

**THE BELIEFS ANIMALS HAVE SOULS IN *LIFE OF PI* NOVEL BY YANN  
MARTEL (2001) :AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting  
Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department**

**By:**

**ADISTI NUR PRATIWI**

**A320160102**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION**

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

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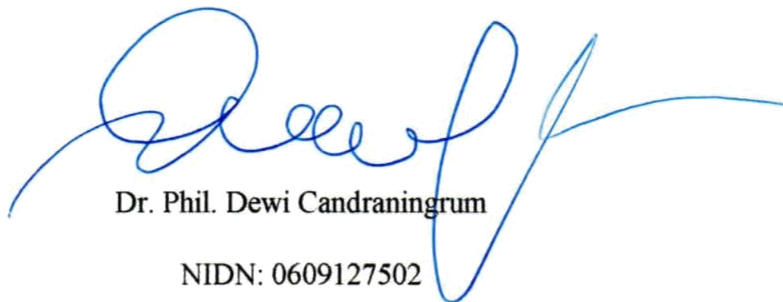
by:

ADISTI NUR PRATIWI

A320160102

Approved to be examined by the Consultant

Consultant



Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum

NIDN: 0609127502

ACCEPTANCE

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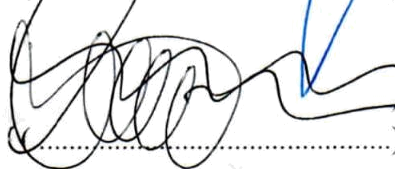
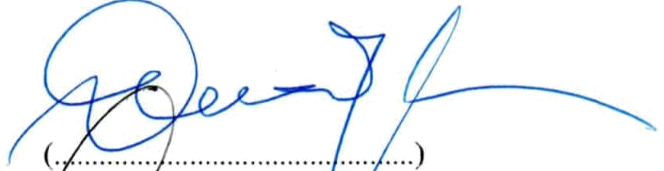
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Team of Examiners:

1. Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum  
(Head of Examiner)

2. Dr. Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum  
(Member I of Examiner)

3. Yeni Prastiwi, Ph.D.  
(Member II of Examiner)



Dean

Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayitno, M. Hum.

NIP. 195042281993031001

## TESTIMONY

Herewith, i testify that there is no plagiarism in this research paper. There is no other work that has been submitted to obtain the bachelor degree and as far as I concerned there is no opinion that has been written or published before, except the written reference which are referred in this paper and mentioned in the bibliography.

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Surakarta, Juni 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020  
Researcher

The  
Adisti Nur Pratiwi

## **THE BELIEF ANIMALS HAVE SOULS IN *LIFE OF PI* NOVEL BY YANN MARTEL (2001) : AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini berfokus pada kepercayaan bahwa hewan punya jiwa pada salah satu tokoh pada novel *Life of Pi* ditengah Samudra Pacific. Novel ini karangan Yann Martel yang di terbitkan pada tahun 2001. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada salah satu karakter yaitu Piscine Molitor Patel. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah membahas kepercayaan tokoh Pi bahwa hewan itu mempunyai jiwa ketika dia terdampar ditengah Samudra Pacific bersama dengan Harimau Bengal yang dilihat dari perspektif psikologi individual. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan ini karena dianggap bawasannya setiap individu memiliki kekreatifan yang berbeda dalam menilai suatu keadaan. Itulah alasan peneliti menggunakan pendekatan psikologi individual milik Alfred Adler.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptive kualitatif. Metode kualitatif mengacu pada prosedur penelitian yang menghasilkan data deskriptif dalam bentuk kata-kata dan perilaku tertulis. Dengan metode ini, peneliti menggambarkan tentang bagaimana kepercayaan tokoh ini terhadap hewan pada objek penelitian ini. Data ini diambil dari semua kejadian yang menunjukkan bagaimana kepercayaan tokoh Pi terhadap hewan. Analisis dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pi merupakan orang yang teguh pada pendiriannya dengan mempercayai bahwa hewan berperan besar dalam berhasilnya tokoh Pi berhasil bertahan hidup ditengah Samudra Pasifik. Dia menggunakan ide-ide nya untuk berusaha bertahan hidup dan menjinakkan harimau bengal yang bersamanya, padahal Pi mempunyai kesempatan untuk membunuh harimau itu, namun Pi memilih untuk berusaha menjinakkannya karena Pi percaya hewan juga punya jiwa. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam kehidupan nyata, Pi sangat mempercayai hewan mempunyai perasaan dan hati yang sama dengan manusia.

**Keyword:** kepercayaan, *life of pi*, individual psikologi

### **Abstract**

This research focuses on the belief that animals have a soul in one of the characters in the novel *Life of Pi* in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. This novel is written by Yann Martel, published in 2001. This research focuse on one of the characters, Piscine Molitor Patel. The purpose of this study is to discuss Pi's belief that the animal has a soul when it stranded in the middle of the Pacific Ocean together with the Bengal Tiger viewed from an individual psychological perspective. The present researchers uses this approach it is considered that every individual's insight has a different creativity in assessing a situation. That is the reason researchers use Alfred Adler's individual psychological approach.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative methods refer to research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of words and written behavior. With this method, the present researchers describes how these figures believe in animals in the object of this study. This data is taken from all the events that show how the Pi's belief in animals. The

analysis in this study shows that Pi is a person who is steadfast in his stance by believing that animals play a major role in the success of the character Pi managed to survive in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. He used his ideas to try to survive and tame the bengal tiger with him, even though Pi had the opportunity to kill the tiger, but Pi chose to try to tame it because Pi believed animals also had souls. This shows that in real life, Pi really believes animals have the same feelings and hearts as humans.

**Keywords:** Beliefs, *life of pi*, individual psychology

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This is novel entitled *Life of Pi* written by Yann Martel published in 2002 by Canongate Book Ltd, Canada. The number one best seller novel and winner of The Man Booker Prize 2002. The genre of the novel is fiction. It is so exciting and make reader won't stop to reading. Life of Pi tells the fantastic story of Pi Patel, a sixteenth years old South Indian boy who was stranded in the mid of Pacific Ocean along with a 450 pound male bengal tiger for 277 days. Pi is big and grows in pondicherry his father manages the zoo. Pi adheres to 3 religions namely Hinduism from birth, then Christianity and Islam when he was a teenager. Pi and his family moved to Canada aboard a transport to sell all animals owned by his father. But on the way they were aboard the ship damaged and sank in the marina trough. The only person who survived was Pi. Wisely Pi survived and was adrift in the sea aboard a lifeboat containing a hyena, zebra, orangutan or orange juice, and Richard Parker the bengal tiger. As time goes on all animals die from killing each other except bengal tigers. Then Pi tried to survive in the mid of pacific ocean together with a 450 pound bengal tiger. The storyline in this novel is surprising and not easy to guess. The character in this novel considers animals have souls, animals that were originally wild like wanting to pounce anyone in front of him can be tame with the Pi character in this novel.

According to researchers this novel is very interesting. This novel tells the story of an impressive struggle for life, stories like this are very rarely found in other novels, this novel contains religious values and moral values that can be learned namely to trust God and to remain discouraged even in the most difficult position.

The problem statement in this research, the writer proposes a statements with the problem is how Pi Patel beliefs that his animals have souls written by Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* novel by using an individual psychological. The objective of this study is to analyse to analyze Pi Patel beliefs that his animals have souls written by Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* novel by used an individual psychological. Another studies about the novel *Life of Pi* by Yann Martel, among others Stewart Cole (2004) "*Believing In Tiger: Anthropomorphism And Incredulity In Yann Martel's Life Of Pi*", Patrick Imbert (2014) "*The Transpacific travel from india to canada in life of pi by yann martel and its link to transculturality and transdisciplinarity*", Astrid Vita Prilya (2016) "*The Potrayal Of Pi's Survival In Yann Martel's Life of Pi a New Criticism Study*", June Dawyer (2005) "*Yann Martel Life of Pi and The Evolution of The Shipwreck Narrative*", Georgy Stephens (2010) "*Feeding Tiger, Finding God: Science, Religion, and the Better Story in Life of Pi*", Rebecca Duncan (2008) "*life of pi as post modern suvivor narrative*".

There is some theory which explain that humans are social creatures according to experts. Dr. Johannes Garang state social beings are creatures in groups and are unable to life alone. What is mean by Johannes here is that humans always need others to life and cannot life alone because humans are social creatures. According to Aristoteles, social beings are *zoon politicon*, meaning humans are predestined to life in society and interact with one another. Humans are said to be social beings because within humans there is an urge to interact with others. Humans have the need to find friends and the need to communicate with others. According to Adler humans are basically social creatures. They connect themselves with other. Based above background the researcher made an analysis and using an individual psychological approach to connect the statement about animal have soul.

## **2. METHOD**

In analysing *Life of Pi* novel by Yann Martel, in this research the writer choose to applies qualitative research. The define of qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use analysis. According to Saryono (2010) qualitative research is a research that is used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the quality and features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured, or described through a quantitative approach.

The purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in depth as well, which shows the importance of the details of the data under study. The object of this study is *Life*

*of Pi* novel written by Yann Martel and was published in 2002 in Canada : Canongate Book Ltd. Type of the Data and the Data Source is the primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source in the form of interviews, polls from individuals or groups (people) as well as observations of an object, event or test results (objects). The primary data source is the Novel of Life of Pi by Yann Martel. Secondary data is a source of research data obtained through intermediary media or indirectly in the form of books, notes, evidence that already exists, or archives both published and not publicly published. The secondary data are taken from another sources such as the books, and website, and journal about *Life of Pi*.

Technique of the Data Collection is Reading novel carefully to find the required data, Marking or write important information needed, Compiling some data that has a link, Scanning the relevant data to be analyzed, Ensuring by looking for deeper information that can support data.

The technique of the data analysis is analyzing the data First to analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Second to analyse data based on individual psychological approach. The last, Analyzing data based on its Pi's beliefs animals have soul of *Life of Pi* novel.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In the novel "*Life of Pi*" by Yann Martel told about way of life of Piscine Molitor Patel survive in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and how to faced Richard Parker the Royal Bengal Tiger. The writer used Individual Psychological approach by Alfred Adler. The writer used this theory because this theory related with the character that the writer observed. In the view of social psychology, humans are called individuals if their behaviour patterns are specific to themselves and no longer follow general patterns of behaviour. This means that the individual is a human being who not only has unique roles in his social environment, but also has a personality and a specific pattern of behaviour. Individual theory is closed related with individual in their life need the other people to help. Humans are social creatures they cannot live alone. like when Pi loses his mother and sister's father, Pi through all things himself. until in the end Pi met with other animals that he considered as his friend and even as his family. This study uses individual psychological theory by Alfred Adler are divided into six parts, such as inferiority feeling, superiority feeling, fictional finalism, the style of life, social interest, and self-creative.



The inferiority feelings is a condition that is common to all people, and as is well known, is not a sign of weakness or abnormality. The inferiority felt by Pi is when Pi has a problem with his friends' responses to his name. Then another inferiority that Pi feels is when Pi is in a lifeboat and knows that turns out in the place, also there's a Hyena and a Tiger. Two wild animals that he might not conquer.

Adler often uses the word perfection as a synonym for superiority. People strive for perfection which Adler also explains further such as mastery, striving to rise, increase, an effort to move from the bottom up, or driving from minus to plus. Striving superiority here is when Pi tries to motivate yourself to stay alive. And also when Pi makes a raft to separate from the original Pi, he only hangs on the paddle for days.

Adler's concept of Fictional Finalism about fictitious thinking (not real) directs our behavior. There are many fictitious thoughts with which we go our way of life, but the most common is the desire about perfectionism. The best picture of this desire developed from human existence is the concept of God or the wish for the future. The stated condition of fictional finalism is when Pi is determined to survive and Pi is sure to find land.

Adler elaborates that lifestyle is describing the uniqueness of an individual. The style of life of Pi is shy, but he is also a person who wants to know more and have good sociality with the surrounding environment.

Social interest is a relationship with human life. Pi has a good relationship with Adirubasami or often referred to as Mamaji, his biology teacher namely Mr. Kumar, Pandit, Priest, Mosque Imam, even animals such as Orange Juice, and Richard Parker.

In the concept that Adler made to social interest is the description that humans are social creatures who are related to the larger socio-cultural context when they want to have a full understanding of themselves (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 147). Creative power according to Adler is heredity which gives the ability to shape creative ways in building one's special attitude in certain environments. (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 152). Conditions which state the creative self is when, Pi makes a raft to separate himself from Richard Parker, when Richard Parker chooses the plan number seven which is keep him alive, and when Pi brings supplies from a floating island to supply food.

George John Romanes, an expert in Canada-English biology and physiology who lived at the end of the 19th century, wrote the conclusion in his book *Animal Intelligence* that species

that are very different from humans also have feelings like humans. If an animal has no soul why when someone calls the animal's name, then the animal responds? like when an orangutan called Orange Juice meets Pi in the middle of the sea then Pi waves his hand while calling the name Orange Juice and then exited the Orange Juice with a wave of his hand. as well as when Pi said hello to Richard Parker and Richard Parker responded by staring at Pi and snorted.

#### **4. CLOSING**

The writer used individual psychological approach by Alfred Adler of this study. The basic concepts of this theory that the writer used for analysing beliefs animal have souls is are inferiority feeling, superiority feeling, fictional finalism, style of live, social interest, and creative-self.

Pi's beliefs animal have soul is when Pi thinks that the animal with him in the lifeboat is his friend because he feels lonely having lost both his mother and father and brother at the same time. This statement is connected with Adler's theory, humans are social beings who cannot live alone. Pi tried to find friends to survive together in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

The life of pi novel contributes several educational implications for others. First for students in institutional schools by reading this book they can be interested in reading books, it is important to know that this novel is suitable for students to read elementary school, junior high school, and even high school because the story is interesting and amazing to read even by children at once. Therefore this novel can make reading material for them. In addition to expanding knowledge also to increase vocabulary. There are many moral values that can be taken from this novel, for example, the attitude of never giving up which is owned by the character Pi, although what he faces is about life and death, he never gives up to continue to survive until he finds land.

The second is for students in colleges or universities especially students who are interested in novel literature is also good for media observation about literature as well as a reference about research that uses the approach of individual psychological theory.

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