#### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **ANALYSIS**

This chapter discusses about the research problems of the study which apply individual psychology theory by Alfred Adler. It focuses on principles of individual psychology, including inferiority, striving for superiority through fictional finalism, and superiority. As Adler explained that inferiority is the feeling of worthlessness that arises in every individual. Meanwhile, striving for superiority constitutes the encouragement toward perfection or completion that motivates human beings to be precious and more perfect through fictional finalism. Thus, superiority is final goal that human strive.

Adler's principle can be proved by analyzing the data in this study. First, the analysis starts from Frank's feeling who experienced since childhood that influenced his future, named inferiority. Then, the way Frank strives for superiority of his life through fictional finalism that he visualizes. Last is superiority that he got of all his efforts to find out better life in *Angela's Ashes* novel.

### 3.1 Frank's Inferiority

In the first explanation of the story, McCourt has given a description of Frank's inferiority feeling. He had a terrible and sad experience in his childhood. He experienced poverty because his father who is hard to look for the work due to his northern Irish accent, always spend his wage in the pub, as well as the allowances he gets from St. The Vincent de Paul Society is also shapeless except

for the singing of Irish sung at night when he comes home. It is not only the problem of poverty that causes his inferior feelings but also the very unbalanced social conditions between the poor with the upper classes such as arrogant religious leaders, friends who like to bullying with bad nickname they give and teachers who provide teaching with the hard way also with his torturing hit, as well as the various diseases that grow and develop in the rainy season or the infection he gets up to have to stay for weeks for healing in the hospital. As what Frank said;

People everywhere brag and whimper about the woes of their early years, but nothing can compare with the Irish version: the poverty; the shiftless loquacious alcoholic father; the pious defeated mother moaning by the fire; pompous priests; bullying schoolmasters; the English and the terrible things they did to us for eight hundred long years. Above all-we were wet. (01)

The inferiority feeling that Adler says is a sense of worthlessness experienced by individual who makes an individual feel inferior than others. It is the same as what Frank felt in his life. Frank feels that he is inferior than the people around him whether it's adults or friends, as well as the surrounding social. It is based on several factors that tend to make him feel that the weakness of the physical weakness he has is because of social discrepancy and illness; mental weakness caused by the superior of adults, social circumstances, and neglect of family.

## 3.1.1 Frank's Inferior Physic

Physical weakness here is the physical condition which is unhealthy or different from other, and not in accordance with social in the community. As in the society of the story tells, people see one's own physical weakness, either

because they feel disgusted or hate the unnatural things around them. The inferior Frank feels comes from the judgment of others about himself either the good or bad things he has. Frank in his work distributes The Irish Times magazine that asked him to write his name and address to know his writing ability. He wrote that his address is in the Barrington Street, not a street but a lane. Mr. McCafrey, Frank's manager, said that Frank is not like people who live in the street but in the lane. It is because frank has bad appearance and dirt performance. As shown in the story in conversation with his manager,

Little Barrington Street. That's a lane. Why are you calling it a street? You live in a lane, not a street.

...You have the cut and jib of a lane boy, McCourt.

Yes, Mr. McCaffrey.

You have the look of the lane all over you. All over you from poll to toe cap. Don't try to fool the populace, McCourt. You'd have to rise early in the morning to fool the likes of me.

Oh, I wouldn't, Mr. McCaffrey.

Then there's the eyes. Very sore eyes you have there. Can you see? I can, Mr. McCaffrey (217).

In the conversation, it shows that frank realized what his manager said was true, he wrote the address like what other people in the lane say. But his manager made him realize that between these two things, there are differences that show the social class in society and with the current physical condition, it is impossible to be called a child living on the street. There are two conditions that make him in the inferior physic feeling;

### 3.1.1.1 Inferior Physic of Odd Manner

Frank's physical conditions is like his father—connate North Ireland. It is different from his brothers and sister who are already dead that make him feel

different and inferior. When he meets with his mother's family, they always say that he was like his father's odd manner and they felt that his physic is bad enough. Frank felt that his brother was better than his physical because his siblings had good looking as social-views on his place. Like a story fragment in the first chapter in eight pages;

When he laughs you can see how white and small and pretty his teeth are and you can see his eyes shine. He has blue eyes like my mother. He has golden hair and pink cheeks. I have brown eyes like Dad. I have black hair and my cheeks are white in the mirror. My mother tells Mrs. Leibowitz down the hall that Malachy is the happiest child in the world. She tells Mrs. Leibowitz down the hall, Frankie has the odd manner like his father.

From those sentences of Mrs. Leibowitz and Frank's mother said, he realizes that what they say about his brother is good for them. Although he does not know what the odd manner is because he was four and he never heard about that before also he cannot ask to them. His brother Malachy was there, they always play together in the playground near with their flat. He and Malachy do not come back to home until their mother calls, because she says that the twins need to sleep and she need to rest, while their father was looking for job. If Frank's father has a job his mother will be happy and take them from playground early, but if the job was lost because of most drinking then he was absent from work, his mother let him and Malachy in the playground until the night or their neighbor take them to their house and give some food.

At that time Minnie take them to her house, she has a beautiful baby.

When the baby cries, she is singing a song and Malachy follows her but Frank stops him because it was their own song, and that they should not sing anyone's song. Minnie smiles to Malachy and let him sing that song too. In his confusion,

Frank wondered why anyone could sing someone else's song, while he thinks that everyone has his own singing, as his own story from his father Cuchulain—a story of a mighty Irish knight. He got a reprimand from Minnie, she says to him, "Don't frown, Frankie. It makes your face dark and God knows it is dark enough.

Someday you'll have a little sister and you can sing that song to her" (14). what Minnie means about dark face is about his stature of North Ireland that make him different from his brother and his new little sister whose face is beautiful with blue eyes and black hair like his mother.

When a bad day came, his sister, Margaret, was very sick and eventually died. His family's life again changed. His father spent the allowance on Margaret's death in the pub. After returning to Ireland their lives remained the same in poverty, then Eugene and Oliver's twin brother one by one died and his father did not move from the pub. When he and his father were asked to take the coffin that his grandmother had bought, he got some shilling of condolences over the death of his family. His father told him to buy something that he liked and his father was in the pub, so his aunt reprimanded and scolded him and pursued him to call his father who was engrossed in the pub. "She tells the shop woman, Just like his father, the same odd manner, the same oul' northern jaw" (52). His aunt's words make him realize that odd manner is his bad behavior.

When the day of mourning finished, his father tried to find another job and Frank's grandmother offered his mother that Frank worked to deliver Bill Galvin's lunch, the people who rented a room at his grandmother's house. The money Frank earned plus the allowance money that his mother earned was not

enough to feed people in his family. Frank's mother could not afford to spend his days without smoking and asked his brother Malachy to indebted to Kathleen O'Connell's shop because only his brother who could, like what she says "If anyone can get the fags out of Kathleen, Malachy can. Mom says he has the charm, and she tells me, There's no use sending you with your long puss and your father's odd manner" (86). This odd manner distinguishes him with his mother's family. It means that his odd manner make his mother will get nothing because they will not interest to Frank like his handsome brother except bad things for people. This odd manner makes him less lovable than his brother who keeps them entertained with his physic and deeds. Such as when Frank's first communion, his grandmother dandifying him,

Come here till I comb your hair, said Grandma. Look at that mop, it won't lie down. You didn't get that hair from my side of the family. That's that North of Ireland hair you got from your father. That's the kind of hair you see on Presbyterians. If your mother had married a proper decent Limerickman you wouldn't have this standing up, North of Ireland, Presbyterian hair.

She spat twice on my head.

Grandma, will you please stop spitting on my head. If you have anything to say, shut up. A little spit won't kill you. Come on, we'll be late for the Mass (79).

From what his grandmother says above, he realizes that his grandmother dislike his standing hair and he feels that his hair is bad thing that make him inferior with other. Because his brothers have good hair as grandmother's family like, he feels that he was the only one who has the lack. Here his feeling inferior arises because odd manner and standing hair as North Ireland he has and that makes him different from his siblings.

## 3.1.1.2. Inferior Physic of Illness

During his growth, Frank experienced various illnesses that made him spend a few weeks in hospital. From the first pain, he suffered the typhoid that made him have to stay at The Fever Hospital, then Frank had a skin infection as he said initially "There's a sore at the top of my nose between my eyebrows, gray and red and itching" (143). And then it was spread into his eyes anyway and the color become red and yellow which make his eyes stick in the morning. Then Frank's mother takes him to doctor with docket which they get of the Dispensary where the poor people see doctors and get their medicines.

'Tis my son, sir. He has two bad eyes.

Oh, by God, he does, woman. They're desperate looking eyes altogether. They look like two rising suns. The Japs could use him on their flag, ha ha ha.

Did he pour acid on his face or what?

Tis some class of infection, sir. He had the typhoid last year and then this came (143).

Frank gets a docket to see Dr. Troy, though with ridicule because of the red and swollen eyes of the officers who determine people who deserve a coupon or not. He knows that his eyes was sick but it is like rising suns means it is too big and yellow and far from the normal eyes. His eyes problem did not stop after he went home from the eye ward at the City Home but it still continues. When Frank works as a charcoal delivers, his eyes were recur again due to an infection or allergy that he gets because of the dust. He was forbidden to work again because of his condition. Yet, he really wanted the job and he thus was reminded of the words of Seamus, on office boy in the hospital, that he should blink his eyes to make his eyes strong. On an active day, he gets school with his sour eyes and

practice what Seamus suggested to him, "I blink in school when the master is not looking and all the boys in my class are calling me Blinky and adding that to the List of names. Blinky, McCourt beggar woman's son, scabby-eyed, blubber gob, dancing Jap "(168). He feels inferior of what his friend calls him because it is real on his life. It makes his inferior about his physic arise because of his lack of perfection that is not as a normal people with healthy eyes.

His blinking was not has an effect for his eyes except adding a bad nickname for him, and it takes him to inferior feeling which makes him thinking there are no a good things of his body. He stared at himself in the mirror when he prepared for his job. He feels that his physic is worse than his outfit; his hair sticks out like his father. His bad eyes was started when he was at nine up to fourteen, where he wanted to get his big job and another things, like what he thought shown in the story;

If my clothes are bad I'm worse. No matter how I drench my hair under the tap it sticks out in all directions. The best cure for standing up hair is spit, only it's hard to spit on your own head. You have to let go with a good one up in the air and duck to catch it on your poll. My eyes are red and oozing yellow, there are matching red and yellow pimples all over my face and my front teeth are so black with rot I'll never be able to smile in my life. I have no shoulders and I know the whole world admires shoulders (197).

He realizes his less physical of what he thinks of him become very clear in front of him because the nicknames given to him were true and make him deep aware of it and regard himself as a people who feel more inferior than other. The day before getting work as Telegram boy at the post office, he makes sure himself to look better. And after a year he works at post office, there was a test to become permanent workers but he is interested in other work which need smart people and

good handwriting. He chooses to join with Ireland Times magazine because he can read anything in the leisure times. But Mrs. O'Connell—bosses of the post office shame him;

I don't know why Mrs. O'Connell had to shame me before the whole world, and I don't think I'm too good for the post office or anything else. How could I with my hair sticking up, pimples dotting my face, my eyes red and oozing yellow, my teeth crumbling with the rot, no shoulders, no flesh on my arse after cycling thirteen thousand miles to deliver twenty thousand telegrams to every door in Limerick and regions beyond? (219)

His physical inferiority arises when Mrs. O'Connell accuse him of what the things he does not do, it make him aware of his inferior feeling of physic. As Adler stated that inferior feeling was arisen from psychologically lacking which is real weakness or disability. For Frank, it is impossible to have arrogance with inferior physic like what he had.

## 3.1.2 Frank's Inferior Mentally

Life has never been separated from environment or social activities. Individuals in the community have patterns to live in the society. Social around is very influential in the formation of self or mental. The things that make them feel happy or not will affect the mental and the way they think. Here Frank experiences the social pressure in his infancy which causes him to have an inferior feeling. When he wants to get his first job, he thinks of his solitude about the shame he has for his poor family condition, he says "I'll buy proper clothes for the whole family so our arses won't be hanging out of our pants and we won't have the shame. The thought of the shame brings a pain in my heart and starts me sniffling" (191-192). His pain makes him in the inferiority position because he

compares his condition with others who can wear good things. These pains arise from the thought of his social status and his worries about the social views of him.

Frank was a son who has completely aspect of the inferiority feeling because he was a poor man with a poor family and lives in the social who have higher discrimination of lower class. When he was sixteen, he drinks his first pint and he cannot control his consciousness about what he says to his mother and also hit her. He felt his sincerity was very complicated and serious because what he had done became a burden in his mind. On the day he came to church, he just sat there thinking about everything that had happened in his life, then a priest came and asked him to tell what happen with him to St. Francis and he will listen as ears to St. Francis. Then he starts to tell;

I talk to St. Francis and tell him about Margaret, Oliver, Eugene, my father singing Roddy McCorley and bringing home no money, my father sending no money from England, Theresa and the green sofa, my terrible sins on Carrigogunnell, why couldn't they hang Hermann Goering for what he did to the little children with shoes scattered around concentration camps, the Christian Brother who closed the door in my face, the time they wouldn't let me be an altar boy, my small brother Michael walking up the lane with the broken shoe clacking, my bad eyes that I'm ashamed of, the Jesuit brother who closed the door in my face, the tears in Mam's eyes when I slapped her (222)

What he thinks about anything that he did was making him feel low self. His feelings, circumstance and people treatment toward him make him feel bad among others and arises his inferiority. There are some situations that make him in the inferior feeling of mentality;

#### **3.1.2.1 Social Life**

Social life is an important role in the growth of individuals within the community. But a bad social in the society can be the cause of someone's bad feeling. Social life affects the individual mentally in thinking about good or bad things as Frank felt in his social life. He felt bad when his schoolmates insulting him because of the things that he had, and actually it should be better than other friend. Frank and his brother got bullying from their friends because they wore shoes patched with rubber tires that makes them a bit taller. His neighbor says "what's up with your shoes? She laughs and Mr. Hannon shakes his head and I feel ashamed" (64). And also when they are on the way to their school, "Leamy's boys laugh at us because the tire pieces are so thick they add a few inches to our height and the boys say, How's the air up there?" (64). actually, there are many people who have bad condition then what Frank and brother had, but they are not alone. This is the social state depicted in Frank's life; individuals who are different from others that become isolated and bullied.

The social situations means here is that people chooses what is good or bad for them. It is undeniable that social class determines the place where they should be, no matter the feasibility of the intelligence they have. Frank is a smart kid with good handwriting. He deserves a good place in society but the society ignores him because of his poverty. Frank learns anything needed to become an altar boy but when he and his father ask about that to one of religious leaders, they get rejected.

Stephen Carey looks at him, then me. He says, We don't have room for him, and closes the door.

...Oh. She puffs on her Woodbine. I'll tell you what it is, she says. 'Tis class distinction. They don't want boys from lanes on the altar. They don't want the ones with scabby knees and hair sticking up. Oh, no, they want the nice boys with hair oil and new shoes that have fathers with suits and ties and steady jobs. That's what it is and 'tis hard to hold on to the Faith with the snobbery that's in it. (93)

The rejection makes him feel that his effort was useless and causes his inferiority arises. The judgment that the person gave to the father and him also made him feel that his circumstance was a mistake. Frank feels inferior because the church rejects him for he does not know what he does wrong. This feeling made him realize that the unreasonable rejection given to him was the answer to his inadequacies. After he let his hopes dashed as an altar boy, Frank's low self-esteem grew when he caught his mother begging, as he did;

It's the worst kind of shame, almost as bad as begging on the streets where the tinkers hold up their scabby children, Give us a penny for the poor child, mister, the poor child is hungry, missus.

My mother is a beggar now and if anyone from the lane or my school sees her the family will be disgraced entirely. My pals will make up new names and torment me in the schoolyard and I know what they'll say, Frankie McCourt beggar woman's boy scabby-eyed dancing blubber-gob Jap (160).

The situation when her mother begs is the worst of her life, and then they are asking for the coupon of the poorest person in the Dispensary. He is aware of the poverty that he and his family experienced. Knowing that his mother begs makes him feel very low in front of the society around. He was so embarrassed by the situation that he could not bear looking at her mother's face. From here his inferior mental feelings toward the society around increases with the circumstances that make him in the lowest level in the community, as well as the

self-esteem that he felt he did not belong to him because several times the door was closed in front of him.

### 3.1.2.2 Adults

As Adler said in his theory that children grow up with the inferior feelings of adults because they feel that he is weak and small. Frank's inferiority to adults is not only physical and habit that he cannot do, but also discriminate against them from adults. Because adult does anything that children cannot do. As Frank and his brother when they found words that they did not understand; he asked the meaning of the word but his father snapped at him for asking that. But when an adult asks him about something, they have to answer it. He feels that children may not have to know what adult know like what he say;

I know that big people don't like questions from children. They can ask all the questions they like, How's school? Are you a good boy? Did you say your prayers? but if you ask them did they say their prayers you might be hit on the head.

They want to know about the lavatory. They ask questions because big people can ask all the questions they like and write in notebooks, especially when they're wearing collars and ties and suits (62-63).

People teach about what they are allowed or not to do by wrong way will make them feel inappropriate about something. This causes a low self-esteem of what adults did and they grow up to do the same thing that adults teach. This results in poor imitations for child growth. Adult and child relationships will always be related because adults are an example for children to find their true identity in life, later.

With a harsh teaching of something, the child will be afraid and become unconfident to express what they think whether it is good or bad to convey or ask.

Frank is worried about the things he wants to convey to an adult because he thinks that what he is asking will only make him be hit or ignored. In his mind, Frank has consciousness about what's going on around him but he does not know what he needs to say because they will not take what he says. As when his mother is sick and he's worried about what happened to his mother. He wonders of the same situation which ever happen on his life; when a dog died because of bleeding on the body. He afraid if his mother also died, like what he thinks;

Is my mother bleeding to death? Is it all right to say, Look, there's blood on Mam's chair? No, you can't say anything because they always have secrets. I know if you say anything the grown-up people will tell you, Never mind, you're always gawking, none of your business, go out and play (114).

The inferior that Frank feels is that he is a weak and ignorant child; he does not know the similarities and differences of some events, or the consequences of things that they have met. It makes the child feel that he must be an adult to know everything and no longer is feeling foolish if facing whatever happens around him. Feelings like this make the child judge the negative to himself, they will still feel small and weak that always needs adults, until he grows and knows things that were previously unknown and do something for him. Envy of adults often arises from the differences that he feels, like when Frank knows that the book was in older boys have is thicker;

Older boys in the fifth class have the thick Confirmation catechism with the red cover and that costs sixpence. I'd love to be big and important and parade around with the red Confirmation catechism but I don't think I'll live that long the way I'm expected to die for this or that (69).

Frank is a child who was obedient and understood the intent and purpose of every word he finds. When his father was drunk, he used to wake his children to swear die for Ireland with the lure of money that he never gave. In other sides,

his school teacher teaches him to swear dead for the sake of religion. This is where the inferiority of adult is shown in the above quotation. It makes him resigned because he feels that he will have no chance to study the bold red book. Frank's inferiority to adults has an effect on his growth, as he compensates for the feeling by finding out from friends or books he read.

# **3.1.2.3** Neglect

Neglect is one aspect that makes the individual in inferior state. As Adler points out that the cause of inferiority is a neglected or overly pampered lifestyle. This usually creates a complex inferior. Abandonment done on children who are in the process of growth will have an impact on the mental that led to the growth of habits that bad from his behavior. Frank experienced neglect from his family also from the surrounding society because of physic or behavior that his mother's family dislikes. Frank is a child who is more often left to do whatever he wants as long as it does not interfere his mother, rather than notice what and how he played or what he did in playground, such as when his mother asked him to play and not to go home before dark;

My mother tells me all the time, Never, never leave that playground except to come home. But what am I to do with the twins bawling with the hunger in the pram? I tell Malachy I'll be back in a minute. I make sure no one is looking, grab a bunch of bananas outside the Italian grocery shop and run down Myrtle Avenue, away from the playground, around the block and back to the other end where there's a hole in the fence (15)

This is a neglect that he gets from his mother. She does not want to know what her sons did as long as it does not disturb her. Due to his fear toward his mother and his compulsion, he eventually stole because his brother did stop crying and felt hungry. Such that neglect makes the child think more of what he

should think in his childhood, so sometimes it makes him do something wrong. Frank's mother always enjoys her deeds. She was talking for hours with his neighbor, Bridey, about anything and telling Frank to play with his brother outside even though he does not want to play. "It might be lashing rain out but Mam says, Rain or no, out you go, and she'll tell us, If you see your father coming, run in and tell me" (82). This neglect will make the relationship between child and parent become less harmonious and make the child feel that he is worthless.

In the social life, Frank also had neglect from the people who have higher social class than him. At the night when he would be eighteen, he went to confession and knock Brother's house, but he rejected Frank because it was not in a proper spirit of repentance after drink. But Frank wanted in the grace state when he was sixteen tomorrow and Brother still reject him. "He closes the door in my face. Another door closed in the face, but I'm sixteen tomorrow and I ring again. The brother opens the door, swings me around, kicks my arse and sends me tripping down the steps" (220). He gets such this neglect for many times and he hope that is the last for him. He feels that there is no opportunity for poor man to come on the religious leader door.

Neglect that he gets from his family or society makes him feel worthless and inferior of his social life. It influences his mentality in which he does not let any people to ignore him after all. He compensated his inferior in the normal way. Those inferiority feeling that he feel make him stand and get his better life. He neglect one of the children who still in the normal compensation, so it does not give the complexities of struggling in the superiority.

# 3.2 Frank's striving for Superiority

According to Alfred Adler, there are many ways to get the superiority. It could be through fictional finalism, social interest, life style, creative power, et cetera. Each human determines their way to strive for the superiority that they need. Striving for superiority is the effort of human beings to get perfection or completion through the way that makes them close to the purpose. As in the story, the character strives from the inferior feelings to the superior and success in his life. This study analyzes Frank's process to get superiority and success based on the inferior feeling he had then he shapes the dream on the future called fictional finalism by Adler. In striving for superiority Frank struggle on his life to get what the superior that he wants by deciding fictional finalism on his mind, then he endeavor to fulfill the needs of his life until he gets the superiority.

# 3.2.1 Frank's shaped His Dream

Fictional finalism is a dream which leads people to get the perfection or superiority in their life. Adler stated that people were driven more by the hopes on the future than what they do in the past. Apparently Adler's theory could be applied in Frank's story. Frank is child who has fictional finalism in his mind to get the superiority and success. His dream about success and better life rises when his family strove very hard to fulfill the necessity because his father spent the money on the pub. Frank's mother was always looking for government's allowance and having a debt on the Italian grocery shop or others to get food needed. When he looked his mother sit on the kitchen table and cried he would like to become a man soon and help her, as he thought, "I want to get up and tell

her I'll be a man soon and I'll get a job in the place with the big gate and I'll come home every Friday night with money for eggs and toast and jam and she can sing again Anyone can see why I wanted your kiss" (13). This is the first thought of Frank in his dream about better life, he cared about the family and would like to make sure his family from the lacking situation on their life.

The poor family made him has a dream to strive for a better life like other families. When his brother, Michael send him a note from his mother saying that he should go back to Griffin's home because he was not angry anymore, he looks his brother who wear a broke shoe he feels ashamed and pity to his brother. He plight on himself that he should change his family condition to be better. When his age was fourteen he got job at the post office and he could fulfill the necessity of his family, like what he thought shown in the story;

... I'll buy him shoes so I will. I'll give him an egg and take him to the Lyric Cinema for the film and the sweets and then we'll go to Naughton's and eat fish and chips till our bellies are sticking out a mile. I'll get money some day for a house or a flat with electric light and a lavatory and beds with sheets blankets pillows like the rest of the world. We'll have breakfast in a bright kitchen with flowers dancing in a garden beyond, delicate cups and saucers, eggcups, eggs soft in the yolk and ready to melt the rich creamery butter, a teapot with a cozy on it, toast with butter and marmalade galore. We'll take our time and listen to music from the BBC or the American Armed Forces Network. I'll buy proper clothes for the whole family so our arses won't be hanging out of our pants and we won't have the shame (191).

Those are good life of other people around Frank's society which he knows and he want, that is good life of family that make them in the proper life.

The thinking of perfect life as Frank want for his family life led him to get better life or perfection that he dreamt of. It shows that the perfection he would reach is not only the superior for himself but also for his family which means that he strive

to the advantage of others. And next what dreams that he had are helping him to try any opportunity and the possible way that he get for his superior or success.

Frank's impulse of his dream to get better life was influenced also by his father's good side, besides the bad attitude of his father did, he also teach Frank through his affection. Frank calls him with the holy trinity because he is someone who is there with stories and prayers, did the bad thing when he is drunk, and people who read the newspaper in the morning. Franks fictional finalism was grown by the information which his father read for him about America and other better life that he could get out of Limerick, like what he says when he talk to his father;

I should be good in school and someday I'll go back to America and get an inside job where I'll be sitting at a desk with two fountain pens in my pocket, one red and one blue, making decisions. I'll be in out of the rain and I'll have a suit and shoes and a warm place to live and what more could a man want.

He says you can do anything in America, it's the land of opportunity (132).

This is how Frank fictional finalism about America raises, he gets encouragement of many aspects, it is from the inferior feeling also from the motivation of the good side of what he tended. The information he got of his experience before when he lived in America also news he read of newspaper and hear of the radio in the neighbor house made him desire more to go back to America. For him America was a good country to reach any dream and better life.

After the news there is the American Armed Forces Network and it's lovely to hear the American voices easy and cool and here is the music, oh, man, the music of Duke Ellington himself telling me take the A train to where Billie Holiday sings only to me, I can't give you anything but love, baby. That's the only thing I've plenty of, baby.

Oh, Billie, Billie, I want to be in America with you and all that music, where no one has bad teeth, people leave food on their plates, every family has a lavatory, and everyone lives happily ever after (176-177)

Frank is a child who always want to know about anything, at the night he sit under Mrs. Purcell's window to listen to radio to get any information and some work that usually read on the radio. He heard the American news which let him to his dream of back to America. He was very interested in anything about America and makes America as the destination when he gets the opportunity to come there. He will start his life in America as someone who is responsible for his family and make them happy with the attainment that he gets. He like so much to hear about America, he said that "Day and night I dream of America" (229). And he dreamed about all of his mother's family get better life also because his uncle was kind to his family and his aunt who is in debt of buying some clothes for his first job and gets threatening letters. He says to himself "I know that someday I'll be a rich Yank and send home hundreds of dollars and my family will never have to worry about threatening letters again (215). The trusted of fictional finalism lead him become confident personality of getting the superiority and better life in the future.

Bad treats that he got from the society made him shape the fictional finalism not only in the positive thing but also in the bad thought of his mind. He makes his dream to strive for superiority to revenge people who treated him bad. It is told in the story when his family stayed in Laman Griffin's house. At the first time there is no problem both of Frank and Laman but when they are in dispute about something that Laman promised to Frank and it was canceled then Frank

dunned to him. Their relation was broken and Frank went out of Laman's home.

He shaped his dream like what he said in the story;

I dream of how I'll get back at Laman some day. I'll go to America and see Joe Louis. I'll tell him my troubles and he'll understand because he comes from a poor family. He'll show me how to build up my muscles, how to hold my hands and use my feet. He'll show me how to dig my chin into my shoulder the way he does and how to let go with a right uppercut that will send Laman flying. (190).

The quotation shows that the fictional finalism of Frank was not in the good side of what he feels of the people around him. Although his final is getting better life, his dream appears from the inferior of others which led him in the bad thinking. This fictional finalism rises from his inferior feeling of the stronger people than him and had authority on his life. Frank changed his inferior to the fictional finalism of revenge people who made him feel inferior and could do nothing when he gets ill treatment.

The fictional finalism that Frank had in his life is not only for himself, family and revenge but also for all humankind. Frank is a man who cares about people around him, although what he does for others makes him in difficulties.

When he is working in the post office to deliver telegrams, he rarely helps people who lack of physic or unhealthy condition. His boss prohibited him to do anything beyond what should he do, but Frank cannot let them in the difficulty. And he has fictional finalism for them, like what he says, "I want to take the man from the Boer War and the pile of rags in the bed and put them in a big sunny house in the country with birds chirping away outside the window and a stream gurgling (204). The pile of rags named Mrs. Gertrude, she is old woman who live alone while her son is in the England, she cannot do anything with the telegrams that she has

because she was sick and Frank is a man who help her to spend the necessity needed. Then also Mrs. Spillane who has two crippled twin children who cannot walk and take care of themselves, she gets abuse of society because of her children condition. Frank also would like to put them for better life on his fictional finalism, as what he thought;

I want to take Mrs. Spillane and her two blond crippled children and put them in that house in the country with the pile of rags and the man from the Boer War and wash everyone and let them all sit in the sun with the birds singing and the streams gurgling (205).

Here Frank's fictional finalism is opposite for all humankind, such what Adler stated that the normal compensation of the inferior feeling is not only for personal superiority but also getting success for others. Frank's kindness made him grow up with the normal subjective final goal then lead him to strive in the superiority or success in good way. Thus, the fictional finalism is the consciousness thought of Frank which bring him to the way he strive for the superiority, it is from his desire to fulfill what he need of getting better life.

### 3.2.2 Frank's Strive for Achieve His Dream

Everyone has their own way to get perfection of their life, based on the thing that they choose and good for their choice. The process of getting what people want or need is through struggle or strives for the superiority. Here Frank proceeded his strives for superiority by working in many works. He raises money to get better life and achieve his dream to go back to America. From his fictional finalism he shaped his dream to get better life in America for his own life, family and other people. He strives by doing the works, and his first work that he did is helping his uncle to deliver papers on customer house, like the quotation bellow;

I meet Uncle Pat at the Limerick Leader on Friday evening at five. ... Uncle Pat sticks eight papers under each arm. He tells me, I'll kill you if you drop 'em for 'tis raining abroad, pelting out of the heavens. He tells me hug the walls going up O'Connell Street to keep the papers dry. I'm to run in where there's a delivery, climb the outside steps, in the door, up the stairs, yell Paper, get the money they owe him for the week, down the stairs, give him the money and on to the next stop (109).

The wage of this job is for helping his mother to fulfill the necessity of the family needed beside the government's allowance. It happened when Frank was nine and very young to help adult to fulfill the needs of family, but he want to do this work because he cannot let his family have less food to eat. He was delivering the papers upon returning from the school he could not play in the afternoon like other student. This work that he does is because his uncle had bad leg and to help his mother to fulfill the necessity because his father always spent his wage on the pub.

When frank deliver papers to Mr. Timoney, one of the customers from Limerick Leader. He asks Frank to help him read because he can't read anymore and Mrs. Minihan who is supposed to read for him did not come. He should read the book that he likes and he almost memorizes all of the word on that book. For his read the Gulliver's Travels book in which A Modest Proposal sub chapter, Mr. Timoney give him sixpence for his did.

Come here tomorrow at eleven and read to me.

I will, sir.

Are you sure you can read?

I am. sir...

...Sit down and read to me.

There's a book over there on the table,

Look in the back for another thing, A Modest Proposal. Read that to me.

He gives me sixpence, and tells me return next Saturday (110).

This is the second way he works for helping his mother. He did this job for a view weeks before Mr. Timoney was brought to City Home by doctors who assumed that he had mental disorder because his dog was killed. Frank lost the job as deliver papers because his mother told to grandmother that what he get are to little wages and his uncle did not want to take him as the deliver to help him anymore. The next of his job is delivers the coal to Mr. Hannon's customer when he was eleventh, he get a shilling or two for this work. Frank was asked to help him because Mr. Hannon had poor legs and should take a rest.

I was helping Mr. Hannon on the float.

...I could work with Mr. Hannon every day and when his legs got too bad I could take over the float and deliver coal to the rich people the rest of my life and my mother wouldn't have to be a beggar at the Redemptorist priests' house (167).

The third, when he earns money by helping the farmer on the market. He did this work because of the need to fulfill his own necessity when he went out from Laman's house—people who allow his family to stay at his home when they do not have a place. He tries to fulfill anything by himself because his uncle who always hide the food that he had do not care about what Frank needed. He stays at uncle's house and takes his grandmother room because she already died for waiting his first job as a man.

There's a market down in Irishtown where the farmers come on Saturdays with their vegetables, hens, eggs, butter. If I'm there early they'll give me a few pennies for helping unload their carts or motor cars. At the end of the day they'll give me vegetables they can't sell, anything crushed, bruised or rotten in parts (194).

From those jobs he strive for better life of his family, to make his family get the necessity that needed like other family have. This strive is the compensation of the inferior feeling of the poor family. As what Adler stated, that

striving for superiority or success is not to be better than other and an attempt to superior from other over but a movement to complete what the required of his life with the competence they have. Here Frank would like to have better life for himself and also family to possess confidence of his self to achieve his next dream with his skill of good handwriting and intelligence he has.

His strive his fictional finalism that he shaped begin from his job when he was fourteen. He could work in the post office as telegram boys of people in Limerick. For his first job he gets a pound every week until he becomes permanent worker on the post office. His half wages was given to his mother to help the needed of necessity and the other wages he was saving for expensing to go back to America.

I'm told to sit at the end of the bench and wait for my turn to go out with telegrams. Mrs. O'Connell calls me to her desk to give me a black leather belt

and pouch. She says there's a great shortage of bicycles so I'll have to walk my first batch of telegrams. I'm to go to the farthest address first, work my way back, and don't take all day.

At the end of the week Mrs. O'Connell hands me the first wages of my life, a pound, my first pound.

I'll have to save a few shillings from my pound because if I don't I'll be in Limerick forever (200)

His effort to save his money which makes him lessen to do something that he likes, such as spending the wages in the Lyric Cinema or Savoy Cinema to watch a good film or having fish or chips on his mouth. That is how he tries to achieve his dream which is shaped on his mind about America by this job. He strives to do this job, he need to make sure every problem that he got in the deliver the telegrams, as what his friend says to him;

...we deliver forty telegrams a day that's two hundred a week and that's ten thousand a year and twenty thousand in our two years at the job. We knock on all kinds of doors, iron, oak, plywood. Twenty thousand doors. Frankie. We rap, kick, push. We ring and buzz bells. We shout and whistle, Telegram boy, telegram boy. We climb in windows where people are bedridden. We fight off every dog who wants to turn us into dinner (207).

In November when the street are wet he rode a cycle for delivering telegrams hoped to get a shilling tip because this month is hard to go across without lapsed on the road. His bicycle was slides out and he skid along the ground scraping his face and tearing open the back of his hand. For this accident he still continue to deliver the other telegrams although his body got injured because he need it, like what he says "But I need the job. I have to save and go to America" (212). He got nothing of that bad day, no one gives him a shilling that he hopes. This is how his effort for the job that he needs to fulfill the saving for going back to America. Because he believes that after he went back to America he will get good job with higher salary. And one day when he delivers the telegrams to Mrs. Finucane, she asks Frank to write the threatening letter for people that are late paying the debt to her and frank agree with this offer.

She wants me to write letters to her customers. She says, I'll give you threepence for every letter you write and another threepence if it brings a payment. If you want the job come here on Thursday and Friday nights, and bring your own paper and envelopes.

I'm desperate for that job. I want to go to America (214)

His letter was success to make Mrs. Finucane's customer paying the debt, and frank still write this letter although he feels sorry for the people who threatened of his letter, included his aunt who give him good clothes from this dept. Frank did not tell anyone about that because he needs the wages and he gets much money that he save of his good handwriting, like what he says, "I have a

post office savings account and if I keep writing successful threatening letters, helping myself to the odd few shillings from her purse and keeping the stamp money, I'll have my escape money to America" (215). His fictional finalism almost became the superiority by leaving Limerick soon, and he still gather the money for his saving to go back to his dream country.

Beside the secret jobs as writer of threatening letter, Frank still deliver the telegram on the post office until the day of the exam for permanent worker. His mother suggests him to join, "Mam says I should take it, too, become a postman, save up, go to America and be a postman over there and wouldn't that be a lovely life" (215). On the way when he would like to join that's exam he read some announcement about job vacancy which needed a smart boy. "There's a sign in an office window on O'Connell Street, SMART BOY WANTED, NEAT HANDWRITING, GOOD AT SUMS, APPLY HERE TO MANAGER, MR. MCCAFFREY, EASONS LTD (216). He was interested in that job and tries to join the test. He is accepted to become the worker of Irish Times, he distribute newspapers and pick it up at the railway station, count it then take it to the newsagent. Like what he says on the first time he works; "English newspapers and The Irish Times have to be delivered early, magazines later in the morning. We count out the papers and label them for delivery to shops around the city" (222). His job also had the consequence like others job that he had done before. When there is a problem with the content of newspaper he should take it in every shop to burn the pages. It is done when the news of birth control which is banned in Ireland writes in the newspaper and his manager asks him to bring those pages.

...go to every bloody shop that's a customer and walk right in grab whatever copies you see of John O'London's Weekly tear out page sixteen and if anyone bothers you tell them 'tis government orders and they're not to interfere in government business and if they lay a finger on you they're liable to arrest, imprisonment and a large fine now go for God's sake and bring back every page sixteen you tear out so that we can burn them here in the fire. (225)

He works in this job until his money is enough to make him go back to America. And he still writes for Mrs. Finucane's customer until she died and leaves her wealth and properties which are borrow by her customer. He save much money in the post office account and added of the money that he gets from Mrs. Finucane's house. When he would take a sherry of his nineteen to her house, Frank find her in the chair which was already dead. He takes the money in her pouch and the ledger which writes the names of people that he knows was on the list of debtor.

I can't look at her but I help myself to a roll of money. Seventeen pounds. I take the key to the trunk upstairs. I take forty of the hundred pounds in the trunk and the ledger. I'll add this to what I have in the post office and I have enough to go to America. On my way out I take the sherry bottle to save it from being wasted (230).

His effort for saving the money finished on this way. His money was already enough to expenses him on the America and paying the ship cost. His struggle was not only in good thing because he stole from other people to fulfill the expense he need. The quotation above tells how Frank strives for the dream that he would like to achieve, it is from hard way of getting wages that he get and collect for a big expense.

Those hard processes he did by himself, and no one knows about his fictional finalism except his brother Michael who is a child that asks Frank to bring him in America when Frank was successful over there. His experience of

saving money from his first job until the last and take money of dead people did not make him feels arrogant of the perfection that he want to get. He thinks of all humankind and would make them better. He would send a telegram from America to his family, he promises his brother to take him go to America and he also relieve a debtor of Mrs. Finucance by throwing the ledger on River Shannon.

## 3.2.3 Frank's gaining Superiority

The superior was a result of what people strives for the superiority or success that they afford. Here Frank has the superior by striving on his work with saving money. He gets better life of himself and family, he also can reveal his dream to come back to America. A few weeks before his ship put away for America he asked to man at O'Riordan's Travel Agency and he gave Frank a ticket for good ship with the higher salary and tells his family that he want to go to America.

...He can put me on a ship called the Irish Oak, which will be leaving Cork in a few weeks. He says, Nine days at sea, September October, best time of the year, your own cabin, thirteen passengers, best of food, bit of a holiday for yourself and that will cost fifty-five pounds, do you have it? I do.

I tell Mam I'm going in a few weeks and she cries. Michael says, Will we all go some day? We will (230)

Frank is a good man who always take care of his family by the wages that he gets from his work, he cannot let his family on the poor family like what Frank's father did. He always respect to the people who in the difficulty and his mother's family. The day before he go to America he take his saving like what he says, "I put eight pounds in the post office for my fare to America and that night we have a big supper of ham, tomatoes, bread, butter, jam" (227). It was a

ceremonial party to let him to go to America. When he was really in the ship which brought him far away from Limerick where his family lived, he was sure that what he did and the dreams that he shaped were good choice to get better life and other things that he dream on. His dream which is along as fictional finalism now is real, the life style that he hunger of the freedom, better life of the country that becomes a land of opportunity, all of his superior of come to America is there, like what he thought when he see New York on the deck;

I'm on deck the dawn we sail into New York. I'm sure I'm in a film, that it will end and lights will come up in the Lyric Cinema. The priest wants to point out things but he doesn't have to. I can pick out the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Brooklyn Bridge. There are thousands of cars speeding along the roads and the sun turns everything to gold. Rich Americans in top hats white ties and tails must be going home to bed with the gorgeous women with white teeth. The rest are going to work in warm comfortable offices and no one has a care in the world (233).

Amazement of America made him satisfied to come there and bring him to feel superior also happy. For a long time he waits for the moment be in the place that he hopes and now it comes true. Before the ship arrives in the quay, he says "I stand on the deck with the Wireless Officer looking at the lights of America twinkling. He says, My God, that was a lovely night, Frank. Isn't this a great country altogether? 'Tis" (235). Here Frank had fulfilled his desire to come back to America with the purpose of looking for better life like when he was child in Brooklyn before. His superior was a compensation of his inferior feeling which was led by his fictional finalism. Then his fictional finalism makes him strive to close for the superior that he wants and reveal the perfection.