10 pounds of rice, a Remington caliber 22 LR semi-automatic rifle, a guidebook about local plants, several other books, and some camping equipment for life supplies. McCandless is convinced that he can find food from plants and hunt animals. McCandless is successfully survived a few days until finally his wish is fulfilled. When he wants to go back to town because he has enough and is satisfied with nature, Christopher is trapped by snow which then turns to be a heavy river. McCandless tries to get passed it but it couldn't be done because the river is very heavy. McCandless returns to the bus until he leaves the last message which states, *"I have had a happy life and thank the lord. Goodbye and may God bless all"*.

While conducting the study, The researcher found some the implementation of egocentrism can also be seen in previous research that conducted by Mochamad Rosydin (2014), Vinisa Febri Qadar I (2015), and Sugeng Sejati (2019). Therefore, this study will analyze the main character in the book. The researcher will be focusing on the egocentrism of the main character by using the Psychological approach. The psychological approach is very suitable to be used to analyze characters in the book. The psychological theory aims to understand the psychological aspects contained in the characters in the book.

B. Problems of the Study :

This study wants to analyze egocentrism exposed by the main character, Christopher Mccandless, in the book *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer. In analyzing process, this study is composed of the following problems:

1. What causes Christopher's egocentrism in *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer?
2. How does Christopher's egocentrism lead to his death in *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer?

C. Objectives Of the Study :

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To find causes of Christopher's egocentrism *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer.
2. To find how Christopher's egocentrism leads to his death in *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer

D. Significance of the Study:

There is two significance of the study, those are theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this examination is planned to advance the theoretical

bases of literary studies, particularly those which are identified with the psychosocial aspect in literary works. This study is to actualize one of the literary theories, accordingly, the researcher can achieve the planned objectives appropriately.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to have contributions to students and next researchers. Through this study, the students could deepen their insight and understanding of psychosocial development in characters of a literary work. Finally, this research can be a helpful reference for the next researchers to elaborate on this study with the similar issue of character development.

In addition, the findings of this study are for readers who have extraordinary consideration for literary works and for individuals who are interested in understanding the main character in Jon Krakauer's *Into The Wild*, especially regarding the analysis of egocentrism by utilizing the theory of egocentrism by Elkind and Jean Piaget.

This study is likewise expected to be a reference model for researchers who may conduct a study about psychological analysis *Into The Wild* book by Jon Krakauer. This study can provide useful data and motivation or inspiration for other researchers to conduct research on literary works, especially in fields similar to learning.

E. Scope and Limitation:

For the research to be successful in answering the problem correctly, it is important to define the boundaries of the research on the topic. The researcher wants to research the egocentrism of the main character Chris McCandless using the

egocentrism theory by Jean Piaget and Elkind. so that this research remains broad, the researcher focuses on the problem of study that occurs in the main character in the book *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer.

F. Research Design:

The method of this study is literary criticism. This study will analyze, identify, and classify the data related to the egocentrism of Christopher as the main character of *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer. The main theory of this study is egocentrism by Jean Piaget and Elkind.

1. Data Source

The data source of the study is “*Into The Wild*” By Jon Krakauer that is published in 1996. This book is firstly published in the United States. *Into The Wild*, the book is an international bestseller that has been printed in 30 languages and 173 editions and formats. The data will be presented in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and dialogues throughout the book that is related to psychological conflicts.

2. Data Collection

All the data of the study will be collected from *Into the Wild* book. The data of this study will be taken through several steps. The first step is for The author will read the book, to get a better understanding. The second step is classifying the required data based on the egocentrism conflict of the main character in *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer. The last step is looking at data related to the problems of the study.

3. Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the research will be analyzed through several steps. The first is reading the book and selecting every part related to the main character's ego in the book. The second, classifying the data that are dealing with the statement of the problems. The third, analyze the data that explained aspects of the main character's personality based in the book, based on the statement of the problems. Then, relating the theory of egocentrism to the problem of the study. The last is concluding the analysis.

G. Previous Studies:

The researcher found several previous studies related to Egocentrism theory as the basis for conducting this thesis such as:

Mochamad Rosyidin (2014), in his thesis entitled “*Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi egosentrisme antara pegawai di PDAM Kabupaten Malang*” Uses Jean Piaget Egocentrism to know the factors that influence egocentrism among employees, determining the condition of egocentrism between employees, and finding out the problems that are often faced by employees related to egocentrism. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative research method while the data collection used is the semi-structured interview method, observation, and documentation. the results of his research concluded that the factors that influence egocentrism among employees include perspective factors (subject's perception point of view), personality factors (authoritarian, extroverted, habitual), factors feel superior (educational background and feel the most correct), jealousy

factors social factors, the existence of the desired motive, and salary factors or welfare factors that can cause a lack of concern for workers.

Vinisa Febri Qadar I (2015), in her thesis entitled "*Egosentris Dalam Tiga Novel Sastra Anak Kecil-Kecil Punya Karya (KKPK) Hitam Putih, The Chocolate CakeBalls Paranoia dan Rahasia Huruf T*" using Jean Piaget's theory of egocentrism with the study is to find out how the description of children's literary works, especially those written by children's authors. by using qualitative research as an analytical description method by describing the facts which are then followed by analysis. The data collection technique she used was through a literature study by looking for data regarding the analysis of children's narrative structures, literary psychology, developmental psychology, and egocentricity by the object of research. The results of this study show that the structure that builds the novels *Hitam Putih*, *The Chocolate Cakes Balls Paranoia*, and *Rahasia Huruf T* consists of intrinsic elements. This novel also shows that there is an egocentric attitude in the form of superiority, inferiority, and feeling like a victim. Egocentrism is also seen in the storyline, characters, and settings used by the author.

Sugeng Sejati (2019), In his Journal entitled "*Implikasi Egosentris dan Spiritual Remaja Dalam Mencapai perkembangan Identitas Diri*" By using the theory of Egocentrism and Adolescent Egocentrism, this journal aims at the egocentric and spiritual implications of adolescents in achieving self-identity development. The method used in this paper is through library research techniques, with research results normatively producing Egocentric and Spiritual Youth Implications in

achieving self-identity development that makes the next person a unique and principled person with an important role in life and values in society.

H. Definition of Key terms:

To avoid misunderstanding what discuss in this research, the researcher needs to provide information about the definition of some key terms in this study. Some terms are defined as followed:

Egocentrism:

Egocentrism is an inability to see a situation from another person's point of view (Piaget, 1954)

Cognitive development :

Cognitive development is the stages of changes that occur in the span of human life to understand, process information, solve problems and know something (Piaget, 1929)

Adolescent Egocentrism :

Adolescent Egocentrism is an adolescent can now cognize the thoughts of others, but he fails to differentiate between the objects toward which the thoughts of others are directed and those which are the focus of his concern (Elkind, 1967)

Personality:

Personality includes all thoughts, feelings and behavior, consciousness and unconsciousness. (Minder, 2018)

Unconscious:

It consists of processes in the mind that occur suddenly and are not in self-awareness and include functions, memories, interests, and motivations (Freud, 2004)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories that are used to analyze the topic of this study. The chapter presents a review of related literature. It contains some theories related to the contents of the book to be analyzed. The researcher will include Psychology and literature and some explanations of ego and egocentrism by Jean Piaget.

A. Literature and Psychology

Literature and psychology are studies about human behavior. Humans are used as literary objects because humans are a description of behavior that can be seen in terms of life. Behavior is part of the movement of the soul because human behavior is seen as psychiatric symptoms that are certainly different from one another. Humans can be studied with science, namely psychology which discusses human behavior. Therefore, literary works are referred to as one of the psychological symptoms (Ratna, 2004). Literary works that are the result of the activities of writers are often associated with psychological symptoms because literary works are the result of the creation of an author who consciously or unconsciously uses psychological theory.

The basis of literary psychology research is influenced by several things. First, there is an assumption that literary works are the product of a psychiatrist and the author's thought which is in a semi-conscious or subconscious situation after it is clear that it has just been poured into conscious form. Between conscious and

unconscious is always coloring in the author's imagination process. The strength of literary works can show how far the author can express the unconscious psychic expression in literary creation. Second, the study of literary psychology, in addition, is to examine the psychological character traits that are also aspects of thought and feeling when creating the work (Endraswara, 2003).

The two basic things in the research of psychology are aspects of the psychology of the author, so the author's mentality and thought greatly affect the results of the literary work. The author is pouring his ideas into his work and is sometimes trapped in an unconscious or hallucinatory situation that can distort the original author's plan.

Literature as "psychiatric symptoms" contains phenomena associated with psychics or psychiatric. Thus, literary works can be approached by using a psychological approach. This can be accepted because literature and psychology have an indirect and functional relationship (Jatman via Aminuddin, 1990:101). Literary psychology research is a study that focuses on a literary work that uses a review of psychology. The psychology of literature can reveal the psychology of both authors, literary figures, and readers of literary works. Literary psychology research requires careful reading to find the elements that affect psychiatry. Differences in psychiatric symptoms that exist in literary works are psychiatric symptoms of imaginary humans, whereas in psychology are psychiatric symptoms in real humans (Endraswara, 2003:97). Psychology and literature will be complementary and interconnected because they can be used to find the process of

creating a literary work. Psychology is used to bring to life the characters of characters who were not consciously created by the author.

Wellek and Warren (1995:91) state that the psychology of literature has four possibilities:

1. Study psychology as a type or as a person.
2. study of the creative process.
3. study of psychological law and literature has a functional relationship that is equally studying the state of one's soul.
4. study the impact of literature on the reader.

Literary work is seen as a psychological phenomenon because it displays aspects of the psyche portrayed through figures and makes humans movers of the soul. Three ways can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, namely (1) understanding the psychiatric elements of the author as a writer, (2) understanding the mental elements of characters in literary works, and (3) understanding the psychological elements reader (Ratna, 2004). Based on this research, the method used to link psychology and literature is to understand the characters' mental elements in literary works.

Analyzing characters in literary works and their characterizations as literary scholars must also be based on psychological theories and laws that explain human behavior and character. The psychological theory is often used in analyzing a literary work.

B. Egocentrism

Egocentrism is a theory developed by Jean Piaget. Egocentrism is a psychological term that means imperfect differentiation between the self and the outside world. Including others; is the tendency of individuals to see, understand, and interpret the world according to their views.

In the dictionary of psychological terms (Kartono, 2008) Egocentrism is defined as concerning oneself, preoccupation with oneself, and relating to the ability to speak and think directed at personal needs. According to Jean Piaget, egocentrism is defined as the tendency to value objects or events based on personal interests and to be sensitive to interests or matters concerning other people. According to Piaget, is the inability to understand that other people also have interests or views that may differ from those they have. (Saffer, 2009) defines egocentrism as a tendency to view the world from a personal perspective without acknowledging that others can have different points of view.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that egocentrism is a behavior that individuals own and tends to lead to self-interest and do not care about the things they receive, both positive and negative things obtained from their environment. Those who have an egocentric nature tend to be ignorant.

Egocentrism is behavior owned by individuals and tends to lead to self-interest, and does not care about the things that are received both positive and negative things that are obtained from the environment. If the thing received by an individual tends to be positive, then the development of his ego will be good, but if the thing received is negative, it will disrupt the development of the individual ego

to become what he wants. It can be said that individuals who have negative egos have more egocentric behavior compared to individuals who have a positive ego.

C. The factors that caused the emergence of Egocentrism.

These days, many teenagers are reluctant to express opinions and voice complaints to their parents. They tend to pass on their hearts to people outside the family environment, such as school friends and friends in the social environment. Many parents cannot understand their children many children cannot understand their parents. So, therefore, the relationship between parents becomes tenuous. Such opinions lead parents to always insist that children should be obedient and should not oppose their parents. Moreover, children are also not to argue with parents, because well-meaning parents and certainly parents know and are experienced. This causes the children to be away from their reluctance to speak with their mother and father, more tragically, they enjoy lying to their parents. (Sarlito, 2007).

The tendency of parents who always behave in things from their point of view. As a result, parents often feel more knowledgeable and experienced than their children. So they always assume they're in the right one It must be made by parents, in the era of reform and more sophisticated communication technologies, it is open to the possibility for children to know more things unexpected by parents. This is likely happening to a busy parent and an attitude that tends not to care. The causes of the emergence of self-centered behaviors in children are:

1. Parent's mistake in placing himself as a parent. The role of parents should be is giving advice, controlling, giving guidance, and try to be a good influencer for their children.

2. Parents always see things from their perspective. This is because parents feel more knowledgeable and more experienced than their children.
3. Influence of friends who are outside the family environment. This affects his association.

D. Adolescent Egocentrism

The crux of Adolescent egocentrism emerges because, while the adolescent can now cognize the thoughts of others, he fails to differentiate between the objects toward which the thoughts of others are directed and those which are the focus of his concern. Now, it is well known that the young adolescent, because of the physiological metamorphosis he is undergoing, is primarily concerned with himself. Accordingly, since he fails to differentiate between what others are thinking about and his mental preoccupations, he assumes that other people are as obsessed with his behavior and appearance as he is himself. It is this belief that others are preoccupied with his appearance and behavior that constitutes the egocentrism of the adolescent. (Elkind, 1967).

Adolescent egocentrism occurs in the transition from concrete operational thinking to formal operational. Elkind (1967, 1976 & 1978 in Santrick, 2003) suggested two forms of teenage egocentrism, imaginary audience, and personal fable.

1. Imaginary audience

An imaginary audience is a form of adolescent egocentrism which involves thinking itself who is confused about the notion of an audience watching and making it conclude that others share their preoccupations with it (Shaffer, 2009).

So the teenage man (in his mind) that other people have as much attention to themselves as their attention, and beyond what happened. Greene, Rubbin & Hale (1995) add, that teenage boys who overly pay attention to themselves exaggerate their preoccupation and assume that others are as engrossed as they care about themselves.

Santrock (2003) suggested that the symptoms of an imaginary audience include a variety of behaviors to get attention such as the desire for attention to be present. All activities are based on other people and become the center of attention. He added that teenagers especially felt that they were "on stage" and assumed that they were the main characters while other audiences. Thus it can be said that the symptoms of an imaginary audience are products and thoughts or only exist in the minds of adolescents, and not what happened.

2. Personal fable

A personal fable is a part of adolescent egocentrism about the feeling of personal uniqueness they have. Elkind (1967 & 1978, in Greene, Rubin & Hale, 1995) stated that personal fable is the tendency of adolescents to believe that they are very unique, and no one can understand them or have feel experiences as they have.

Alberts, Elkind, & Ginsberg (2007) explain that a personal fable is a corollary of an imaginary audience. Adolescents think that he is the center of attention of others makes them believe that the attention of that person is because he is unique and special. Greene, Walters, Rubin & Hale (1996) state that personal fables are characterized by the inability that "self" can be the same as others, and

produce extreme feelings of individuation. This belief in uniqueness makes teens think like, for example, other people may not realize their desires, but I won't be like that, and so on. Because of this, personal fable symptoms are believed to trigger several careless teenage behaviors.

According to Lapsley (1991, in Greene, Walters. Rubin & Hale, 1996), teenage egocentrism in the form of a personal fable consists of three dimensions, namely omnipotence, which is thought that adolescents are capable and more than anyone in doing everything. The second is uniqueness, which is the feeling that teenagers themselves are very unique and no one else can understand it. the last is Invulnerability, which is the thought that he can face various risks and difficulties. However, as the principal initiator of the idea of Elkind's teenage egocentrism (1967, in Alberts, Elkind, & Ginsberg 2007) surprisingly, the personal fable contains only two aspects. The first is the feeling of invulnerability, which is the thought that he is not threatened by danger like others and can face various difficulties. Second, Speciality, which is a feeling that teenagers are very special and unique, and no one else understands it.

From the above explanation, it can be seen that adolescent egocentrism is a normal and common phenomenon in adolescence as part of cognitive development. Adolescent egocentrism is a transition phase of the thinking model that occurs before adolescents reach a more mature thinking model according to their development. Academically, further study of teenage egocentrism is important with the aim of uncovering various aspects related to egocentrism so that a more complete picture of the phenomenon can be obtained.

E. Causes of egocentrism in adolescents

The causes of Egocentrism in adolescents are as follows (Schaefer & Millman, 1982):

1. Fear

- a. One's fear of life, which is the fear of being close to others, is rejected, and abandoned. Someone who is rejected and abandoned will cause fear and anger so they only care about themselves and their happiness.
- b. Someone who has been hurt will foster a fear of relating to others. They assume that if they don't connect with others they won't get hurt.
- c. Fear of life changes triggers anxiety. A person sees things from his perspective and considers understanding another's point of view as a scary change.
- d. Anxiety will be a negative result because of his behavior so they do not want to tell or share with others.

2. Spoiled Attitude

Without realizing it, the attitude of parents who are too pampering, protecting, and giving everything to the child can cause the child to develop selfish psychological effects of other unwanted children. There are several reasons why parents sometimes spoil children.

- a. Parents want to prevent discomfort and are encouraged to fulfill all the wishes of the child.
- b. Parents have a lack of childhood so they don't want their children to experience the same thing.

3. Personality is not mature

To reduce selfish attitudes in adolescents, individuals must reach a certain level of maturity. Individuals must learn to hold back their desires to adapt to the environment. Immature individuals are usually insensitive and behave inappropriately.

F. Nonfiction in Literature

Literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Literature represents a language or people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact (Pradopo, 1994:). Literature, as an art form, can also include works in various non-fiction genres, such as autobiography, diaries, memoirs, letters, and essays. Within its broad definition, the literature includes non-fictional books, articles, or other printed information on a particular subject. Nonfiction is part of literary works. Non-fiction is simply said in all texts that are not considered fiction. Non-fiction means a book that contains the truth. The text is not the result of one's imagination because it requires knowledge and knowledge to make it. If the form is a story, then the work is actual and can be proven. Non-fiction is a work of art that is fractured so that it contains real events. Unlike fiction, these texts are real things. In general, books are informative, such as presenting opinions or ideas in the text. There are various forms of nonfiction.

The United States was the first birthplace of non-fiction literature when, in the 1960s, journalists began writing stories about their newly formed personal experiences. These novels were thoroughly researched and reminded me of journalistic writing. Literary critics have become aware that developments in journalism can also be considered results in the literature. It is because they also work the other way around: novelists turn to journalism that is more approachable in their fiction. This interest in new literary developments became evident in American literary scholars such as John Hollowell in his 1977 study *The New Journalism and the Nonfiction Novel*, The New Journalism by Michael. The influence of new journalism and the subsequent development of non-fiction literature is seen in *Literary Nonfiction, Theory*, Chris Anderson Critiques, Pedagogy from 1989, which demonstrates how current non-fictional literature is incorporated into literary studies. Both Hollowell and Johnson attribute the development of non-fiction literature to a more journalistic approach to literature, whereas Mahoney and Schmittroth and Anderson do not discuss journalistic qualities but base their examinations on literature.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher will analyze based on those objectives of the study. This chapter is divided into two parts. In the first part, the researcher will find what causes Christopher's egocentrism. The last is how does Christopher's Egocentrism lead to his death. Those will use egocentrism theories by Jean Piaget and Elkind, as the main character is Christopher in the book *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer. This chapter consisted of findings and discussion, that was gained from the book itself. To understand the analysis, process the reader should read the summary of the book first. The researcher put the summary of the book in the appendix chapter.

A. Findings

This study uses the theory of Egocentrism by Jean Piaget and the theory of Adolescent egocentrism by Elkind. The researcher will combine two theories of egocentrism by Jean Piaget and the theory of the development of Adolescent egocentrism by Elkind. The data will be analyzed by using a combination of the two theories to answer a research question. All the data is taken from *Into the Wild* book by Jon Krakauer. This study will focus only on the main characters. The main character is named Christopher. He has a very high ego. Many times in the book Chris showed their ego. Finding here, there are two problems with the study;

1. Causes the emergence egocentrism of in Christopher.

In Jon Krakauer's book *Into the Wild*, the research aspect of egocentrism is only emphasized by the main character, namely Christopher McCandless. The main character in this book experiences many problems that lead to egocentrism. These

problems arise in various aspects such as family, environmental aspects, and aspects of other people. The Research found several causes of Chris's egocentrism mostly appearing when he was an adolescent with the main cause being his parents:

a. Fear

The researchers found that Chris' fear of perspective and perceived understanding from another's perspective was a frightening change. this made Chris have anxiety within him, one of which was Chris' father always put pressure on his son. This pressure makes Chris worried about his family, who often pressure his children. Chris complained to his younger brother about his parents' behavior.

"Shortly before he disappeared, Chris complained to Carine that their parents' behavior was "so irrational, so oppressive, disrespectful and insulting that I finally passed my breaking point." (chap 7,p.65).

The quote above explains that his parents, especially his father, never respected Chris. His parents constantly pressured him. Walt always saw things from his point of view. He feels more experienced than his children. So Walt felt that his actions could make Chris better.

Another piece of evidence that researchers found about Chris' anxiety is that one day Chris decided to cut ties with his family. He will leave his family out of his life. Because Walt always pushes Chris into everything, of them. The quote is below. When Chris is with Carine:

"Shortly before he disappeared, Chris complained to Carine that their parents' behavior was "so irrational, so oppressive, disrespectful and insulting that I finally passed my breaking point." He went on: Since they won't ever take me seriously, for a few months after graduation I'm going to let them think that I'm "coming around to see their side of things" and that our relationship is stabilizing. And then, once the time is right, with one abrupt, swift action I'm going to completely knock them out of my life. I'm going to divorce them as my

parents once and for all and never speak to either of those idiots again as long as I live. I'll be through with them once and for all, forever. (chap,7,p.65).

Christopher and his father's relationship separated when he had just graduated from university. He thought his parents were very oppressive and unappreciative. So Chris decided to get out of the house for an adventure. He decided to go to Alaska without telling his parents. Chris' decision was unanimous. He left his family for his own sake. Many things made Christopher leave the house. One of them is hatred towards his father. Chris always remembers his father's behavior. There is a quote that is below:

"Whenever Walt, in his stern fashion, would dispense a fatherly admonishment to Chris, Carine, or their half-siblings, Chris would fixate on his father's own less than sterling behavior many years earlier and silently denounce him as a sanctimonious hypocrite. Chris kept careful score. And over time, he worked himself into a choler of self-righteous indignation that was impossible to keep bottled up. (chap,12,p.122).

According to Chris, the relationship between the son and his father was irreparable. He also thought that his father was a very holy man. He felt that the mistake his father had made was unnatural. But Walt doesn't know why his son hates his father. These explosive emotions of anxiety often make people feel uncaring. Chris should have told his hatred to his father so as not to create mere egocentrism. Chris' egocentrism is already high, so he has made up his mind from anxiety and became hatred his father.

b. Spoiled Attitude

Without realizing it, the attitude of parents who are too pampering, protecting, and giving everything to the child can cause the child to develop selfish psychological effects of other unwanted children. There are several

reasons why parents sometimes spoil children. The researcher found that Chris' character here does not evoke egocentrism through being pampered because he has an independent nature, but Chris' parents unconsciously evoke egocentrism in Chris.

his father often spoils Chris even though Chris refuses gifts from his father several times. The attitude of parents who are too indulgent or give everything causes children to develop the psychological effects of selfishness from other children who are not wanted. There is a reason why parents sometimes spoil their children because parents have less childhood, so they don't want their children to experience the same thing. Welt is a person born, not rich. As a child, he rarely had the privileges that were given to his son. That, Welt felt his son should not experience what he felt when he was a child. So that makes Welt spoil his son.

According to Billie, Chris and his father are stubborn people, and both have bad tempers. Given the nature of Welt, who likes to manage his child. While Chris is the opposite, he is a person who doesn't like his life being controlled by other people. Given that since childhood, his father often spoiled his child until he grew up. But it rarely makes Chris obey his father. He was silent when his parents gave him advice.

“Both father and son were stubborn and high-strung. Given Walt’s need to exert control and Chris’s extravagantly independent nature, polarization was inevitable. Chris submitted to Walt’s authority through high school and college to a surprising degree, but the boy raged inwardly all the while. He brooded at length over what he perceived to be his father’s moral shortcomings, the hypocrisy of his parents’ lifestyle, and the tyranny of their conditional love. Eventually, Chris rebelled-and when he finally did, it was with characteristic immoderation. (chap,7,p.65).

From the explanation above, Welt doesn't seem to understand the heart of his son. So Welt often presses on Chris to observe. On the other hand, Chris is a person who has egocentrism that he doesn't care about his parents. Although in the quote above, Christopher is subject to the arbitrariness of his father at school. But his heart continued to harbor anger towards Welt. He realized that his parents cared about him. Chris is in the transition of adolescent egocentrism, which is a personal fable. Christopher knows that his father cares about him but he feels different from his father. This was done because Chris hated his father. According to him, Welt has a bad trait, while he feels he doesn't have that trait. He thought that the father should educate his son patiently without pressure and not do what he did in the past. Chris thought to himself without caring about his father anymore. On the other hand, Welt also thinks of himself because he can only force his son without giving affection. Therefore their relationship is getting worse.

c. Personality is not mature

To reduce selfishness in adolescents, individuals must reach a certain level of maturity. Individuals must learn to resist the urge to adapt to the environment. Immature individuals are usually insensitive and behave inappropriately. In *Into The Wild*, researchers found some evidence that Chris is still an Immature individual yet.

Even though Chris was an independent young man since he was little, though His parents financed Chris for college at Emory, His parents always pampered and stress his son several times. But Chris felt that what

his parents did was very unworthy of him. He prefers to live independently rather than following his parents.

“Chris had only recently upbraided Walt and Billie for expressing their desire to buy him a new car as a graduation present and offering to pay for law school if there wasn't enough money left in his college fund to cover it. (chap,3,p.20).

Chris often gets a car and money as a gift from the quote above, but Chris always refuses the gift. He felt that he did not deserve the gift from his parents. Because parents always spoil their children because other things are emphasized. So Chris refused his father's gift. Here Chris thinks that what his father is doing puts a lot of pressure on him to obey his father's wishes. Not the will of his parents without his consent Chris.

“I've told them a million times that I have the best car in the world, a car that has in all those thousands of miles not given me a single problem, a car that I will never trade in, a car that I am very strongly attached to-yet they ignore what I say and think I'd accept a new car from them! I'm going to have to be real careful not to accept any gifts from them in the future because they will think they have bought my respect. (chap,3,p.21).

From the quote above, it is clear that Chris no longer wants to receive gifts from his parents after graduating from Emory University. He wants to live independently without interference from his parents, who often indulge. It also relates to Chris' childhood. He thinks couldn't stand the pressure anymore.

another factor that research found that indicates immaturity is when Chris visited El Segundo. El Segundo is the place where he spent the first six years of his childhood. In this place, Chris finds out what his father had been keeping a secret. He calls several people still living in El Segundo to seek information about his father. Chris wants to know what had happened

all this time. Chris discovers some secrets about his father. Several people give information about his father that his father has lied to him all this time. That Walt still meets Marcia in secret. Marcia is Walt's first wife. Chris is angry with his father, which caused Chris's teenage ego to appear. Moreover, Chris is still a teenager who cannot control his emotions. He considers what his parents did is wrong. He just thinks that what his father did was wrong without knowing what happened.

Chris's parents initially did not know why Chris was angry and did not care about his parents. Chris has not yet told his family about the incident. Suppose he had known that his father had been lying to him all this time. Chris is a person who rarely tells his problems to other people. Some of these things can be seen based on the quotation below:

Chris's relations with his parents, which had been unusually courteous since his graduation from high school, deteriorated significantly that summer, and Walt and Billie had no idea why. According to Billie, "He seemed mad at us more often, and he became more withdrawn. But he wouldn't tell us what was on his mind and spent more time by himself.

Chris's smoldering anger, it turns out, was fueled by a discovery he'd made two summers earlier, during his cross-country wanderings. When he arrived in California, he'd visited the El Segundo neighborhood where he'd spent the first six years of his life. He called on several old family friends who still lived there, and from their answers to his queries. Chris pieced together the facts of his father's previous marriage and subsequent divorce-facts to which he hadn't been privy. (Chap,12,p.121).

From the quote above, it can be concluded that Christopher was really angry because he knew something previously unknown about his father's infidelity. This is one of the events that trigger the emergence of egocentrism in Chris. This also makes the relationship between Christopher and Walt bad. Walt and Chris were rarely seen chatting together, let alone

discussing this matter because his father is so busy with his work. At the same time, Chris is a person who likes to be alone. Therefore he did not tell his problem to his parents. That this is what makes Christopher hate his father. Chris was so selfish about the problems his father had done in the past. It was as if what his father had done was something that Chris couldn't forgive.

Chris's immature personality attitude also exists because Chris also has a bad personality towards people who have done wrong. Especially to his father, he tends to be selfish towards himself. He measures himself and those around him by high moral standards.

Children can be harsh judges when it comes to their parents, disinclined to grant clemency, and this was especially true in Chris's case. More even than most teens, he tended to see things in black and white. He measured himself and those around him by an impossibly rigorous moral code. (chap,12, p. 122).

From the quote above, Chris has a dual personality. Where sometimes, he thinks everyone is the same. On the other hand, he sometimes thinks everyone is different. Chris can only judge a person by the size of the mistake made. He felt that people who had wronged should not be forgiven. Chris' egocentrism is that he thinks of himself without thinking about Welt as his biological father and continues to consider this problem to be prolonged so that Chris becomes an arrogant person. Anyone who gave him advice would be rejected outright. It doesn't matter even if the advice sounds good and interesting.

The anger that was building up towards Chris made him unable to control the problem. Moreover, Chris is still a teenager, and for most of his teenage years even cannot handle issues appropriately. He is burdened by the shadow and has problems with his parents until he hates them. Chris found out that his parents had been lying to him all this time. This made his ego flow so that he thought he would not be able to forgive his father. According to (Sarrito.2007) Parental mistakes in placing himself as a parent will cause the emergence factor of egocentrism. The role of parents should be to provide advice, control, and provide guidance.

2. The influence of Egocentrism as the cause of Chris' death

In this session, the researcher will explain the formulation that has been stated above. Adolescent egocentrism is a theory developed by an American psychologist named David Elkind. According to David Elkind, an impure understanding of self and others leads to the emergence of this adolescent egocentrism. Based on pure knowledge about themselves and others, adolescents have a strong self-focus and feelings of self-centeredness and misinterpret the thoughts of others about themselves so that adolescents experience the transition of adolescent egocentrism. According to David Elkind, adolescent egocentrism has two parts, an imaginary audience, and a personal tale (1967, 1976 & 1978 in Santrick, 2003).

In the book *Into The Wild* Christopher is often trapped in a juvenile adolescent egocentrism situation where Chris's adolescent egocentrism makes his death.

a. Personal Fable

A personal fable is characterized by an inability to imagine that they could be the same as other people, resulting in extreme feelings of self-worth. A personal fable is a unique feeling of a teenager that no one can understand how they feel. It even encourages self-destruction by teens who think they are protected from harm. A person believes that the bad things that happen to others will not occur (1967, 1976 & 1978 in Santrick, 2003).

In a personal fable, the researcher found that this attitude appears when Chris starts the beginning of the journey to Alaska began, Chris met a new friend named Gallien. Chris met Gallien when he hitched a ride from Fairbanks to the edge of the sanctuary forest. Gallien is a working electrician who is on his way to Anchorage. On the way to the edge of the forest sanctuary, Chris tells his travel plans to go to Alaska. Gallien also asked Chris several questions, one of which was about the equipment Chris had prepared. Gallien was distraught when he heard the contents of the equipment Chris had designed, that he had brought very minimal equipment. According to Gallien, the plan for the young hitchhiker was foolish.

"Gllien Thought the hitchhiker's scheme was foolhardy and tried repeatedly to dissuade him: "I said the hunting wasn't easy where he was going, that could go for days without killing any game. When that didn't work, I tried to scare him with bear stories. I told him that twenty-two probably wouldn't do anything to a grizzly except make him mad. Alex didn't seem too worried. I'll climb a tree is all he said. So I explained that trees don't grow real big in that part of the state, that a bear could knock down one of them skinny little black spruce without even trying. But he wouldn't give an inch. He had an answer for everything I threw at him."(chap.1, p.5).

Gallien several times tried to persuade Chris not to continue his journey to Alaska. Because Alaska is a dangerous place to visit. Several

times Gallien advised Chris not to continue his trip to Alaska for various reasons like Chris did not bring complete equipment. According to Gallien, Chris' safety is paramount. He tends to think about his egocentrism without caring what other people care about, which is included in adolescent egocentrism which is a personal fable.

When Chris assumed that his preparations and equipment were safe. He believes that what people experience will not happen to him. According to the reality principle, the ego operates in an attempt to obtain the required satisfaction by preventing the occurrence of new tensions or delaying pleasure until a tangible object is found that can satisfy the need. Several invitations have been made to keep Chris from leaving but were rejected. In the end, Gallien offered Chris an offer to go to Anchorage to buy the equipment Chris needed.

*"Gallien offered to drive Alex to Anchorage, buy him some decent gear, and then drive him back to wherever he wanted to go.
 "No, thanks anyway," Alex replied. I'll be fine with what I've got"
 Gallien asked whether he had a hunting license. "Hell, no." Alex scoffed. "How I feed myself is none of the government's business. Fuck their stupid rules."(chap.1, p.6).*

Chris turned down some of the equipment offered by Gallien, and he thought that the preparations were more than adequate. One more fact revealed that Chris is a person who does not like to follow other people's rules. The quote above shows that Chris has egocentrism, a trait where someone will not care about what other people say; they only care about their features and behavior, which attracts them the most. Chris can speak

and think that is geared towards personal needs. He wants his pleasure without caring about other people's opinions.

"There was just no talking the guy out of it," Gallien remembers. "He was determined. Real gung ho. The word that comes to mind is excited. He couldn't wait to head out there and get started."(chap.1, p.7).

Nothing could prevent Chris from traveling to Alaska. His wish was unanimous so that he would continue his journey to Alaska with a lack of preparation.

Another support evidence of the personal fable is Chris' relationship with his parents was not good enough because Chris had a problem with his father. When Chris left his house, his parents didn't know he was gone. A few months after he left his home, he also occasionally sent letters to his parents every weekend and wrote down where he was.

Where finally, they decided to go to Atlanta to meet their son. After arriving at Chris's apartment, they did not meet with Chris because Chris had left four weeks ago. Here both parents are apprehensive about the condition of their child. No parent is not sad when he sees his child go and not come home after months, let alone there is no news at all between the two.

"Driving west out of Atlanta, he intended to invent an utterly new life for himself, one in which he would be free to wallow in unfiltered experience. To symbolize the complete severance from his previous life, he even adopted a new name. No longer would he answer to Chris McCandless; he was now Alexander Supertramp, master of his destiny."(chap.3, p.22).

He wanted to escape from his luxurious life. He wants to start a new life by throwing away his parents' property and changing his name to Alexander. He intends to be a child who does not depend on his parents.

Chris tends to think about his pleasures. Without thinking if parents care about their children. The behavior possessed by individuals tends to lead to self-interest and does not care about things that are received, both positive and negative things obtained from the surrounding environment. That can be said that individuals who have negative egos have more egocentric behavior than individuals who have positive egos. Chris's ego tends to be negative because of the problems that Chris has experienced.

b. Imaginary Audience

An imaginary audience is a person's belief that other people care about him and himself. Symptoms of this imaginary audience include a variety of behaviors to get attention, such as wanting their presence to be noticed, all their activities being noticed by others, and wanting to be the center of attention. Teenagers feel that they are on stage and think they are the main actors, while other people are only seen as spectators (1967, 1976 & 1978 in Santrick, 2003).

In an imaginary audience in the book *Into The Wild*, the researcher found that this attitude appears when Christopher felt that someone else was watching him. He assumes that other people are the audience while he is the actor. Therefore he can do any scene that makes him happy. He also wants to prove his ability to his father. He also felt that without taking advice from others, he could win the game. The egocentrism he experienced led him to defeat. He never got a champion in this sport.

Chris has loved adventures since he was a child. He likes his grandfather, who often adventures to various peaks. Chris has loved nature since he was a child. When he grew up, he did not like modern life. He also did not feel the stability in his home that prompted him to leave the house. In addition, he also has different beliefs or thoughts from his father. So Chris decided to get out of the house for his own sake. He left his modern life. Chris has a hobby of reading books. Tolstoy is a favorite writer that changed his life. He liked a writer named Tolstoy. Chris has often imitated Tolstoy's life in many ways. It is quoted here:

"He was an extremely intense young man and possessed a streak of stubborn idealism that did not mesh readily with modern existence. Long captivated by the writing of Leo Tolstoy, McCandless particularly admired how the great novelist had forsaken a life of wealth and privilege to wander among the destitute. In college, McCandless began emulating Tolstoy's asceticism and moral rigor to a degree that first astonished and then alarmed, those who were close to him. (chap,1,p.8).

Tolstoy was one of the people who motivated Chris to live with nature. Chris left his car, money, and valuables because he didn't want to live a modern life. He left modern life. Chris feels modern life is a life he doesn't deserve. Likewise, Tolstoy is a writer who does not like modern life. Chris was inspired several times by Tolstoy. He was also inspired by Tolstoy to go to Alaska. Egocentrism here is included in the characteristics of the imaginary audience. When Chris wants to look like he wants to be in the role, he realized that what he was going to do was a lot of people watching him, especially his family. Chris thinks his family is a burden to him. He said this out of anger and emotion towards his family due to several

factors made by his parents. But Chris realized that he was going to do this to make his family realize that he was really mad at his parents.

No one can stop Chris' journey to Alaska. he has made up his mind. He left his family and some important things to start a new life. The quote is below:

“Driving west out of Atlanta, he intended to invent an utterly new life for himself, one in which he would be free to wallow in unfiltered experience. To symbolize the complete severance from his previous life, he even adopted a new name. No longer would he answer to Chris McCandless; he was now Alexander Supertramp, master of his destiny. (chap,3,p.22-23).

He managed to get out of the pressure of his parents. Chris' journey is one he will never regret. He tries to remember his name and start a new life. Egocentrism here is that he no longer cares about his family and those who love him. Several people told Chris not to go to Alaska, but he refused. Here Chris belongs to both Adolescent Egocentrism. When he experienced the transition of the imaginary audience, he realized that he was noticed by many people who cared about his reckless actions.

c. The Death Of Christopher McCandless

Personal Fables and Imaginary Audiences have been put forward by researchers where the first is the imaginary audience. Chris felt that someone else was watching him. One of them is Stucky, Gallien, and especially his family. Stucky was worried about what Chris would do in Alaska. Chris became the center of attention because he was about to take extreme actions. The second is a personal fable. Chris has a brave nature.

He feels confident. He will prove to himself and others. If there is a disaster that can hurt everyone. Chris assumed that this would not happen to him. He also feels like a unique person because of his extreme actions. Christopher's death in Alaska was his carelessness and controlled by his ego. Several people, he had met often advised him not to continue his journey to Alaska. Many people are deceived that Alaska is a very nice place to visit, but that is not true. Many people lost their lives trying to visit Alaska. When Chris headed to Alaska, he met several people who helped Chris on his way to Alaska. One of them is stuck.

He wanted to prove to himself that he could make it on his own, without anybody else's help." (chap,15,p.158).

The quote above explains that he wants to prove to himself that he can live alone amid wild nature. Chris' egocentrism lies in his courage to think that he feels he can prove otherwise. Nothing dangerous will happen to him. From Chris' selfishness in wanting to prove to himself and everyone else that he would be fine living in Alaska. It ends in death. Chris made several mistakes that kept him stuck on the bus for the rest of his life. Chris tries to throw away the map as he begins to enter the Alaska territory. This can be seen below:

If you don't take it, I'm going to throw it away." Alex cheerfully retorted. "I don't want to know what time it is. I don't want to know what day it is or where I am. None of the matters." (chap,1,p.7).

When Chris was driving with Gallien before heading to Alaska, Chris forced Gallien several times to accept gifts from Chris. But Gallien refuses it. Chris is constantly forcing Gallien. Chris threw away the clock

and tools that previously felt he didn't need to be thrown away or given to Gallien. Chris felt the tools were not important. Chris is stuck in Alaska because he doesn't have a map and compass with him. He feels he doesn't need the tools that many think are very important to carry when out in the wild. But Chris gave it to Gallien instead. so he got back on the bus and was trapped until he died. He also discarded topographic maps, which he considered unimportant. Chris is a person who thinks he will be fine without the help of things and people.

In coming to Alaska McCandless yearned to wander the uncharted country, to find a blank spot on the map. In 1992, however, there were no more blank spots on the map- not in Alaska, not anywhere. But Chris, with his idiosyncratic logic, came up with an elegant solution to this dilemma: He simply got rid of the map. In his mind, If nowhere else, the terra would thereby remain incognita. (chap,17,p.172).

From the above statement, it can be said that Chris, with very high selfishness, did not come out of Alaska because the ice melted into a swift river. He was advised several times by several people not to go to Alaska. He had also refused to bring complete equipment. Chris, throw it is a map. He felt unique that he could be at one with nature. So he does not need equipment that people think is very important. He threw away a very important map to lead him out of Alaska.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will conclude the analysis of the theory of egocentrism by Jean Piaget and David Elkind experienced by the main character, Christopher McCandless, in the book *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer. All analysis results will be highlighted and mentioned, as well.

A. Conclusion

In this research, the researcher has analyzed egocentrism in Christopher McCandless characters from the book *Into The Wild* by Jon Krakauer based on the theory used. Moreover, there are many results of the analysis of this research. Based on the analysis of the main story, The researcher concludes that Chris' egocentrism is mostly the result of bad parenting he got from his parents. Where this causes Chris to have a fear of other people's perceptions (*Fear*), especially his father which makes him anxious and hates his parents. Although Chris is not the type of person who likes to be pampered, his parents' fear that Chris would not suffer also made Chris sick of it (*Spoiled Attitude*). And finally, due to a lack of parental attention and love, Chris grew into a person who has an immature personality that makes him often complacent by ego (*Immature Personality*).

Chris's death is also due to his adolescent egocentrism, as described above where the first is the *Imaginary Audience*. Chris felt that someone else was watching him. One of them is Stucky, Gallien, and especially his family. Stucky was worried about what Chris would do in Alaska. Chris became the center of attention because he was about to take extreme actions. The second is a *Personal Fable*. Chris has a

brave nature. He feels confident. He will prove to himself and others. If there is a disaster that can hurt everyone. Chris assumed that this would not happen to him. He also feels like a unique person because of his extreme actions.

B. Suggestion

Researchers hope this research can be helpful for all readers and bring new awareness to the egocentrism experienced by Christopher. This research is only focused on one character. There are still many cases in this book to be studied. This book has many aspects to analyze. This book can also be analyzed with different theories and other approaches to have many different results and outputs. However, the researcher hopes that this research can be helpful for further research and research on the book *Into The Wild*.

Appendix: Summary of the Novel

Into the wild book is a true story. Christopher Mccandless is a real character in the book *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer. Christopher is born from an average family, mostly. His father, Walt McCandless works as an engineer, and his mother worked as a secretary in Hughes Aircraft. Chris is a brilliant student with satisfactory academic grades. He graduated from Emory University. He gets a grade point average of 3.72 from the History and Anthropology majors. After graduating from Emory University, Chris is offered several works, but he refuses. According to him, titles and honors were completely irrelevant. This belief is influenced by the thoughts of Leo Tolstoy, his favorite writer. Chris becomes an idealistic young man and tends to distance himself from modern life as a result. Last June 1990, McCandless puts all of his treasure in his Datsun B210 car. Nobody knows of his planned departure to the wild "Alaska." McCandless wants to separate himself from his life and those closest to him. When he is on his way to the wild of Alaska, McCandless gradually changes his lifestyle. Initially, He changes the name given by his parents to "Alexander the Super Adventure". He intends to eliminate traces of his parents. As a result, Walt and Billie can not find their beloved son. McCandless does it intentionally because he has problems with his parents. In the end, his decision to run away to Alaska makes him even more sure to stay away from families who love it very much.

McCandless donates all of his \$ 24 savings to charity and left his Datsun car and almost all of his wealth, and burned the cash in his wallet. Then he creates a new life model for himself. He settles in the wild outside the community, looking

for a pure and transcendental experience. The first destination, he makes his first trip to Mexico by canoeing through the Colorado River to get to his destination, but it seems that Chris hasn't felt satisfied with the trip. Finally, in 1992 after traveling to Arizona and Dakota, he decides to take a trip to Alaska. When starting his journey to reach Alaska from Dakota, Chris is given a ride by a local electrician named Jim Gallien. Chris confesses to Jim that he wants to tour Denali National Park and tries to live in the surrounding natural environment. Initially, Jim is worried about McCandles' plans. Jim feels that Chris's preparations for supplies will not be enough to make him survive in the environment that Chris is going to go. Jim knows very well that the wilds in Alaska aren't as beautiful as they look in the photos. Some of its provisions Chris include a bag of rice, a caliber rifle, and a pair of worn boots. Jim thinks that it will not be enough and suitable for hunting animals. Having felt that Chris's supply of supplies was too minimum, Jim finally gives him some food, new boots, and his telephone number. After that, they are separated.

Besides Jim, many people are met by McCandless during his trip to Alaska. These people contribute to him by giving him a ride when McCandless is walking in the middle of the road, giving McCandless a job to get on with life, or just giving him a homestay during 1 -2 days. Although many people forbid McCandless to go to Alaska because it is very dangerous, Christopher and his ego still go to Alaska without caring about it. These people are never forgotten by McCandless because he always promises them to send a letter post when he separates to return to continue the trip to Alaska, which is for two years.

In 1992 April McCandless arrives in Fairbanks. Chris continues his journey up to the Stampede Trail, a place where he will live. Along the way, Chris finds a stranded bus that he thinks is still worth living on. And finally, Chris decides to stay on the bus that has blue paint 142 above the bus. McCandless enjoys the bus as his new home in the wild. Every day, Chris hunts for food that can keep him alive. Some of the animals that he gets to eat include birds, geese, and squirrels. There is a time when he manages to hunt a deer using caliber rifles. Chris does not understand the way to keep his food fresh in the wild. The venison is wasted because it is already rotten. In terms of food, Chris also often looks for plants around the bus where he lives to be an alternative food menu.

After about two months of living in the wild interior of Alaska, Chris begins to realize that he needs better nutrition. As a result, he decides to try to go down the mountain to return to human civilization. When he goes down from the mountain, he is not lucky. It is because the river path which he had previously crossed suddenly becomes swift with its current due to melting glaciers. Chris has no choice but to wait on the bus where he lives until the river flow returns to normal. According to one of the residents around the Teklanika River, if Chris wants to be a little more patient to wait for the river to subside, maybe he will succeed in going down the mountain.

The tragic fate finally happens to Chris. A few days after returning to the bus where he lives, Chris died. His body is found by several hunters who happened to be passing through the area around Chris to look for a place to rest. When passing the bus, they smell the foul odor and bumps in the sleeping bag. The mound

contained Chris, who has become a corpse. In addition to Chris's body, they also find a book containing a journal of Chris's life during the adventure. In the journal, Chris tells a lot about the things he experiences and faces while living in the wild. The journal becomes the main source of information in Jon Krakauer's book *Into the Wild*.

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