

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the theory used by the author. Explain the theory used by the author and its relationship to previous research.

2.1 Psychological Approach

As has been written in the background above, the psychological approach process in general is an approach that is carried out by reviewing psychological problems on an object. Literary works are considered as the result of the author's activities, which are often associated with psychological symptoms (Ratna, 2004) based on the quote above, a psychological approach is applied to literary works and psychological symptoms that arise in a form of literary work. As mentioned in the paragraph above, literary works, especially prose, tend to lead to characters as the object of the author. In Gilgamesh's epic prose the character as well as the object is Gilgamesh himself. The Psychological Approach is carried out with the aim of reviewing and looking for the results of psychological symptoms caused by life experiences in a character, Ratna (2004) states the intensity of psychological symptoms occurring in individuals, causes the psychological approach to talk more about aspects of characterization.

2.2 Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler

Individual psychology is a Theory that explains the whole personality in a person. To Adler, no life expression can be viewed in isolation, but must always be

considered in relation to total personality. “The person is an invisible unit both in mind and body and to the various activities and functions of the mind” (Goodluck & Gabriel,2017).

Based on the above quote, it can be concluded that the entire personality of a person can be described in the form of individual psychology, which is the basis of researchers in describing the personality that exists in the translation prose “The epic of Gilgamesh” by (Sandars,1972) In connection with the use of this theory is used to explain the phenomenon of individual personality that changes with the goals of the individual's life. What is interesting is that the finalism in this theory is inversely proportional to the psychology point of view in my case.

2.2.1 Fictional Finalism

Adler believed that goals are ideals and not something tangible. They can be healthy fictions or mistaken goals in (Goodluck & Gabriel,2017). Adler's told in the previous quotation, fictional finalism is a picture of the future of an individual which can be in the form of actual goals or even misunderstanding in their purpose. It is very clear that fictional finalism is the goal of life in every human being, it can be a dream, or even something else that hasn't happened yet but already has a fictional picture in the individual. These fictional goals lead human behavior to desired goals and maintain behavior, the individual's behavior pattern to stay on one goal.

Even though in his explanation, Adler has already illustrated that there are two effects that will arise because of Fictional Finalism itself. Sometimes this is very strong in influencing the views, behavior, and patterns of behavior of the individual. In some cases, this raises the consciousness of the soul to a better level or vice versa. Changes in lifestyle, behavior and attitudes are very dependent on the form of Fictional finance that the individual dreams of.

Although basically Adler adopted this theory from a philosopher. The as-if philosophy put forward by Hans Vaihinger which states that people guide ideas, and it leads them to the goals of those ideas (Goodluck & Gabriel, 20017). In its development, Adler realized that a dream or wishful dream that a person wants plays an important role in the development of the individual. Adler also said that Goals are very important in one's life. Because Goals are considered as a result or reward for what has been done and happened to the individual. Goals give direction to all our behavior and are necessary for individual advancement and development (Goodluck & Gabriel, 2017).

2.2.2 Starving for Superiority

Adler held in Goodluck and Gabriel (2017) that "aggression," or a strong initiative to overcome obstacles, is the great dynamic force governing human conduct. However, he abandoned the "will to power" in favor of the idea of an aggressive drive. In this idea, power relates to masculinity and weakness with femininity. According to Adler, the pursuit of excellence is a fundamental aspect of human existence. He believed that everyone shares the same strong desire to rise

from "minus to plus, from below to above, from incompleteness to perfection, and from inability to capability" while tackling life's challenges. According to Adler, every living thing has an inbuilt need to be better than others. He believed that the fifth year, when the child is developing, is when this process starts.

2.2.3 Inferiority Feelings

Inferiority is the opposite of superiority that occurs due to the inability of an individual to lack in some ways can cause a setback in the individual to compete with other individuals. Adler said, the inferiority of organs, i.e., organs that are weakly functioning can lead to striking achievements in one's life (Goodluck & Gabriel, 2017) Researcher quotes from Adler's words above that the true feeling of inferiority arises from an individual's physical or mental disability. Encourage feelings of under privilege in the form of a life affair to be superior.

People with mental or physical background as in Adler's previous explanation which states that an action, achievement, and result comes from a single body, mind, and soul. Where mental background and or physical disability can affect individuals in thinking and acting. This is directly related to the achievement of the individual's life. This feeling gives rise to the presence of a great Inferiority Feeling. The result causes the individual to feel cornered or different from.

2.2.4 Social Interest

The tendency of man to associate with his fellow human being or "striving for a form of community which it must be thought of as everlasting" is what Adler called social interest in (Goodluck & Gabriel, 2017). The explanation gives a clear

picture that humans are social beings who have the desire to live side by side. As social creatures, humans need to live in groups as a form of superiority that exists in an individual. Our interest in each other, we call love, friendship, is a form of social interest in humans as an antidote from form to selfishness to superiority in the individual. And Creative Self (Power) The creative self is responsible for the person's life goal; it determines the method of striving for the goal and contributes to the development of social interest. This same creative force also dominates the person's perception, memories, fantasies, and dreams. It makes a free or self-determined individual (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 150). This opinion explains that self-creation is the development of the lifestyle of an individual as a form of self-resistance from the style of life that affects the individual.

2.2.5 Style Of life

The lifestyles according to the Adlerian psychology are so important for the individual that it helps him to compensate or make-up for different inferiorities he may possess (Goodluck & Gabriel, 2017) Adler's opinion was also supported by several experts Style for life refers to the unique pattern of traits, behaviors, and habits, which show the ways that a person does to reach his life goal (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992). In relation to these two opinions are related to one another, both argue that style is related to how one's life is and related to the purpose of his inferiorities. The researcher believes that a person's style of life is closely related to the scope of the individual that forces the individual to take part in a form of activities, patterns of behavior and individual actions.

This individual linkage also plays an important role in the formation of the individual's behavior pattern. The biggest example we can see from the life of society from time to time, where people will compete to get to their superior standard of living. Where individuals will try to fulfill the prestige of the times in which they live, to look the same or more than the people around them.

2.2.6 Birth order

As stated by Adler in Goodluck and Gabriel (2017), despite having the same parents and a similar family history, children do not grow up in the same social milieu and that specific behaviors are frequently dependent on a person's ordinal position in the family. The meaning the youngster ascribes to everything that goes surrounding what he does and how he interprets it decides how his ordinal position will affect his ways of living. Four of these ordinal positions—eldest son, second son, youngest son, and only child—piqued Adler's curiosity.

2.2.6.1 Firstborn:

He had an advantageous position for a while as the firstborn, oldest, and only kid. The parents felt honored to have their son be their primary child and were determined to accommodate his requirements. The firstborn feels deposed as the ruler with the entrance of the second kid. His struggle to reclaim his lost power in a family that never succeeded became inspired by this terrible event. Firstborns tend to grow distant and feel omitted.

2.2.6.2 Second child

The second child constantly comes up against the task of beating the outrageous behavior of his or her older sibling or brother. He is often described as being extremely ambitious and competitive.

2.2.6.3 Youngest Child

Unlike the eldest son, the youngest child has never felt the shock of having been deprived of the crown. He is treated like a baby in the family and receives attention not just by his parents but also by his siblings. He appears to be stand-alone because his elder brothers usually carry him. Such a young youngster, as described by Adler, also feels somewhat unworthy. He contends that this gives the final child the advantages of having a strong desire to perform better than his elder sister.

2.2.6.4 The one and Only Child

According to Adler, an only child has the distinct advantage of not having any competing siblings. This mother spoils her one and only child. The lone kid and the father frequently engaged in acrimonious conflict because of Adler's dispute. A kid like that ends up "attached to the mother's apron strings." He has always been egotistical and reliant on his way of life.

2.3 Previous Research

In this section the writer discusses the previous study that led and gifted the vision for the writer to make it the research.

The journals as guide also references research. The first study related to Fictional finalism conducted by Umi (2013) Fictional Finalism of Ikal to Get Better Education in the Rainbow Troops Novel by Andrea Hirata (2009). An Individual Psychological Approach. Using of Adler theory social interest of Ikal is everybody knows him because he is a smart kid, kind, and cares with his friend. The fictional finalism of Ikal appears related with two things, the first is a higher education and the second is a better life and not primitive condition on his village. The style of life of Ikal appears because he has a bad lifestyle for a kid. In the Rainbow Troops there are not many creative selves of Ikal, he is a traditional kid, so his creative effort runs only based on his instinct.

This study using the same Theory as the researcher use. Alfred Adler theory as basic theory and become the similarities between the researchers. But the difference is the object of the research while Umi uses the novel “The rainbow trop” by Andrea Hirata (2009) the researcher uses “The epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars (1960). “The rainbow trop” itself is the story by Andrea Hirata based on his childhood reality that talks about the how poor people reach their own goal. The goal in this story itself is to become the fictional finalism of the main character, where it brings him to a person who is diligent and tenacious in pursuing a decent education. Whereas in Gilgamesh novel the fictional finalism kills the superiority feeling of Gilgamesh itself.

The second study of using the epic of Gilgamesh story is Williamsen (1997) The Search for Identity in the Epic of Gilgamesh. The Babylonian Epic of

Gilgamesh can be interpreted as a demonstration of the ways in which interpersonal relations can bring about a more satisfying relationship with the Self. By using Theory of Dr. Carl G. Jung's about conscious and unconscious individual psyche Elizabeth tries to focus to one thing, it's about the personality of Gilgamesh. The researcher uses qualitative data method to complete the data in the Epic of Gilgamesh. Based on the two journals above, the researcher concludes that there are similarities between the two studies with the research. In the current study, one of them is the similarity in the use of Narrative prose Elizabeth's previous research Williamsen (1997) and the condemnation of the Theory use of Umi (2013) Some differences can be seen in Umi (2013) who used the novel "Rainbow Troops" while in Williamsen (1997) used the theory of Dr. Carls G Jung's From all the data above, researchers are trying to find knowledge about the science of psychology that is oriented to the elements of belief after death or even dreams that we can call Fictional goals.

The similarity between researchers and Williamsen's (1997) journal is the use of the same prose. In Wiliamsen (1997) the pros used is the complete form of prose which was translated directly by Williamsen himself. This is different from researchers who use the translation made by Sandars (1960). And what makes the difference between Williams' research and the researchers themselves is the use of theory in the research object. Williamsen himself used Dr. Carls G Jung's theory as the opposite of Alfred Adler's theory. Jung focused his theory on experience, traumatic events, and personal traits, while Adler used the end and purpose of life as the basis for forming an individual's personality.

Another Journal that guides the researcher is from Richard E. Watts (1994) with title “Why continue using Fictional finalism?”. This journal is the explanation from Richard that why continue use fictional finalism. This journal has the similarities theory as the researcher uses Fictional finalism, but the difference is Richard tries to explain why people use fictional finalism in to read the phenomena in the psychology case. While researchers use the theory in literary work to read the phenomenon on the characterization.

The fourth journal is from Manu Bazzano(2013) “When time is out of joint: on Adler’s Fictional finalism”. This journal attempts to compare Adler's theory of Fictional Finalism with other psychological theories. The point of similarity in this journal is that Bazzano uses the Fictional finalism where the researchers also use the same theory. While the difference appears where Bazzano tries to compare and explain what fictional finalism is, while the researcher applies Fictional finalism to the symptoms that arise in the characterization of the story "The epic of Gilgamesh".

The fifth journal is "The struggle to achieve superiority of the main character in the novel *Dawuk* by Mahfud Ikhwan (a study of Alfred Adler's Psychology)"by Nugroho (2020). This journal explains about the path of the main character in this book reveals a distinct fight with dominance. Without confronting his adversary, Mat Dawuk prevailed. According to Alfred Adler's psychology, this is impacted by several factors related to the competition for dominance. The purpose of this study is to characterise the elements that propel a character to the

top, such as ultimate objectives, combat prowess, individual dominance, and group achievement. This study employs a literary psychology method with a research object superiority in the context of Adler's psychology obtained via the use of novel data as well as data collected from sentence and paragraph quotes. In this study, listening that is, listening to textual sources is the method of data collecting. A qualitative approach is used for analysis, and it is attained via using a descriptive data presentation technique. The information used in this study was taken from Mahfud Ikhwan's novel *Dawuk*. The ultimate purpose of Mat Dawuk's greatness is to survive in a society that despises him. In many respects, he found it difficult to sustain himself. After a string of misfortunes, he eventually managed to restrain his need for vengeance.

The sixth journal is “Attachment Style and Emotional Intelligence in Individuals with Adverse Childhood Experiences” by Dewi (2021). The primary goal of this research is to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI) and attachment style as components of personality, particularly in those with Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE). The ACE questionnaire is used in this study to choose people with an ACE score in the range of 1–10 from the adult male and female population. Purposive sampling techniques and quantitative approaches are applied to select participants. This study evaluated five attachment style domains and total, five composite scales, and fifteen EI subscales from 230 men and 250 women, ages ranging from 19 to 45. The Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ) and Bar On EQ-i were used in this assessment. The Five Domains of Attachment scale, except for Interpersonal Confidence and Stress Management,

Discomfort with Intrapersonal and Adaptability, is related to the Total EI level ($r = -.121$ - $.576$) and the Composite EI scale in individuals who have ACE ($r = -.17$ - $.74$), according to the results of Pearson correlation analysis. These findings are consistent with other research on the effects of childhood trauma on an individual's personality as they age. To complement the findings, more study into physical and mental illnesses linked to early trauma, attachment patterns, and emotional intelligence may be suggested. The similarity between this journal and the research is we go to the same field of psychology approach and the using of the traumatic theory.

The similarity between all the studies above is that the researchers used the same theory of individual psychology developed by Alfred Adler. Some of the research above focuses on fictional finalism in the main characters in each novel and prose used. What makes the difference between the studies above and research by researchers is the use of theory and the object being studied. The researcher used Sandars (1960) English translation of the novel as an object, while previous research used a different novel. and several previous studies also tried to compare and find the existence of Adler's Theory with other psychological theories.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

