

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Everyone has story in their lives. It is about how to be or search for something. Unconsciously, everyone makes his story by god's influence. God becomes the reason or causal of everything if the people are able to understand about it. Everybody has their own personal identity. It makes people be different from one and the other.

In [philosophy](#), the issue of personal identity concerns several loosely related issues, in particular [persistence](#), [change](#), [sameness](#), and [time](#). Personal identity is [the distinct personality](#) of an individual and is concerned with the persisting entity particular to a given individual. The personal identity structure appears to preserve itself from the previous version in time when it is modified. It is the individual characteristics arising from [personality](#) by which a [person is recognized or known](#). ([John Locke on Personal Identity](#). Mens Sana Monogr › v.9(1); Jan-Dec 2011 by N Nimbalkar. 2011).

Divergent is the debut novel of [American novelist Veronica Roth](#), published by [Harper Collins](#) Children's Books in 2011. It is a young adult dystopian novel that features a post apocalyptic version of Chicago.

Being [Divergent](#), Tris by nature is not limited to exhibit only one of the five traits. Since an early age, Tris was shown to have act with a blend of curiosity and selfishness, traits that obviously does not make sense as an [Abnegation](#). Her Divergence allows her brain to act with traits from three of the five factions, authentically proven through her Aptitude Tests when it showed her being equally apt for Abnegation, [Dauntless](#) and [Erudite](#). (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 73).

Tris most distinguished trait appears to be bravery. Tris is extremely brave, from being the first jumper to ranking first in the initiation. Tris has been shown to be selfless and quite intelligent at times that solidifies her status as Divergent. She is often scolded in Dauntless for being too selfless, and is teased mercilessly for being a Stiff, which is being from Abnegation. She is capable of risking her life to save the people she love and to willingly allow herself to make sacrifices no matter the costs. She is as well able to exhibit Erudite traits such as her unusual curiosity and above-average intelligence. Tris is able to pick the most logical response from a particular situation, something an Erudite clearly exhibits. She is told by Four that she is a bad liar, but that she is deadly smart, brave and selfless. She is also shown to have a temper, and although she seems unbreakable, is also sensitive, shown when Tobias insults her and she slaps him, distraught. Although she is quite brave, she like anyone else, has fears. She has seven, to be particular, which is one of the lowest number of fears any Dauntless has ever gotten, next to Tobias' four fears. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 100).

Decade ago, the survivors were divided into five factions based on their dispositions. First Abnegation was formed by those who blamed selfishness for human nature's errors. They believe in selfless actions and attaining peace through the elimination of selfishness. By doing so, they choose to completely forget themselves and only serve others. Second, Amity is the faction that dislikes war. They formed Amity in order to have a peaceful society free from conflict and sadness caused by wars and instigation. They are truly a democratic faction, voting on everything, almost unanimously. Third, Candor was a faction formed by those who blamed duplicity and deception, who believed that dishonesty, is the key fault in human nature which began evil and war. They believe in the principle that honesty and openness would lead to a more peaceful and perfect society. Then, Dauntless was a faction formed by those who blamed cowardice for society's problems. The only answer is to face your fears and find bravery. The last is Erudite was formed by those who blamed human ignorance for the faults of society. They formed Erudite as a way of eliminating ignorance and darkness from human minds. But there is one faction which is unable and dangerous, they called divergent, divergent is the tendency to the diverge from the norm which is, in this case, the mindset and way of thinking the factions are meant for. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 20).

Being Divergent is considered dangerous. Since a Divergent mind cannot be controlled or made to adapt to one certain way of faction leaders are terrified as to what Divergent people are capable of. There are two ways to find out if someone is Divergent, first The Aptitudes Test. The aptitude test determines which faction

someone is suited to. People, whose results are inconclusive, with a result of more than one faction, are Divergent. Second, is Simulations serum, the simulation is injected into a person in order to bring on a simulation. The serum stimulates the amygdala, which is the part of the brain involved in processing negative emotions like fear and then induces a hallucination. The serum also contains a transmitter which transmits the brain's electrical activity to a computer, which then translates the hallucination into a simulated image to be monitored on screen. A common characteristic among Divergent's is the ability to control simulations. Unlike a non-Divergent person, they will have full awareness of the fact that they are in a simulation. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 345).

Each year, all sixteen-year-olds must take an aptitude test that describes the one faction for which they are best suited. After receiving the results, they can decide whether to remain with their family's faction or transfer to a new faction. Those who do not complete initiation into their new faction become Factionless it means without faction they divorced from society, separated from community. Living in poverty and discomfort. Often become factory workers, garbage collectors, janitors, or other low paying, undesirable jobs. In return they receive a little amount of food and clothing. They are described as being homeless. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 42).

Sixteen-year-old Beatrice Prior is born into an Abnegation family. She doesn't feel like she belongs in Abnegation, because she doesn't see herself as naturally selfless. Her aptitude test also supports this, inconclusively indicating

aptitude for three factions: Abnegation, Erudite, and Dauntless. The test proctor warns her never to share this information, as it makes her a *Divergent*. Before Choosing Day, Beatrice agonizes over whether to stay in Abnegation with her parents, or change to a different faction. On Choosing Day, Beatrice decides to leave Abnegation and join Dauntless; her brother, Caleb, chooses Erudite. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 79).

The Dauntless instructor, Four, explains that not all Dauntless initiates will be allowed to enter the faction only the top ten will stay, the rest will be dismissed and become factionless. This is unusual as most factions allow everyone who completes initiation to enter the faction. During her initiation, Beatrice renames herself Tris and befriends several other transfer initiates Christina, Al, and Will but coming into conflict with others Peter, Drew, and Molly. She also be friends some Dauntless-born initiates, including Uriah, Lynn, and Marlene. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 118).

Initiation into Dauntless is in three stages. The first involves learning how to handle guns and knives as well as engaging in hand-to-hand combat with the other initiates. Despite being physically weaker than most of her fellow initiates, Tris finishes in sixth place by beating Molly, who is ranked fairly highly. Once the rankings are announced, a jealous Peter who finished second stabs the first-place finisher, Edward, in the eye with a butter knife during the night. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 117).

During parent visiting day, Tris realizes that her mother's original faction was Dauntless. Meanwhile, Erudite stirs dissent against Abnegation leadership in the city's government, accusing Abnegation's leader, Marcus, of abusing his son, who joined Dauntless two years before. Reports vilify Tris' parents because both of their children switched factions and falsely claim that Abnegation is hoarding supplies. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 181).

Stage two involves simulations, similar to the aptitude tests, which force the initiates to face scenarios symbolic of their fears. Because Tris is Divergent, she recognizes that she is under a simulation while others do not, and can work the simulations to her advantage, thus achieving the top ranking in the test. Seeking revenge, Peter, Drew, and Al attack Tris, threaten sexual assault, and attempt to throw her into the chasm at Dauntless headquarters, but Four intervenes. Later, Al begs Tris's forgiveness, but she rebuffs him, and he later commits suicide. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 446).

The final stage of Dauntless initiation is a fear landscape, which gathers all of their fears in a single simulation. In the fear landscape, all of them, Divergent or not, will be aware that they are under a simulation and must use the skills they learned in the previous stages to overcome each fear. While preparing for this stage, Tris's relationship with Four continues to grow, and he lets her into his own fear landscape. Tris learns that Four only has four fears in his landscape, a record, hence his nickname. She also learns his real name, Tobias, and that his father is Marcus, the very Abnegation leader who Erudite accuse of physically abusing him during his childhood. Four later shares with

Tris information he has discovered about the Erudite's plans to use the Dauntless to stage an attack on the Abnegation. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 592).

Tris successfully overcomes seven fears in her fear landscape. After her test, Tris, along with all other Dauntless members, is injected with a new tracking serum that is supposedly only activated if someone goes missing. Before the official initiation ceremony, Four invites Tris back to his private apartment, and Tris expresses her feelings for him. Soon, the ceremony begins, the final rankings are posted, and Tris discovers she has been ranked first. In the midst of celebrating, though, she suddenly realizes that the Erudite will use the tracking serum to force Dauntless members to carry out their plans of invading the Abnegation. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 602).

During the night following the ceremony, the serum induces a simulation and all of the Dauntless become sleep-walking soldiers ordered to attack the Abnegation compound. The serum does not work on Tris or Four because they are both Divergent. After arriving at the Abnegation compound, Tris and Tobias try to break away from the pack to escape. However, Tris is shot, but not mortally wounded, and when Tobias refuses to leave her behind, they are captured and brought before Jeanine, the Erudite leader. She injects Four with an experimental serum, which counteracts the Divergent effect by controlling what he can see and hear. Jeanine directs Tobias to be sent back to the Dauntless control room to oversee the attack, and sentences Tris to death. Tris wakes up sealed inside a real-life glass tank that fills up with water, but her mother breaks the tank and rescues her. As they escape, her mother reveals that

she is also Divergent, but while helping Tris escape, she is killed. Tris escapes but is forced to kill Will, who attacks her while under the influence of the simulation. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 651).

Tris finds her father, Caleb, and Marcus in the safe house, and they resolve to go to the Dauntless compound to find the source of the simulation. Fighting their way through Dauntless headquarters, Tris' father sacrifices himself to clear the way for Tris to reach the control room. When she confronts the mind controlled Tobias, he attacks Tris. In the fight, Tris realizes she cannot bring herself to kill him, and surrenders, causing Tobias to break through the special sight-and-sound-only simulation. Freed, Tobias helps Tris shut down the Erudite simulation and free the remaining Dauntless from their mind control. They rejoin Caleb and Marcus, as well as Peter, who had helped Tris find the control room in exchange for his safety. (Roth, *Divergent*, 2011: 652).

Divergent novel will be investigated using An Individual Psychological Approach. The term of Individual psychology is proposed by Alfred Adler. According to Adler, individual psychology is a science that attempts to understand the experience and behavior of each person as an organized entity (Ryckman, 1985:3). Adler believes further that all actions are guided by a person's fundamental attitudes toward life. He adds that the major purpose of personality theory should be to serve as an economical and fruitful guide for therapist and ultimately for everyone, in effecting change toward more psychologically healthy behavior (In Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 141). Adler (in Feist, 1985: 64) states as follows:

Individual psychology insists on the fundamental unity of personality. All parent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one-self consistent totally. No definite division can be made between mind and body, between conscious and unconscious, between reason and emotion. All behaviors can be seen in relation to the final goal of superiority or success. This goal gives direction and unity to the individual.

Adler's individual Psychology depicts the human being as single, individuals, self-consistent and unified (in Hjelle and Ziegler, *Personality Theories (Third Edition) Basic Assumption, Research Application*, 1992: 139). Adler makes consciousness of the center of personality, in which makes him pioneer in development of an ego-oriented psychology.

Individual psychology is a term used specifically to refer to the psychological method or science founded by the Viennese psychiatrist Alfred Adler (Fall, Holden, & Marquis, 2002). Alfred Adler, Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung were jointly involved in the psychoanalytic movement during the beginning of the 20th century (Coan, 1987). Philosophical differences led Jung and Adler to separate from Freud and the psychoanalytic camp. This separation prompted the development of new theoretical approaches in the field of psychotherapy. From the beginning of his career, Adler was most concerned with the dynamics of perceived environmental influences and the social interactions of people (Coan, *Theoretical orientations in psychology and the traditions of Freud, Jung, and Adler*, 1987).

Adler shifted the grounds of psychological determinacy from sex and libido, the Freudian standpoint, to one based on the individual evaluation of world. He gave special prominence to societal factors. According to him a person has to combat or confront three forces: societal, love-related, and vocational forces.

These confrontations determine the final nature of a personality. Adler based his theories on the pre-adulthood development of a person. He laid stress on such areas as hated children, physical deformities at birth, birth order, etc. (Adler, *Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*, 1972).

Adlerian psychology shows parallels with the humanistic psychology of Abraham Maslow, who acknowledged Adler's influence on his own theories. Both individual psychology and humanistic psychology hold that the individual human being is the best determinant of his or her own needs, desires, interests, and growth.

The term individual psychology does not mean to focus on the individual. Alfred Adler said one must take into account the patient's whole environment, including the people the patient associates with. The term "individual" is used to mean the patient is an indivisible whole. There are some persons who become so infatuated with the idea of compensating for their disadvantages that they end up over-indulging in the pursuit. These are the neurotics. Thus, the external factors are vital in character formation. Examples of psychologists and therapists who could be called individual psychologists in the sense of being Adlerian include Rudolf Dreikurs and Henry Stein. (Adler, *Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*, 1972).

To create this sense of understanding, a psychotherapist is charged with the task of examining a person's environment and social interactions among the many other factors that are assessed during a therapeutic relationship. Certain misconceptions about the applicability and effectiveness of Adlerian techniques to

individuals from collectivist cultures exist. Many counselors argue that the Adlerian approach is concerned solely with finding the importance of meaning for the individual. The name that Adler gave his theory in English, Individual Psychology, has long been a source of misunderstanding in the therapeutic community. In fact, some experts consider this naming to be a mistake of Adler's. This is believed to have taken place due to the loss of meaning in translation. In German the name individual means indivisible, as its Latin roots indicates. Highlighting the notion that a person is an indivisible unit and needs to be understood as a total being and not individually and separate from other units (Carlson, *Techniques in Adlerian Psychology*, 2009).

According to Murphy (1928), Adler's theory and its connection to social interest was "the first psychological system in the history of psychology that was developed in what we should today call a social-science direction". Adlerians believe that after understanding the desire for overcoming inferiority and developing perfection, the social aspect of an individual's life is indeed the most important factor in Individual Psychology (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, *The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler: A systematic presentation in selections from his writings*, 1967).

The concept of social interest relates closely to the importance that collectivist cultures place on social emends and the state of safety and security that is developed by being a part of a larger entity. It is through considering an individual's attitudes and views towards his or her fellows that one can begin to comprehend the full person. It is important to note that social interest is not a

second dynamic force counterbalancing a striving for superiority. Rather, it is like any other psychological process within a person's psyche and in fact, it is one of the most important. It is through this social interest that the person is able to strive for superiority or perfection, which in itself is socially neutral; in a way, collectivist cultures also view this as striving towards goodness. Adler in one of his last papers referred to this notion as "the brick which we call 'inherited possibility of social interest' meaning the raw material by which a person is able to strive for superiority and construct his or her style of life (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, *The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler: A systematic presentation in selections from his writings*, 1967).

The writer chooses the novel because several reasons. The first is the novel has inspirational story. It can be analyzed based on the experience of the character in the novel. Tris most distinguished trait appears to be bravery. Tris is extremely brave and like to searching the truth. After reading the novel, the readers are able to get moral message such we must be brave and not doubt if we in right way.

The second, *Divergent* is a simple novel. It means everyone can learn about the message in the novel. *Divergent* becomes the new story that gives inspiration to people. This novel serves a simple story that will give the people new paradigm about brave and pure skill in his self.

The third, this novel is suitable with the theory that is used by the writer. The emotional or psychological of the major character in this novel is unique. Someone is able to change his paradigm about something and try to find her personal identity. It also relates to the psychological side of the human.

Based on above reasons and phenomena, the writer concludes to observe and find out the knowledge about this novel and phenomena. The writer entitles this study with: **THE JOURNEY TO FIND PERSONAL IDENTITY OF TRIS IN *DIVERGENT* NOVEL BY VERONICA ROTH (2011): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

B. Literary Review

As far as the writer knows, the writer cannot make the comparison with the other researchers. There are many students of English department have ever studied an individual psychological approach as a research problem, but for the title *Divergent* the novel is never studied by the student of English department Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and Surakarta region.

The *Divergent* novel has been analyzed by Deby Rahmayanti, *TRIS' INDIVIDUATION PROCESS AS SEEN IN VERONICA ROTH'S DIVERGENT* (2015). UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA. In this research, the writer analyzes *Divergent* novel that is written by Veronica Roth. *Divergent* novel tells the story of a teenager who is different from others, she is a Divergent. The focus of this research is the main character in this novel, who is Tris. The purpose of this study is to find out how Tris achieves a process of individuation that is buried within her unconscious mind where the collective unconscious lies. To achieve individuation, Tris must reveal the archetypes that are buried within her and accept it as part of her personality. This study uses the theory of the process of individuation by C.G. Jung. To achieve individuation, a person must reveal archetypes that are placed in the unconscious mind. The results of this analysis

show that Tris succeeds in revealing the archetypes with the help of some factors. Tris is able to come to terms with herself in order to achieve the individuation.

Based on study above *Divergent* novel who conducted by Deby Rahmayani has a different issue with the researcher. Deby's issue is individual process and the researcher issue is personal identity.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the title and the background study, the researcher proposes the problem statement of this study is "How is the journey to find personal identity of Tris in *Divergent* novel by Veronica Roth?".

D. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the researcher needs to limit the study. The researcher focuses her study on Tris as the major character in *Divergent* novel. The studies analyzed by using an individual psychological approach.

E. Objective of the study

The objective of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. To analyze *Divergent* novel, by finding character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, and theme.
2. To analyze personal identity of the major character *Divergent* novel based on an individual psychological approach.

F. BENEFIT OF THE STUDY

There are some benefits that are expected by conducting this study. The benefits of the study are as follows:

1. Theoretical benefit

This study is expected to give a new contribution and information, especially the literary studies on *Divergent* novel by Veronica Roth. This study also expected to develop the larger body of knowledge, particularly structural elements and as a little contribution to develop the literary work especially an individual psychological approach.

2. Practical benefit

This study helps the researcher to enrich her knowledge dealing with structural elements and an individual psychological approach. This study also gives deeper understanding in literary field as the reference to the other researcher in analyzing *Divergent* novel into different perspectives.

G. Research Method

The researcher describe the methods that used on research. There are five elements to support in research method, there are:

1. Type of Study

Type of this study is qualitative research in which the writer does not statistic to collect, to analyze and to interpret.

2. Type of Data and Data Source

In this research the writer classifies the data source into two categories:

a. Primary data

The primary data source of the study is the novel *Divergent* written by Veronica Roth which is published by [Harper Collins](#) Children's Books in 2011.

b. Secondary data

The writer takes secondary data source from many sources as references, criticism, essays, articles, journal and also the website from internet about this novel and the other resources that related to the novel.

3. Object of the Study

The researcher takes *Divergent* novel written by Veronica Roth as the object of the study. She tries to analyze the major character's personality.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data in this study is documentation. The steps are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly
- b. Marking the point in the novel to make easy analyzing it.
- c. Taking notes of the information in both primary and secondary data.
- d. Arranging the data into several parts based on its classification.
- e. Analyzing the data.
- f. Drawing conclusion based on the analysis data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The researcher uses an Individual Psychological Approach and applies it by using the descriptive analysis. In addition, the researcher also uses the structural elements of the work. It concerns with the structural elements of the novel and an Individual Psychological Approach. The collected data will be

interpreted and analyzed in this case by showing the influence of Tris's personal identity in Divergent novel. Then drawing conclusion based on the analysis.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is served into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, Benefits of the Study, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of notion of an individual psychological approach, major principle of an individual psychological, structural elements of the novel and theoretical application. Chapter III will be structural analysis of the novel. Here, the writer explains the novel based on the structural elements. Chapter IV serves the analysis of the novel based on an individual psychological perspective and chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.