

**NAT BEACON'S EFFORT TO REACH HER DREAM IN ALI
STROKER & STACY DAVIDOWITZ'S *THE CHANCE TO FLY***

THESIS

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

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STROKER & STACY DAVIDOWITZ'S *THE CHANCE TO FLY***

THESIS

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IBRAHIM MALANG**

2022

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled "Nat Beacon's Effort to Reach Her Dream in Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz's *The Chance to Fly*" 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, June 28, 2022

The researcher



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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Anindya Safira's thesis entitled **Nat Beacon's Effort to Reach Her Dream in Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz's *The Chance to Fly*** 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).

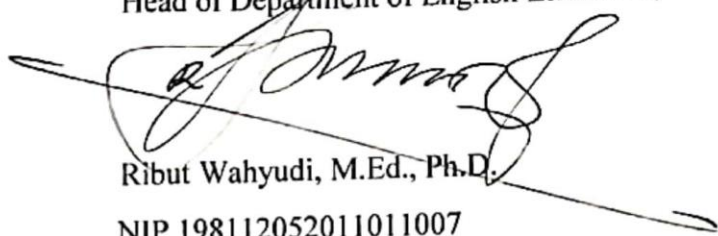
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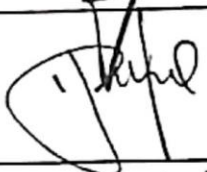

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MOTTO

If it is important to you, you will find a way, if it is not you will find excuse.

Sometimes life is risking everything for a dream, no one can see but you.

DEDICATION

My thesis proudly dedicated to:

Allah *Subhanahu WaTa'ala* who gives me a health and chance. Therefore, I can finish my study.

And also I dedicated to my parents, my sisters and my friends for always supporting me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT because of the mercy and guidance the author was able to complete this thesis with the title "*Nat Beacon's Effort to Reach Her Dream in Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz's The Chance to Fly*" as a requirement in obtaining a Bachelor's degree in English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Shalawat and Salam are poured out to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided people to the right path.

The researcher would like to thank profusely to all parties who have helped in completing this thesis. The success of the researcher in compiling this thesis cannot be separated from the support from various parties. These thanks goes to:


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5. My parents, Nur Fauzi, SE and Nur Faidah, S.Pd, my older sister Rezza Faradini, S.Pd, and my twin sister Sarah Azzahra who also carried out the

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The researcher realizes that in the preparation of this thesis there are still many mistakes and it is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer accepts criticism and suggestions to make this thesis better. I hope this thesis can be useful for readers.

Malang, June 28, 2022



Anindya Safira

ABSTRACT

Safira, Anindya (2022) *Nat Beacon's Effort to Reach Her Dream in Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz's The Chance to Fly*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Key word: Effort, reach of dream, individual psychology

Almost everyone in this world has a dream. Dream is the strongest desire that can come true. The purpose of this study is to find out Nat Beacon's dream and to find out Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream in *The chance to Fly* novel. For analyzing Nat Beacon's efforts to achieve her dream in *The Chance to Fly*, the researcher used Alfred Adler's theory of individual psychology. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method and this research is included in literary criticism. The result of this research is that the main character Nat managed to achieve her dream to become a theater artist. Some of Nat's efforts to achieve her dream are join the audition, when she and her friends failed to appear in the show, then she has an idea and invites her friends to come to Nat's house to talk about making their own show, and when Nat wants to rent a theater. With Nat's various efforts in achieving her dream, she managed to appear on the theater stage and she also managed to become the main character in the show.

مستخلص البحث

سفيرا، أنينديا (2022) جهود نات بيكون للوصول إلى حلمها في فرصة الطيران. البحث الجا معي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: الدكتور ستي مشيطة، الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية: الجهد، والوصول إلى الحلم، وعلم النفس الفردي

تقريباً كل شخص يجب أن يكون لديه حلم. الحلم هو رغبة قوية جداً تريد أن تتحقق. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة ما هو حلم نات بيكون وأيضاً اكتشاف جهود نات لتحقيق حلمه في رواية فرصة الطيران. لتحليل جهود نات بيكون لتحقيق حلمه في رواية *The Chance to Fly* ، يستخدم الباحث نظرية Alfred Adler في علم النفس الفردي. تستخدم الباحثة المنهج الوصفي النوعي وهذا البحث مشمول بالنقد الأدبي. وكانت نتيجة هذا البحث أن الشخصية الرئيسية نات تحاول تحقيق حلمها في أن يصبح فناناً مسرحياً. بعض محاولات نات لتحقيق حلمه تخضع للاختبار ، عندما يفشل هو وأصدقائه في الظهور في العرض ، تكون لديه فكرة ويدعو أصدقاءه إلى منزل نات للتحدث عن تقديم عرض خاص بهم ، وعندما يريد نات الاستئجار مسرح. بفضل جهود نات لتحقيق حلمه ، تمكن من الظهور على خشبة المسرح وتمكن أيضاً من أن يصبح الشخصية الرئيسية في برنامجه.

ABSTRAK

Safira, Anindya (2022) *Nat Beacon's Effort to Reach Her Dream in Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz's The Chance to Fly*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Upaya, menggapai mimpi, psikologi individu

Hampir semua orang pasti memiliki mimpi. Mimpi adalah suatu keinginan yang sangat kuat yang ingin dapat terwujud. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa mimpi Nat Beacon dan juga untuk mengetahui usaha Nat dalam meraih mimpinya dalam novel *The Chance to Fly*. Untuk menganalisis usaha Nat Beacon dalam meraih mimpinya dalam novel *The Chance to Fly*, peneliti menggunakan teori psikologi individual karya Alfred Adler. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif qualitative dan penelitian ini termasuk dalam kritik sastra. Hasil penelitian ini adalah karakter utama Nat berusaha untuk menggapai mimpinya untuk menjadi seorang artist teater. Beberapa usaha Nat untuk meraih mimpinya yaitu mengikuti audisi, ketika dia dan teman-temannya gagal tampil dalam pertunjukan, kemudian dia mempunyai ide dan mengundang teman-temannya ke rumah Nat untuk membicarakan tentang membuat pertunjukan mereka sendiri, dan ketika Nat ingin menyewa teater. Dengan berbagai usaha Nat dalam meraih mimpinya, dia berhasil tampil di panggung teater dan dia juga berhasil menjadi pemeran utama dalam pertunjukannya.

TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem of the Study.....	6
C. Significance of the Study	6
D. Scope and Limitation	7
E. Definition of Key Term.....	7
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
A. Psychological Approach.....	8
B. Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology.....	11
1. Inferiority Feeling and Compensation	12
2. Striving for Superiority	12
3. Style of Life	13
4. Creative Self.....	14
5. Fictional Finalism	15
6. Social Interest.....	16
C. Types of Dream	16
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD	17
A. Research Design.....	17
B. Data Source	17
C. Data Collection.....	18
D. Data Analysis	18
CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	19
A. Nat Beacon's Dream	19
B. Nat Effort to Reach Her Dream	21

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	44
A. Conclusion	44
B. Suggestion.....	45
BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
CURRICULUM VITAE	50

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher describes four points. The first point is background of the study that contained the topic of research in *The Chance to Fly*. This chapter also contained problem of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Some people definitely have an effort to achieve their dreams, because to achieve the dreams we want, it definitely takes effort and hard work. And it takes a strong dream to realize the desired goals. It's just that not infrequently efforts to achieve dreams stop in the middle of the road. The reason is that achieving a dream can take a lot of time, and requires a person to keep trying and face various kinds of problems and obstacles that can break hope. Even though the problems and obstacles faced are natural and must be experienced by someone who is trying to achieve dream.

There are literary works like novel that tell about a person's efforts and struggles to achieve their dreams. Like the novel *Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* by Merry Riana. The novel contains a very inspiring story and is one example that can be imitated and used as a role model for someone who is trying to reach the dream. Because the novel also tells the story of her efforts, hard work, and passion to achieve her dreams. When someone wants to achieve something, he has to work

hard to achieve his dream because it takes hard work to achieve a dream (Lolombuan, 2015: 3).

Talking about dreams, dreams are subconscious experiences that involve the human senses in sleep or in the neurobiological theory, which states that dreams are brain illusions. Events in dreams are rare in real life. Dreams are also images, thoughts and emotions experienced by a person during sleep and also created during sleep. But dreams can also be interpreted as positive things and desires in life, then the person has a strong desire to strive beyond boundaries and make their dreams come true.

In literary works, one of which is a novel that tells and raises the story of someone who trying to achieve their dreams and make their dreams come true. One of these novels is the work of Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz, entitled *The Chance to Fly*. The novel tells us about a thirteen years old girl who is trying to reach her dream despite the many obstacles she faces. She is in the a wheelchair. This novel is a novel that touches the heart where it tells the story of a theater-loving girl who uses a wheelchair for activities.

The researcher intends to examine the novel entitled *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz because this novel has an interesting story because it discusses a thirteen years old girl who sits in a wheelchair and she tries to reach her dream with her physical disability. This novel was written by a Tony Award winner and also written by a woman who has physical disability where she sits in a wheelchair, which is she certainly knows more about the life of a person with a disability so that it can be an attraction for research.

The main character in this novel is thirteen years old Nat Beacon. She loves music and theater very much. She was nervous about moving from California to New Jersey because she would be leaving her home and her best friend, Chloe. Her father signed Nat up for the wheelchair track team but she wanted try out a *Wicked* production for high school kids. She is very fond of singing and musical theater even though she has never acted. And it was against her parent's wishes, but she decided to audition. Nat does not want to give up her dream to appear on stage even though there are obstacles that come her way.

This research is important to be done by the researcher because this research shows a person's efforts to achieve a dream contained in the novel and it can be analyzed with Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler and using psychological approach. And no one had ever researched the novel before.

There were previous studies related to efforts to achieve the dream. The first is research from Sabarudin (2016). This study examines the struggle of the main character in novel 2 by Donny Dhingantoro. He analyzed the forms of struggle of the main character in novel using descriptive qualitative method and classified them into the type of literature research. The approach in this study uses an expressive approach.

The second is research from Abubakar (2020). This study examines the male perspective on the main female character in Sidney Sheldon's novel entitled *The Stars Shine Down*. She analyzed the male perspective of the female main character and analyzed the struggle of the female main character to get her success.

She uses a structuralism approach to analyze the intrinsic structure of the novel and also uses feminism theory to analyze the struggles of women in the novel.

The third is research from Mahmudah (2020). She analyzed how Victor's dreams and motivations were formed so, as to encourage Victor to fight for his dreams by using a new criticism theory that focuses more on the formal elements of a literary work consisting of plot, setting, and characterization.

Fourth is research from Sari, Ekawati & Shalima (2019). They discussed about the struggles of disabled characters in the novel *Mata Kedua* and how to implement the struggles of disabled characters in the novel. To analyze the novel, the theories used are sociology of literature, characters in fiction, forms of life struggle, and teaching literature in high school.

Fifth is research from Andriza (2017). He discussed the forms of struggle of the main character in the novel by using Alfred Adler's individual psychology approach and using descriptive qualitative method.

The next previous study is research by Lolombuan (2015). He identified the dream characters and identified the main factors that influenced their dreams and also compared their dreams. To identify the character of dreams, he uses the theory of Stantons through intrinsic. He also uses the descriptive method and intrinsic approach.

Seventh is research written by Hapsari (2013). The objective of this research is to analyze the novel based on the structural element of the novel and to analyze the personality structure of the major character based on individual psychological

approach. The object of this research is a novel by Laura Fitzgerald entitled *Veil of Roses*. The researcher uses individual psychological approach by Alfred Adler to analyze the novel. The method of data analysis used in this study is descriptive analysis.

Eight is research from Hasanah (2021). The purpose of this study is to find out how Zach struggles to achieve his dream in the midst of the cancer that he experienced. The object of this research is the film *Clouds* 2020, which was produced by Justin Baldoni. *Clouds* is a film adaptation by Laura Sobiech, where the story is based on a true story. This research is qualitative research using an individual psychological approach.

Ninth is research written by Pramanda (2015). The purpose of this study is to find out the effort of the main character to reach a better life. The object of this research is a novel by Noviolet Bullawayo entitled *We Need New Names*. To analyze the novel the researcher uses New Criticism theory to find the theme of the novel.

The last is research from Rahmadani (2022). The purpose of this study is to find out the struggle of Sumarni to reach her big dream and Sumarni's motivation for struggles in her life. The object of this study is a novel by Okky Madasari entitled *The Years of The Voiceless*. The researcher uses psychological approach and qualitative research.

This study will provide different findings from previous studies that have been discussed before. This research to analyzes the novel using Individual

Psychology by Alfred Adler. This research uses descriptive qualitative method for doing analysis. The researcher intends to analyze the efforts of the main character in achieving a dream. Therefore, from the explanation that has been discussed in the background of the study, it gives some problems with the topic of the efforts to reach dream, which will be investigated by the researcher in the next chapter of research question.

B. Problem of the Study

This study has research problem about efforts to reach dream. The research questions to be discussed are:

1. What is Nat Beacon's dream in *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz?
2. What are Nat Beacon's efforts to reach her dream in *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz?

C. Significance of the Study

This study focuses on Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream. Then, the researcher has problems that will be analyze. The researcher tries to contribute to the findings of this research practically, which will be useful in future studies. This research has practical benefits that will provide the results of this research to add new insights for readers. This research should contribute to further research on research similar to different objects and providing a deep understanding of the effort to achieve the dream. Especially, English Letters students in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and the public readers who have an interest in the theory of dreams.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream. This research analyzes one area that is an effort to reach a dream. The researcher focuses on analyzing Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream in novel using Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler and psychological approach. This research has limitations that clarify this research because this research is also closely related to literary criticism.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Effort** is at the root of all life's problem solving that is evident in the way we solve problems (Adler in Anbancher & Ansbacher, 1956).
2. **Dream** is not the satisfaction of desires that are not accepted by ego, but are part of the dreamer's efforts to solve the problems that he does not consciously control (Adler in Irwanto, 2017).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter, the researcher discusses a review of related literature. It consists of psychological approach, and individual psychology.

A. Psychological Approach

The psychological approach is a literary criticism approach that emphasizes the psychological aspects that exist in a literary work (Semi, 2013: 45). Psychological aspects receive attention in literary criticism and research because of the emergence of awareness for writers as well as for critics. The use of theory in the literature that is often done by the author is to take only useful parts and for consideration in examining a person's character and personality.

In terms of language, the word psychology comes from psyche which means soul, and logos which means science. The difference between psychology and literary psychology is that psychology is a science that emphasizes behavior or activity as a manifestation of the life of the soul, while literary psychology emphasizes attention to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works.

One way to enjoy literary works is through the study of literary psychology. Literary psychology was born as a type of literary work that is used to read or interpret literary works, literary writers and readers using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology (Wiyatmi In Angin, 2019).

Some literary works, whether they are novels, dramas, or poetry, have several elements of psychology, such as the psychology of character or the psychology of the author. Psychological novel is a term used to describe a type of fiction that tends to prioritize the emotions and mental character of characters and character analysis rather than plot (Minderop in Cuddon, 2010). There are several ways to understand the relationship between literary psychology (Minderop, 2010):

1. Understand the psychological elements of characters in literary works of novels, poetry, and drama.
2. Understand the psychological elements of the author.
3. Understand the psychological elements of the reader.

When understanding psychological work, it is necessary to pay attention to the extent of the author's psychological involvement and the author's ability to show the characters involved in a psychological problem. Literary psychology is a study of literary works that presents a psychological process and activity. There are several aspects that influence the psychology of literature according to Minderop (2010):

1. The study of literary psychology is a study used to analyze the psychological picture of the character. So those readers are influenced by psychological problems in the novel and feel as if they are involved in the story.
2. Literary works are the creation of psychological problems and thoughts of writers that exist in the subconscious and are written based on the form of the subconscious.

There are several misunderstandings that often occur when connecting psychology and literature according to Minderop (2010). First, often literary critics and psychoanalytic extremists are very sure of their opinions and beliefs. Second, people who use psychological theory are sometimes very enthusiastic when analyzing literary works into an analysis of psychology. Third, literary researchers do not understand psychology perfectly.

According to Endaswara (2008), the attractiveness of literary psychology lies in the human problem that depicts the image of the soul. A writer sometimes or even often involves his experience and the experience of others in literary works. According to Wellek and Warren (1949), literary psychology can describe psychological rules which are then applied to literary works. There are three steps in understanding the psychology of literary theory. First, determine the literary work as the object. Then determine the psychological theory in accordance with the literary work. Second, understand psychological theory. Then analyze literary works. Third, find theory and literary works at the same time.

In this case, the literary psychology approach is the use of psychological theories from psychoanalysis, personality psychology and developmental psychology. Literary psychology has its own charm, one of which is behavior, personality, and even the conflicts of the characters in a literary work as a reflection that represents humans themselves. Therefore, the psychology of literature has a major impact on readers both directly and indirectly.

B. Alder's Theory of Individual Psychology

According to Adler, a person's lifestyle is also expressed in dreams. Adler rejected Freud's view that dreams are expressions of childhood desires. According to Adler (in Irwanto, 2017), dreams are not the satisfaction of desires that are not accepted by the ego but are part of the dreamer's efforts to solve problems that he does not like or problems that he does not consciously control. Dreams according to Adler are an unconscious attempt to create a mood or emotional state when you wake up later, which can force the dreamer to do activities that were not originally done.

Adler's theory can be understood through the basic notions he uses to discuss personality. Evolution in Adler's thinking is a change that follows the structure of the theory he made which is a reflection of human behavior. He moves to remind us that humans are creatures that have complex characteristics in search of ultimate power. Then Adler came to the conclusion that the real man in man is to seek and be superior (towards perfection).

According to Adler (in Dinkmeyer & Sperry, 1987), humans are responsible social beings. He believes that humans from birth are endowed with social awareness and only coercion makes them responsible to other humans to be able to achieve a good welfare for themselves and others. He believes that humans are creatures who have deep social interests. The main idea of the individual psychology of Adler (in Paul, 2008) found in the recognition and appreciation of the importance of humans, not only in the development of individual character, but

also in the orientation of each of his behavior and emotions. In explaining each orientation of human behavior and emotions, the basic concepts of Alfred Adler's theory of individual psychology include Fictional Finalism, Superiority, Inferiority Feeling, Social Interest, Life of Style and Creative Self.

1. Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

Adler believed that humans are born with feelings of inferiority. As soon as the individual realizes his existence, he feels inferior to his role in the environment. Individuals see that many other beings have the ability to achieve something that cannot be done (Hidayat, 2011). This feeling of inferiority arises when individuals want to compete with the strengths and abilities of others. For example, a child feels less when compared to adults. Therefore, he is driven to reach a higher level of development. When it has reached a certain level of development, there is a sense of lack to reach the next level. And so on so that individuals with low self-esteem seem dynamic to achieve self-perfection.

2. Striving for Superiority

As a reaction to the emphasis on sexuality as the main motivator of behavior according to Freud, Adler assumed that humans are aggressive creatures and are always aggressive if they want to survive. But this aggressive urge develops into an urge to seek strength both physically and symbolically in order to survive. Humans expect to be able to achieve perfection (superior). This superior impulse is universal and knows no time limit (Hidayat, 2011). For Adler there is only one drive, namely the drive

for superiority as an attempt to leave feelings of inferiority behind. But it should be noted that superior here is not the power to exceed others, but rather an effort to achieve a state of superiority in oneself and not always have to compete with others. Adler (1979) mentions that there are three stages in the final goal of human, namely to become aggressive (desire or power), become powerful (masculine protest), and become superior (struggle towards superiority), which culminates in the struggle for perfection.

Superiority is not leadership or high position in society, but the struggle for perfection, a strong drive to the top (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956). This struggle is a necessity that exists in life itself and is at the root of all life's problem solving that is evident in the way we solve problems. This struggle is a part of life. Humans from birth to death strive toward superiority which is what brings individuals from one stage of development to the next higher stage of development (Corey, 2013). So, the main driving force in human life is the dynamics that reveal the cause of individual behavior, namely the drive to achieve superiority or perfection.

3. Style of Life

Lifestyle is the theme and characteristic of individual psychology, namely the principle of the system with which the individual personality functions; it is the whole that orders the parts (Siedlecki, 2013). Individual efforts to achieve superiority or perfection that is expected to be required in a certain way. Adler calls this a lifestyle. The lifestyle followed by the

individual is a combination of two things, namely the inner self-driven which regulates the direction of behavior, and encouragement from the environment that can increase or hinder the direction of the impulse from within. Of the two drives, the inner drive is the most important. With the impulse within, humans can interpret forces outside of themselves, and even have the capacity to avoid or attack them.

According to Adler (2011), regarding how lifestyle develops and the forces that influence it, it can be studied by believing that feelings of inferiority are universal in all humans and because of the effort to achieve superiority. But there are general characteristics that come from sources other than themselves that determine the uniqueness of an individual's personality, namely the presence of unique social, psychological, and physical conditions in every human being. In children with physical disabilities, feelings of inferiority will be greater than in physically healthy children. Usually, the reaction that appears is that there are those who give in to being defeated by the environment, but there are also those who try to compensate in fields that are far from the normal talents of ordinary people, for example succeeding in sports, arts and industry activities.

4. Creative Self

According to Adler (1929), creative self is a very important factor in an individual's personality because it is seen as the prime mover or the first cause for all behavior. Individuals create an innate structure, interpret the impressions received from their life environment, seek new experiences to

fulfill superior desires and make all that to create a self that is different from other people, who have their own lifestyle. But this creative self is a stage outside the lifestyle. Lifestyle is mechanical and creative while creative self is more than that. The original creative self creates something new and different from before, namely a new personality. The individual creates himself. The creative self is an active principle of human life, giving meaning to life (Rattner, 1983); creating goals and means to achieve them.

5. Fictional Finalism

Although Adler acknowledged that the past is important, he considers that the future is the most important. The most important thing is not what the individual has done but what the individual will do with his creative self at a certain time. In other words, the goals formulated by individuals are all because they are made so ideal to be fought for so, that they may not be realized. The purpose of this fictional can be separated from the lifestyle and self-creative. Humans move towards superiority through their lifestyle and creative self, which starts from feelings of inferiority and is always drawn by the fictional goal.

Adler (in Stone 2011) says that individual goals are present subjectively or mentally "here" and "now" in the form of idealistic struggles, influencing one's behavior. This fictional finalism can be a fiction or an ideal that is impossible to realize, but it is the driving force for the struggle and explanation of human behavior as the subjective cause of individual psychological events.

6. Social Interest

Having gone beyond the evolutionary process of the primary drivers of individual behavior, Adler (1979) said that humans have social interests. Humans are born with universal social interests. Individuals also learn to practice the emergence of superior feelings so that when the time comes they can control them. These processes will be able to enrich the feeling of superiority and strengthen the social interest that he begins to develop. Since humans are not fully capable of achieving superiority, individuals still have feelings of inadequacy. Yet even the individual believes that a strong and perfect society will be able to help him achieve superior fulfillment.

C. Types of Dream

Everyone generally has a dream and wants to make that dream come true. According to Dzaky (2014), there are 2 characteristics of dreams:

1. The Strongest Dream

A dream is a life goal to be achieved. Everyone must have more than one dream, but not all desires can be said to be dreams. Therefore, the strongest dream can be said as a dream or goal to be achieved in life.

2. Consistent

Consistency is one of the characteristics of a very important dream, because everyone often dreams change, especially in children. In achieving a dream, a person must be consistent with his dream so that his dream can come true.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research including; research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis conducted by the researcher.

A. Research Design

The researcher uses literary criticism in research design because literary criticism is a term used for studies related to defining, grouping, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating literary works (MH Abrams, 1981). Therefore, literary criticism can be one of the best methods used to analyze novels where it is directly related to literary works. It aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the research of the main character's efforts to achieve her dream in the novel. This study uses a psychological approach to find out what Nat Beacon's dream is as the main character and also uses the theory of individual psychology by Alfred Adler to find out what efforts she makes to achieve her dream.

B. Data Source

The data source of this study is *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz. It was published in New York by Abrams The Art of Books. The researcher uses the e-book version, which consists of 187 pages. The data required is in the form of words, sentences, dialogue, and paragraphs of the novel.

C. Data Collection

The researcher uses the steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher reads the novel to get some of Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream. Second, the researcher identified with note-taking technique and to find out her effort to reach her dream. The researcher process and analyze the data in this study.

D. Data Analysis

There are several steps in analyzing the data. First, the researcher identifies the data related to the formulated statement of the problems. Second, the researcher analyzes and interprets the data based on individual psychology by Alfred Adler and the psychological approach. The last step is to draw a conclusion that answers the problems of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains Nat Beacon's dream and her efforts to reach her dream by using Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology theory. The researcher presents the data from novel *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz.

A. Nat Beacon's Dream

Literally, a dream is a dream that is desired to be realized or come true, not just wishful thinking. Alfred said that dreams are not only subconscious dreams but can be realized. Everyone must have a dream that they want to realize, although not all dreams can come true, but for someone who has a strong desire will always try to make that dream come true.

A person will not have a dream without a cause or experience that happened in the past that can make someone have a dream. Dreams will not appear by itself without a clear cause. As in the quotation below.

Annie had been Nat's introduction to musicals. Chloe's parents had taken them to see a community theater production of it when they were seven. Chloe had thought the show was okay slash kind of boring. But Nat had been mesmerized. She'd teared up when the orphans sang about their fantasy parents during "Maybe." She'd felt her stomach coil when Miss Hannigan, the evil head of the orphanage, sang "Little Girls." And then, at the end, when Annie got adopted, Nat had to hug herself to contain her happiness. After that, Nat wanted to learn about every musical there was. (p.7)

The paragraph above shows the first time Nat's love of theater music. Chloe and her parents took Nat to see the theater production community when she was seven years old. Chloe found it rather interesting but a little boring, but Nat was

different. She was instantly fascinated by the show. Since then she was interested in studying music theater.

As Adler argued that a person's past experienced becomes a guide to understanding they dream. So based on Adler's theory, it shows that Nat has liked theater music since she was a child. This childhood experience made Nat realize her dream to become a theater artist.

Nat tried to tell her parents she wanted to be on the theatre. But her parents refused or did not agree with her wishes on the grounds for Nat's good. It can be proven from the quotation below.

Nat wasn't delusional. She understood why her dreams of becoming an actress made her parents shut down—they loved her and didn't want to see her get hurt. At the end of the day, who would give a kid like her a shot? With all the talented girls out there, who would look outside the box and choose her? So far, no one. But that was because Nat had never auditioned for a play before. She'd gotten to sing in her school's chorus concerts, but there she wasn't stepping into a character's shoes and making unique acting choices or anything. Her job was to blend. (p.7)

"I don't know why you're not giving racing a chance," Nat's mom pressed. "We both know how much you love it—" "I love theater more," Nat argued, her anger suddenly bubbling up to her throat. "How do you know that?" her dad asked. "I JUST DO! (p. 22)

The quotation above shows that Nat told her parents that she prefers theater to racing. She wanted to be an artist but she knew that her parents would not agree with her dream. Her parents did not agree because they did not want to see Nat hurt in the future. Her parents knew that Nat would be underestimate by her physical disability (paralysis). As we know, someone who has a physical disability is considered not to be able to do something like a normal person. And there are many other normal people who are more talented. The quotation above also shows clearly that Nat's dream is to become a theater artist.

When Nat finds a brochure about the audition for a musical that will be held tomorrow. She knew all of *Wicked's* performances and she imagined the dance of the show in her head. She found one of the roles, Nessarose, that suited her very well. Because Nessarose was sitting in the same wheelchair as her. She really wanted the role. This can be proven by the following quotation.

Forget racing. Nat was already there, onstage at the JCC, making her biggest dream of all come true. (p.19)

From the quotation above, it shows that Nat's biggest dream is to become a theater artist. It can be seen from the novel quote above that Nat's dream is to become a theater artist. She is willing to leave her race to make her dream come true. Even though she knows that her parents will not approve but she still wants to make her dream come true. She was sure that she got the role and performed on the theatrical stage. The quotation above also shows that Nat, who wants to become a theater artist, enters into the dream characteristics of the strongest desire. Therefore, Nat's desire to become a theater artist can be said to be a dream.

B. Nat's Effort to Reach Her Dream

In this part, to analyze what are Nat Beacon's effort to reach dream, the researcher using Individual Psychology theory by Alfred Adler's that consist of fictional goals principle, superiority principle, inferiority principle, social interest principle, creative self principle and style of life.

1. Fictional Finalism

Fictional finalism are individual life goals that are not real or as fictional. Adler (in Stone, 2011) said that a fictional finalism is a notion of human behavior that leads to a future goal of his own making. A fictional finalism is a goal that is not real but can encourage someone to do it.

The fictional finalism experienced by Nat who is the main character in the novel who has a dream or goal to be able to appear on the theater stage. Nat faces many obstacles to achieve her dream. Like when Nat was about to audition. This can be proven from the quotation below.

Thirty seconds into dinner, Nat had spilled the truth. She would not be going to the first wheelchair-racing practice tomorrow. She would be going across the street to the JCC, where she'd be auditioning for her very first and favorite and forever-in-love-with musical, Wicked. That cool?

Apparently not. (p.20)

The quotation above show, that Nat had told the truth. She will not go to wheelchair race practice but she will go to the JCC building and join the audition. Based on the quotation above, it shows that Nat wanted to audition but her parents did not agree if Nat took the audition and left her first wheelchair-racing practice after moving house. However, because of Nat's love for theater, which was her dream, Nat kept auditioning without the consent and knowledge of her parents.

Nat knew that her parents would not agree if she appeared on the theatre, but because Nat saw that there was a role that suited her condition, she auditioned anyway. It can be seen from the following quotation.

If they could follow their dreams, why couldn't she? Nat's brain started plotting hard and fast, ideas ramming into one another, fusing together, crystalizing. If her parents wouldn't take her to the JCC, she'd just have to take herself. (p.23)

From the quotation above show, that Nat will continue to follow her dream even without the consent of her parents. It shows that Nat has a strong desire to take part in the audition. Even though her parents didn't want to take her to audition, she would go to the audition alone even if she had to lie. She still wants to reach her dream.

After auditioning, Nat waited for the results or announcement of her audition. Her friends said they had received an email about her audition results, then Nat asked her friend to send the email. And it turned out that Nat was accepted even though she didn't get a major role. It can be seen from the following quotation.

Nat stopped reading when she reached her name. She blinked. Then a super-happy tear slid out from the corner of her eyeball, splashing onto the H key. She didn't care. What did she need the H key for, anyway?! What did she even need her laptop for?! She'd be hanging out with the Broadway Bounders in person every day for four weeks, playing a monkey or a student or a denizen (whatever that was) or a palace guard or a citizen of Oz or maybe ALL OF THE ABOVE! Nat had to tell them. (p.43)

Based on the quotation above, Nat had stopped reading when she saw her name on the admissions list. Nat was overjoyed to see that her name was on the admissions list to be one of the cast of Wicked theater even though the role he got was neither a lead nor an important role. She did not care about that, as long as she could play on the theater stage. At least she felt one step closer to her dream.

Nat also has another fictional finalism. Nat wanted the starring role even though she knew it wouldn't be possible. This can be seen through the following quotation.

“One day, I would love to play a lead. Not give advice to an actor playing a role in a chair. Not play a lead character in a chair. But, like, play a legit, normal leading lady. Maybe even one with love stuff.” (p.72)

The quotation above shows, that one day, Nat wants to be the main role without sitting in a wheelchair, without giving advice to actors in a wheelchair but Nat wants to get the main role like a normal person. The quote above also shows that she has another goal, which is to become the main actor in the theater without using a wheelchair like a normal person. She knows that her wish is difficult to come true but it never hurts to keep dreaming. As long as a person always thinks positively to achieve her goals then one day good things will appear.

Nat finally managed to become the main role in the show she made with her friends. Although at first Nat doubted whether she could play the character of Elphaba, but thanks to the encouragement from her environment such as support from her parents and friends. It can be seen from the quotation below.

It was scary being up so high. It was terrifying relying on Hudson and her dad in the wings, pulleying her to keep her elevated. The harness was tight against her back, and she worried she'd flip or drop the broomstick or both. There were so many people watching, including her mom, including Chloe.

She'd done it. She'd followed her heart. She'd auditioned. And gotten cast. And she was lifted into this role, literally, by friends who believed in her.

Not Calvin. Not new kids at school. Not herself. Nobody.

She belted her final riff, “AHHHHHHHHH!” and thrust the broomstick over her head. (p.167)

From the quotation above show, that Nat managed to achieve all of her dream goals from auditioning, getting cast, to playing the lead role. It was all thanks to the help and support of her friends who believed in her. From the quotation, it can be seen that Nat succeeded in achieving her goal as a main actor in theater

thanks to the trust and help of her friends and parents. Even though she had previously thought that her dream was impossible. But she managed to play the character of Elphaba without using a wheelchair like a normal person like she dreamed of, she could fly by being pulled by her father and friends.

2. Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

Inferiority is a sense of inferiority that is felt by individuals who feel they cannot do something they want to achieve where other people can do it. It is caused by individual conditions. Adler stated that these symptoms were caused by at least three things, namely having a physical disability, being pampered and being educated with violence (Hidayat, 2011).

Each individual develops a unique view of oneself, others and how someone should move in the world. Feelings of inferiority are driving forces that are focused in both positive and negative directions and can be viewed as beneficial or not.

When Nat and her friends were practicing at the JCC theater, suddenly the lights went out and the theater went dark. This can be proven through the quotation below.

“We need to get to the elevator,” Rey said, leading the way. She, Hudson, and Nat weaved backstage through scrambling bodies until they arrived at the edge of the ramp.

“Oh, freak, I think it’s out,” Jaclyn mumbled beside them. “YO, PAY ATTENTION, ALL,” Fig announced. “WE’RE GOING TO HAVE TO TAKE THE STAIRS!”

The stairs?! They were four flights up. Without the elevator, Nat was totally stuck. (p.105-106)

From the quotation above, when the elevator broke down and her friend suggested taking the stairs, Nat was immediately stunned because she felt she couldn't get down from the building by the stairs when the fire broke out. Fortunately, her friends immediately picked her up and carried her wheelchair down the stairs. At that moment, Nat felt that she could do nothing. She felt inferior because she was not able to go down the stairs like her friends.

Nat again felt a sense of inferiority when she wanted to go up to the theater that her friends had rented to do her own show where the theater was on the top floor but the elevator was broken. The lift took a month to get the lift into use. This can be proven from the quotation below.

“Well . . .” Hudson said, his eyes kind of glazed over. “It’s complicated.”

They were on the ground level. The black box was on the sixth floor. “Complicated” could mean only one thing. She scanned the space until she spotted the elevator in the far-left corner of the lobby. There was a sign on it: OUT OF ORDER.

“But—but—” Nat stammered as her heart dropped. “When is it getting fixed?”

“It’s not,” Savannah said. “I mean, eventually, but it’s not really urgent for them.”
(p.130)

From the quotation, it shows that the elevator is under repair. Meanwhile, to get to the theater Nat must use the elevator. She felt that she would never get to the theater if she climbed the stairs. Based on the quotation above, shows that Nat's inferiority was caused by the elevator. Just like the previous incident. Once again, Nat felt unable to do anything without an elevator. Although her friends offered to

carry her but Nat didn't want to. She thought that her friend should carry her up to the sixth floor during rehearsals until the show.

Nat experienced a third sense of inferiority. That is when she was appointed by her friend to play the character Nessarose. Nat was very surprised to hear that because she would not be able to play the character. This can be proven through the quotation below.

“Who would play Nessarose?” “Nat,” Rey replied.

Suddenly, backstage was spinning, and Nat’s heart was slamming against its walls. “You think I can play Nessa? What about the part where she walks?”

Malik jumped in. “We can figure that— Oh! We can switch up the dialogue and lyrics so that Nessarose can stay in her chair.” “That’s illegal,” Savannah declared. “Unless you wanna call Stephen Schwartz and negotiate a rewrite.” (p.145-146)

Based on the quotation above, when Nat's friends appointed her to play the character Nessarose, but Nat couldn't play the character. It can be seen that Nat felt unable to do something. Nat will not be able to play the character even though Nessarose's role uses a wheelchair because at the end of the story the witch bewitches Nessarose so she can walk. And Nat will not be able to play the character Nessarose because she has to be able to walk at the end of the story. And they can't just change the story without asking the owner or author of the story for approval.

3. Striving for Superiority

Superiority arises when individuals feel weak and hindered by physical limitations to do something caused by feelings of inferiority. Because of the feeling of inferiority, the individual gets an aggressive urge to start the effort in order to achieve the individual's dream. Adler argues that humans begin life on the basis of

strength struggles that are activated by neonatal physical weakness. Physical weakness can lead to feelings of inferiority (Adler, 1979).

Superiority is not compartmentalization, high leadership in society but the struggle for perfection. This struggle is a necessity that exists in life itself and is the key to all problem solving that appears from the way we solve these problems. This effort is innate or a part of life. It is the effort that bring the individual from one stage to a higher stage of development.

The effort experienced by Nat first appeared when she and her friends failed to appear in the show because of the fire in the JCC theater where the show was to be held in the near future. This can be proven from the quotation below.

Nat closed her eyes, and when she opened them, she was staring at the emailed cast list pinned to her wall. A fresh wave of anger rolled through her. She had been so close to not just being in a show but DANCING in one. For the first time in her life, she'd proven she was born to be onstage. How could she just let that go? (p.108)

Based on the quotation above, it can be seen that Nat was angry and disappointed when she read an email from JCC that the show had to be canceled because the building, sets, costumes, documents were all burned down. The theater production was unable to hold a rerun due to limited funds and seeing that the time for the show was getting closer.

When the show was canceled Nat felt she couldn't just give up because her dream was about to come true so she couldn't just give up her dream. Finally Nat had an idea and started contacting her friends to talk about the idea. Can be proven from the following quotation.

NatThrowinAwayMyShot: Kind of! We can't give up now!

LegallySavannah: I'm sorry, what are you proposing?!

NatThrowinAwayMyShot: That we find a way to do the show!

LegallySavannah: I refuse to do a backyard production

DearEvanHudson: You have a résumé to build

LegallySavannah: Exactly (p.109)

The quotation above show, that Nat told his friends that they couldn't give up now, but Nat's friends felt that Nat's opinion was just a joke. Based on the quotation above, Nat doesn't want to just give up. She has an idea and invites her friends to come over to Nat's house to talk about making their own show. At first Nat's friends responded jokingly, but they agreed to come to Nat's house.

When Nat's friends came to her house, they immediately got together and talked about Nat's idea yesterday. They started discussing and looking for ways to create their own theatrical performances. This can be proven from the following quotation.

"I invited you all here because we cannot let a fire stop us." She was met with six stony stares. "Look: We are smart! We are talented! We are ambitious! If we put our heads together, we will find a way to save the show!" She rolled in front of the couch and threw her fist in the air. "Wicked for life, or, at least for this summer! Who's with me?" (p.110)

The quotation above, Nat said that she had invited her friends to talk about the canceled show and that Nat had motivated her friends that they were talented and could make their own show. Based on the quotation above, it shows that Nat conveyed the reason and purpose of inviting her friends to come to her house. She motivated her friends not to give up just because the fire had broken out. Nat said there was still a way to keep their theatrical going and asked if her friends agreed

with the idea. One of her friends said that she was still traumatized by the fire. And after much debate they finally agreed to make their own show.

After Nat and her friends agreed, they started looking for and discussing a place to hold their show. Here's the quotation.

“First we should talk about space,” Nat decided. Savannah clinked her thermos with a metal straw. “Well, I have family friends who have family friends who work in the industry,” she said. “I’m going to email them now with the subject ‘URGENT EMERGENCY.’ ” (p.113)

From the quotation above, Nat said that first they had to determine the venue for their theatrical performance. And Savannah says she has a family that works in industry. The quotation above show, that Nat asked the question of the place they would use as a venue for their theatrical performance. Nat's friend, Savannah, tries to ask her family who work in the industry.

It wasn't long before Savannah got an email reply and found a place they would use, namely at the Cat's Cradle Black Box Theater in Saddle Stream, New Jersey. It can be proven from the quotation below.

“OMIGOD, I GOT A RESPONSE!” She thrust her phone into the air. “Everyone, shut up, I’m going to read it.”

We were hosting two weeks of original one-act shows, but the theater company renting the space found out that some of the one-acts have already been published by Samuel French, which disqualifies them. They’ve withdrawn the show, leaving us with nothing but the deposit. We are hoping to fill the space immediately.’ (p.114)

The quotation above explains that Nat and her friends have found a suitable place to hold their theatrical performance. But they had to pay a deposit of two hundred dollars.

Nat and her friends took the initiative to get together the money they had to pay the rent, but it was still less than two hundred dollars. It can be proven from the following quotation.

“I have forty-seven dollars in my savings account,” Fig offered. “The rest of my bar mitzvah money is in stocks.”

“I have a hundred and twenty bucks in babysitting money,” Rey said. “But I was saving up for singing lessons.”

“I have ten dollars,” Hudson said. “My brothers raid my piggy bank.”

“I think we need to fundraise,” Nat clarified. “Not pool our personal money together.” (p.115)

“Wait, wait,” Nat said, her fingers flying on the keys. “Is there a situation where we don’t have to give away a chunk of the money we raise, and we also don’t have to invest in a product to give away or sell?”

“A KICKSTARTER!” Rey shouted, jumping into the air and nearly knocking over Nat’s mom’s Tiffany lamp. (p.116)

The quotation above show, that Nat and her friends collected all the money they had. Then Nat asked if there was another way to earn money but without having to sell or invest the product. Finally, Nat's friends had the idea of making money by raising funds through a Kickstarter company and they all agreed. And finally able to get enough money for the deposit.

When Nat couldn't use the elevator, Nat's friends finally canceled the rental of The Black Box because the elevator was broken. Nat looked for other alternative ways so that the show could still be carried out. It can be seen from some of the novel quotations below.

Nat cracked a smile, then sighed. “It’s nice of you guys to come here, but aren’t we going to lose a lot of money if we drop the theater?” “Only the two-hundred-dollar deposit,” Savannah answered, picking at her fingernail. “It’s fine. I called and canceled already. So.”

“Oh. That’s—” Good news, except now their only standing offer was Nat’s backyard. (p.136)

Or, like, when I used to wheelchair race—” All of a sudden, Nat froze. “What?” Savannah asked. “Nat, what’s wrong?”

“Wow, I think I— That would be . . . WOW!”

“You’re scaring me.”

“I’ve got the perfect theater!” Nat said, breaking into a grin. “I’ve got the perfect theater for our show!!!” (p.140)

From the quotation above, it shows that Nat suddenly got the idea of the right fit for her theatrical performance. She got the idea when she was chatting with Savannah about her sister being physically disabled due to Cerebral Palsy. She remembered her first wheelchair race practice site.

Then Nat immediately took the initiative to send an email to Shira that she wanted to rent a theater space. She sent the message on behalf of the Broadway Bounders representative. It can be seen from the following quotation from the novel.

My name is Natalie Beacon. I am writing to you on behalf of Broadway Bounders—check us out online! We are a group of tweens who are looking to book a theater space for a low-budget production of Wicked—we are in a bit of a jam because our space at the JCC burned down.

You have an AMAZING theater in the sports building by the track. Is it available this summer? If so, what is the rental rate? We would take really good care of it, we promise. (p.140-141)

Based on the quotation from the novel above, it can be seen that Nat tried to send a message to ask for the cost of renting a theater in sport building. Even though at first when Nat wanted to ask about the theater, she needed a lot of guts because she asked about theater, not racing.

Nat's efforts to rent the theater paid off. Then Nat invited her friends to visit and see the theater space. This can be proven by the following quotation.

Nat led her castmates through Redker's College's sports building toward the theater, her heart thumping with anticipation.

Nat explained. "The college built a performing-arts wing on another campus, so now the theater is used for conferences and stuff."

"And you just, like, found this place?" Rey asked. "Sort of. I was about to race here when I found the *Wicked* flyer." (p.142)

The quotation above show, that Nat took her friends to the theater space. Her friends asked how she could find the theater space. Nat said she had visited the building for a race and it was in the theater space that he found the *Wicked* flyer.

Nat's last effort was she practiced singing and dancing every day so that her performance during the performance would run successfully and sing perfectly. This can be proven from the quotation from the novel below.

One more time, Nat told herself. She propped a pillow against her bed's headboard, then cued up the original Broadway cast recording of the Glinda/Elphaba duet, "For Good." She pressed play on her laptop and sang her heart out. "It well may be that we will never meet again."

This had been her routine for the last five days. Mornings in rehearsal. Afternoons translating choreography with Hudson. Nights in her room, practicing her lines and songs. Always, always channeling her inner Idina Menzel. Shower, bed, repeat. (p.148)

Based on the quotation above, it shows that Nat always tries to practice singing and dancing every day so that when the performance arrives, she can perform perfectly. She didn't want her to mess up her performance because Nat's parents and best friend Chloe were going to see the show and also because it was Nat's first show on the theater stage.

4. Social Interest

According to Adler (1979), the concept of social interest is that humans have social interests. And every human being is gifted with social interests that are universal in which the form of manifestation is communication with other people. Individuals are expected to always strengthen and maintain feelings of social interest and also increase concern for others. Adler also argued that social interest enables individuals to strive for superiority in a healthy way.

Social interaction Nat appears when Nat wants to make friends at the theater. She saw that there were two children chatting with each other. Nat wanted to say hello even though she did not know them, but Nat wanted to communicate with both of them. Here's the quotation.

Nat didn't know Hudson and Rey, but she wanted to be best friends with them. They sounded mature, like mini adults. Also, the way their conversation bounced back and forth reminded her of how she and Chloe talked. Comfortable and funny and in sync. She just had to introduce herself. "Hey—" Nat went to say, but only got to "Heh" before Hudson very excitedly started talking to Rey about last summer. (p.26)

The quotation above shows that Nat really wants to communicate with Hudson and Rey because Nat feels that they look mature and cool. When Nat saw Hudson and Rey, Nat remembered when he was communicating with Chloe first. Therefore, Nat wanted to chat with the two of them.

When Nat waited in front of the building, it turned out that her friends had finished their dance practice and then approached Nat. They wanted to take Nat to a restaurant near the theater. Below is the quotation.

Clearly, they were all about to go to Applebee's together. Nat admitted. "I've never had a fried pickle, though." "Come!" Malik exclaimed suddenly. "Come to Applebee's!" Nat took a second to see who he was talking to. Her. He was talking to her. "Me?" Nat felt herself light up from the inside out. Applebee's, here I come! But then her brain got flooded with all the obstacles she'd have to face—asking her dad for permission, asking her dad for a ride there and back, asking her dad for money—and the light started to dim. "How do you get there?" she asked. (p.59)

Some of the quotation above show that Nat was eager to go to Applebee's restaurant when Malik invited Nat. But she wonders if her father will allow her and how she will go there. But Malik asked permission from her father Nat. Nat's father also allowed Nat to go with them.

Nat's last social interaction was when Nat and Chloe had a fight, they didn't greet each other for several days. Finally Nat decides to make a video call to Chloe but it turns out that Chloe called Nat first. This is contained in the following quotation.

*"Hey," Chloe said stiffly, her face coming into focus.
"Are you alone?" Nat asked. "Yeah," Chloe said. "Are you crying?" "Yeah." Nat gave a small chuckle. "I didn't think you'd actually pick up." "Me neither." "But . . . you're okay to talk now?" (p.149)*

The quotation above shows that Nat was eager to have a chat with Chloe and apologize to her after their argument. It turned out that Chloe had called Nat first. Nat also apologized to Chloe for her behavior at that time.

5. Creative Self

Creative self according to Adler (1929) is a human being is an artist for himself and is someone who has a special disposition. Creative self is the influence of the environment on a person in overcoming the problems experienced in his life. Creative self is responsible for the purpose of his life. Creative self can also be interpreted as the key for an individual to be able to control and strengthen the determination to achieve life goals in their own way.

Nat Beacon's first creative self was when she wanted to prove to Calvin that she could dance even though she was in a wheelchair. This can be seen from the quotation from the novel below.

He also didn't know about today's plan: Nat would prove to Calvin that she was capable of dancing in the group numbers just like the rest of the ensemble. It was the first rehearsal following the retreat, and Calvin had asked Nat to stay for the full day of choreography since they were drilling the musical numbers—the singing, acting, and dancing all together. (p.99)

They'd later tried to approach Calvin at the start of the midmorning break, but before either of them could get a word in, he and Cora had scrambled past them for a Starbucks run. They'd returned to the lobby ten minutes later, totally wet and reeking of cigarette smoke, and when Hudson went to say something to Calvin then, Calvin had barged past him into the theater, (p.100)

The quotation above shows that Nat wants to prove to Calvin that she can dance like the rest of her friends even though she is in a wheelchair, she will dance in her own way. She firmly believes that she can also dance like a normal person. But Nat and Hudson never had a chance to speak to Calvin, something was always standing in their way.

Nat and Hudson were always trying to talk to Calvin. They kept trying while they had a chance to talk. And finally they had a chance to talk to Calvin that Nat could dance too. It can be seen from the following quotation.

“I can dance if you’ll give me a chance!” She hadn’t meant to rhyme like that. “I mean, I can dance if you’ll give me the opportunity.”

Nat piped up, maybe too loudly. “I CAN DANCE LIKE EVERYONE ELSE!!” (p.101)

The novel quotation above shows that Nat can finally speak and tell Calvin what she wants. Nat wanted to be given a chance to prove to Calvin that Nat could dance like everyone else. She wanted to show that someone in a wheelchair is not a weak person and can't do anything.

Nat persuades Calvin and asks Calvin for a chance where Hudson helps Nat say Nat's wishes. And finally, Calvin gave Nat a chance to show her dance. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“You want to dance, Nat?” Calvin asked. “Show me.” Nat felt her ears go red. “We don’t have a lot of time,” Calvin pressed. “C’mon.”

“You ready?” Hudson whispered to Nat. She had no idea.

“And a five, six, seven, eight!” Hudson called out to her.

Instead Calvin said, “Nat, that was FANTASTIC.” Fantastic, fantastic, fantastic. Nat heaved a euphoric sigh. Calvin fluttered his lips apologetically. “I didn’t mean to be so abrasive. Those who’ve done the show with me before can speak to my intensity. ”There were a few affirming mumbles and giggles. He pressed his lips together and nodded at Hudson and then again at Nat. “Nice job, you two.”

“Then dance away, Nat,” Calvin said. (p.103)

The novel quote above Calvin tells Nat to show her dance. After Nat danced and then collaborated with Hudson, Calvin gave a positive response to Nat's dance. Calvin had no idea that Nat could actually dance. He finally allowed Nat to join the

dance practice together. Nat managed to solve her problem by proving her dance even though she was in a wheelchair.

Nat's second creative self was when Nat was appointed by her friends to play the figure of Elphaba. Elphaba character is one of the important roles in the theater story. At first Nat was hesitant when she would play the character, but Nat got encouragement from her friends that she could play the character of Elphaba. This can be proven from the quotation below.

“Nat needs to play Elphaba.” Wait, what?! “ARE YOU HIGH ON GREEN ELIXIR?” Nat might hav screamed with giddy shock. She did. She did scream it. “It’s obvious,” Savannah went on. “We’ve all heard Nat sing. She has the strongest belt. She works harder than anyone. She knows the whole show like the back of her hand.” She grinned at Nat. “Plus, Nat and I are already frenemies. Real-life Glinda and Elphaba.” (p.146-147)

The quotation above shows, that Nat hesitated and was very surprised when her friends chose Nat to play the role of Elphaba. Nat didn't know if she could. But her friends convinced and encouraged Nat that she could play the role of Elphaba.

The day of the show arrived, Nat was very nervous and on the other hand she was also happy because today her dream was coming true. Moreover, the show was watched by people who Nat loved like her parents and her best friend Chloe. She wondered if I had the right. This can be proven from the quotation below.

‘Everyone deserves the chance to fly!’ “ There were so many people watching, including her mom, including Chloe. Did the flying look legit? Did she look legit?

“And if I’m flying solo, at least I’m flying free . . .” She sang her worries partly away, sick of caring what anyone thought. Right now, she didn’t need a wheelchair or a lift or a shower chair or braces or a standing frame or a walker or ANYTHING. (p.166)

Some of the quotations above show that Nat also deserves to play the role of a normal person thanks to her persistence and the help of her family and friends.

She managed to solve the problem she was experiencing. Finally she can feel doing something without the help of her wheelchair, she can fly freely.

6. Style of Life

Style of life is a unique pattern of behavior, habits and ways of thinking of an individual in life. Lifestyle develops if feelings of inferiority are universal in all humans and also because of efforts to achieve superiority. Another factor that determines the uniqueness of an individual's personality is the unique social, psychological and physical presence of each human being. Adler said that the lifestyle is the unique way of each person in the struggle to achieve the specific goals that have been determined by the person concerned in life (Siedlecki, 2013).

In their big cross-country move, they'd listened to the entire Broadway cast recording, and the Mixtape, and the deleted songs—twice per day, every day. When Nat sang along, she'd sink into Eliza's shoes. Imagine Eliza's problems were her own and that her own problems were gone. Time would melt into meters of music. And when the soundtrack was complete, Nat would snap back into herself, already craving another escape.

"Pleeeeeease! I should practice. One day, the perfect show for me is going to come along."

"Maaaybe," her mom said with so much doubt that she might as well have said "Never." She tried to clarify, "I just have no idea how theater works and how it would work for you . . ." "When I was your age, I also had big dreams," her dad cut in. "I was determined to be the next Michael Jordan!" Nat couldn't help but take that as an insult. "I don't want to be the next anyone," she explained. "I want people to want to be the next me." Her dad forced a smile. (p.6)

From the quotation above shows that she likes listening to the Broadway actor's music while she is on her way to her new home with her parents. When she listens to the music, she feels that she is in the role or position of Eliza. And when the music was over, Nat returned to being herself. In the next quotation, Nat loves

theater and she wants to appear on the theater stage one day. But her mother doubted Nat's wishes.

Because of her love of listening to Broadway music can make Nat's lifestyle, where Adler stated that the lifestyle is the unique way of each person in striving to achieve the specific goals that have been determined by the person concerned.

Nat as a child who has a physical disability, namely paralysis, but she is very confident to achieve her dreams. Despite her physical limitations, she has a unique way of thinking in living her life. This can be seen through the following quotation.

“But how are you going to stay active doing a play?” Nat shook her head in disbelief. “Um, dancing.” She was met with a hollow stare. “I can dance. People in chairs can—I’ve told you about the Rollettes, Dad.” She looked at her mom for backup. “I’ve told you both about them and how they’re an incredible dance team of girls in wheelchairs. Like, I’ve talked about them a lot. A lot.” (p.22)

“You see how she does a wheelie?” Nat asked. “And a dip?”

“Yes, I see it!”

“The way she moves, the way they all do—it’s with complete confidence. They own their bodies.”(p.70)

The quotation above shows that Nat was always confident that she could also dance in the theater even though she was in a wheelchair. She thinks that other people can do Rollettes with confidence so she can do it too. She tries to convince her parents that she believes someone needs someone like her.

In addition, other evidence that shows that Nat is a child who has self-confidence is Nat's friend who thinks that Nat is a child who is always confident. Evidenced by the quotation below.

“I knew you’d meet new, amazing friends. You’re, like, a friend magnet: pretty, so cool, and confident.” She sped up. (p.149)

The novel quote above shows that Nat has a confident nature. Her friends also thought so because they knew that Nat always showed her confidence to her friends. Therefore, her friends can also entrust Nat to play the character of Elphaba.

Then Nat is also a child who never gives up in reaching her dreams with her physical limitations. She wouldn't let her problems stop her from dreaming. This can be seen through the following quotation from the novel.

*NatThrowinAwayMyShot: We survived for a reason
LegallySavannah: Because we are 2 talented to die
NatThrowinAwayMyShot: Kind of! We can't give up now!
They didn't have to accept defeat after ONE email! (p.109)*

The quotation above shows that Nat will never give up on reaching her dreams. When Nat's dream is just one step away but a problem comes to hers. She will not give up just because of a problem, she has a strong determination to achieve her dreams. She would never want to lose to trouble.

Nat was also trying to convince her friends that they shouldn't give up either. Just because Calvin, Lulu and Cora won't help them. They can definitely make their own theatrical performances. It can be seen through the evidence below.

“We were about to give up on ourselves because grown-ups like Calvin, Lulu, and Cora told us to. But what do they know? Are we really going to back down before we’ve even given the show a shot?” Nat looked at her friends, and her mind flashed to her parents and how, with only the best intentions, they’d tried to hold her back. (p.112)

The quotation above, Nat told her friends they couldn't just give up just because someone said they had to. Based on the quotation above, shows that Nat always reassures and encourages her friends that they can't just give up on circumstances and that they shouldn't give up just because of the many obstacles they face. Nat also said that they could still make their dreams come true.

Nat also has an independent personality. Even though she always needed the help of others, she wanted to be able to do everything without having to bother other people. She tries to be an independent child and does not want to depend on others. It is in the following quotation.

"I don't want to be carried up," Nat said, trying to keep her voice from breaking. "Thanks, but it's a hassle, and a big responsibility, and I don't want to have to rely on you guys every single rehearsal and show." (p.131)

"I depend on you both for a lot of stuff," Nat plowed on. "And I get that I'll need help forever. But that means you need to let me try out independence whenever I can. I need to test the limits, and I want your support." (p.153)

The quotation from the novel above Nat said she didn't want to be carried by her friends. She said that she didn't want to depend on her friends all the time and she didn't want her friends to have to carry her every day. Based on the quotation above shows that Nat has an independent personality and does not want to always depended on others. She realized that she was always bothering other people, she didn't want to bother those around her, so Nat didn't want her friends to carry her up to the sixth floor.

In addition, Nat also has a loving personality. She loves all those around her and also her friends. She didn't want her loved ones to feel sad. It can be seen through the quotation from the novel below.

“Chloe, I’m so sorry,” she said. “You’re the coolest, strongest girl. I know that sounds lovey and mushy, but—” “No. I mean, it does, but go on.” “You’re my best friend. You deserve to be happy and to feel good about yourself because you’re the most amazing person I’ve ever met.” Chloe sniffled. “I’m blushing under the green—you just can’t see it.” Nat laughed a little. “Is it almost time for—” Chloe’s phone alarm rang. It was set to “California Girls.” They really were in sync. (p.151)

“Who’s that?” he asked. “Chloe,” Nat replied. “My best friend from home.” “Do you miss her?” She nodded thoughtfully. Of course she missed her. Just saying Chloe’s name aloud gave her a pang of heartache. (p.66)

The quotation above shows that Nat has a loving nature. She loves her best friend, Chloe. She feels guilty when her best friend Nat dies. Nat also apologizes to Chloe for her parents' selfish behavior. Nat did this because she loved her best friend very much and she did not want Chloe to feel sad and disappointed. Nat loved and missed Chloe very much.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing *The Chance to Fly* novel which is written by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz, the researcher makes conclusions and suggestions that relate to the analysis of *The Chance to Fly* novel by using an Individual Psychological theory by Alfred Adler. This part also contains suggestions for researchers who are also researching individual psychology and the same object as their reference.

A. Conclusion

In the previous chapter, the researcher presented the analysis of *The Chance to Fly* by Ali Stroker & Stacy Davidowitz, which is divided into two discussions. The first discussion is about Nat Beacon's dream, and the second discussion is about Nat Beacon's effort to reach her dream.

In the first discussion, the researcher found that Nat's dream is to become a theater artist because in the novel it has been clearly shown that Nat's dream is to become a theater artist. To achieve Nat's goal, she didn't do it alone, but there are also some characters who helped her to reach her dream, which are her friends and her parents. In the second discussion, based on the Individual Psychology analysis, Nat's first fictional finalism was to have a dream or goal to be able to appear on the theater stage. Then Nat had a strong desire to join the audition. After she successfully auditioned, Nat wanted to get the lead role even though she knew it would not be possible. Nat's first inferiority principle is when the elevator breaks and his friend suggests taking the stairs. Then Nat felt a sense of inferiority again

when she wanted to go up to the theater rented by her friends but the elevator broke down. The last Inferiority Nat was when she was appointed by her friend to play the character Nessarose.

The superiority principle experienced by Nat first appeared when she and her friends failed to appear in the show. The second is that she has an idea and invites her friends to come to Nat's house to talk about making their own show. And the last one is when Nat wants to rent a theater and Nat's efforts to rent the theater pay off.

Nat's social interest arises when Nat wants to make friends at the theater. Nat and Chloe had a fight, they did not say hello to each other for several days. Finally, Nat decides to make a video call to Chloe but it turns out that Chloe called Nat first. Next is creative self. Nat Beacon's first creative self was when she wanted to prove to Calvin that she could dance even though she was in a wheelchair. Nat's second creative self was when Nat was appointed by her friends to play the figure of Elphaba. Nat also managed to achieve all her dreams.

Nat's life of style is that she has a unique way of thinking in living her life and is confident. The second is that Nat is also a girl who never gives up on reaching her dreams despite her physical limitations. Nat also has an independent personality. In addition, Nat also has a loving personality.

B. Suggestion

This novel has a very interesting story because this novel is about a girl who tries to reach her dream even though she has physical limitations (paralysis). This

study is only focused on the dream of the main character, Nat Beacon. However, it does not mean that another character is not important. In this study, the minor character also supports the main character in reaching her dream. Therefore, the researcher suggests the next researchers who will use the novel *The Chance to Fly*, should conduct the analysis using another theory than individual psychology by Alfred Adler. It will be beneficial to others if the next researchers will be analyzed using different theories.

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Curriculum Vitae



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