CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of data to answer the research problems. This research talks about the main character's characterization; describes the main character's Okonkwo and Unoka, his father of Okonkwo and reveal the factors that Okonkwo hatred his father, Unoka and the hatred that influence Okonkwo's life. The Data is narrated in the novel *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe.

3.1 Okonkwo and Unoka's character

3.1.1 Okonkwo

Okonkwo is one of the characters in *Things Fall Apart* who has made the story up. He is an actor who influences the whole story in the novel. He always exists from the beginning to the end of the story. Characters in fiction are divided in some types such as main character and peripheral character. Main character is a play that person who appears in all scenes in the whole of the story, he or she always be told from whole sides of his life, but peripheral character is a supporting character for the main character, they just exist when they have correlation with the main character (Nurgiyantoro 176-177).

In classifying characters, he divides characters as static and developing character. The static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as he was at the beginning. Meanwhile, the developing (or is often called as dynamic) character undergoes a permanent character change in some aspect of his character, personality, or outlook (Perrine 71). According to the explanation

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Okonkwo is the main Character of the novel. He has some character that opposite in the story such us he is a cruel man, a diligent man and hard working.

Okonkwo ruled his household with a heavy hand (Achebe 7)

> It pleases me to see a young man like you these days when our youth has gone so soft. Many young man have come to me to ask for yams but I have refused I knew they just dump them in the earth and leave them to be cooked by weeds (Achebe 14)

And also he is called as dynamic character because he is an antagonist and also protagonist character. Protagonist is not in a good quality (Perrine 67). It is clearly visible that Okonkwo in dynamic character who has many characters in the story.

The thesis writer thinks that Okonkwo's character traits seem to be the factor that takes Okonkwo to hatred his own father. Hence the writer tries to find out Okonkwo's character traits.

3.1.1.1 Strong

Okonkwo's first character is strong, he is called a strong character because he does not want to accept the situation for granted, he often get a ridicule from his playmate and how had suffered when a playmate had told him that his father is Agbala (Achebe 8), but it does not make him weak and surrender. Even though he comes family that is weak and poor, and having a father who cannot be proud of, he is drunker and lazy man. But Okonkwo was determined to become a real man, rich man, respected and he has a strong determine to change his life good than before.

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> "With a father like Unoka, Okonkwo did not have the start in life roommates had many young mans. Neither he inherited a barn nor a title, nor even a young wife. But in spite of Reviews these disadvantages, he had begun even in his father's life time to lay the foundation of prosperous futures. It was slow and painful. But the threw himself into it like one Possessed. And indeed he was possessed by the fear of his father's contemptible and shameful death (Achebe 11) ".

The quotation above shows that Okonkwo is poor man who does not have a barn or title legacy from his father. But from this condition, he begins to start his life better than before. his laid the foundation of a bright future to improve his life and away from his father's life that make he feel embarrassment because he does not have any dubbed in his life, he does not get respect in his death because he does not have a grave. Therefore Okonkwo called as a strong character.

Moreover, Okonkwo called as a strong character because he not a man gives up so easily. He got a sad harvest. The failure was caused by bad weather (heavy rain) that wasted away the seeds of yams and made many farmers in his village is weep, " That year the harvest was sad, like many farmers wept as they dug up miserable and rotting yams (Achebe 16). But, Okonkwo is not type of man that easy to surrender. Thus though one man try to end his life by hang to the tree, "one man tied his cloth to a tree branch and hanged himself (Achebe 16), but Okonkwo did not despair with this condition. He knew that such accident would not break a fierce fighter like him. Yet, after undergoing the failure, Okonkwo is still optimistic even used to say, "since I survive that year…. I shall survive anything (Achebe 16). After passing the terrible harvest month, Okonkwo is convinced that he is able to survive in every other worst condition. It seems that

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Okonkwo comes to think that he will get what he wants if he fights and struggles for it. When he faces the terrible first and second harvest, he takes his failure positively and keeps trying until he succeeds.

3.1.1.2 Being Persistence and hard work

Okonkwo's persistence in reaching his ambition is supported by his motto, "Okonkwo never did things by halves" (Achebe 122). The writer sees that if Okonkwo wants to something he will do until finished or achieved. His motto appears as the key of his success because obstacles will not make him surrender or despair.

Okonkwo's father is a man who does not has a yam. So, it make Okonkwo working by sharecropping system, although it is a very slow to get success and need a long time to have his own barn, but it not make Okonkwo give up, he must be persistence and hard working to accept his ambition because there is no other way to get success except that way, even though he just get a third of the crop, but he is patient and hard work on doing it.

> "Share-cropping was a very slow way of building up a barn one's own. After all the toil one only got a third of the harvest. But for a young man Whose father had no yams, there was no other way (Achebe 14)

He is very persistent in reaching his ambition and lets no obstacle and failures stand on his way ruin it. This can be seen when he manage to survive in the hardship during his first planting season when the rain waste away his seeds yam.

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> "Like all good farmers, Okonkwo begun to sow with the first rains. He had four hundred seeds sown when the rains dried up and the head Returned. He watched the sky all day for signing the rain clouds and lay awake all night. In the morning he went back to his farm and saw the Withering tendrils. He had tried to protect them from the Smoldering earth by making rings of thick sisal leaves around them but by the end of the day the sisal rings were burned dry and gray. He changes them every day and prayed that the rain might fall in the night (Achebe 15).

Okonkwo always protect his farm every day for the sake of to have good harvest. Because he is a diligent man he wake up in the morning he go to his farm to see his yam.

3.1.1.3 Responsible

Besides it, he is also has a responsibility to protect his family, at a very young age he already had to support his mother and two sisters and his father. With very little income he remains responsible for both his sister and his mother even though at the time his father is still life, but he is unreliable because his father is a lazy and irresponsible, "he had to support his mother and two sister…. Supporting his mother also meant supporting his father" (Achebe 14).

From the statement above the writer know that Okonkwo has responsibility characteristic.

3.1.1.4 Obedient

> "Near the barn was a small house, the medicine house or shrine where Okonkwo kept the wooden symbols of his personal god and of his ancestral spirits. He worshiped them with sacrifices of kola nut, food and palm-wine, and offered

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> prayers to them on behalf of himself, his three wives and eight children (Achebe 8)"

For that matter, beside he is hard working man Okonkwo is also an obedient man. So, he work at the same time he diligent to pray and doing his obligation of his religion.

In this way, Okonkwo has indirectly completed his personality by what Hurlock calls as "the component of the self-concept, these components include the perceptual, conceptual and the attitudinal (Hurlock 22). The perceptual involves the image of person based on the appearance of his body and of the impression he makes on others. Here, Okonkwo has shown his great image among others. He produces much fame and makes him sitting among "king and elders" (Achebe 28). Thus, anione agrees that Okonkwo deserves his success, including as the greatest wrestler in all the land (Achebe 27). Somehow, his appearance of his body gives him the distinction in the eyes of others; ha has tall and hug body, bushy eyebrows and wide nose that give great impression on others (Achebe 3-4).

The conceptual component, futher, is indicated by hi distinctive characteristics toward his backgrounds and origins. Okonkwo's shamefulness towards his father's life determines him to be totally dissimilar with his father. Fortunately, in Umoufia, "a man was judged according to his worth and not according to the worth of his father" (Achebe 8). Thus, because of his achievements Okonkwo is respected among his people.

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Okonkwo perform attitudinal component through his feeling about himself, including his beliefs and commitments toward his philosophy of life. Significantly, the Igbo people have a belief that when a man says yes, his *Chi* (chi is significant cultural concept and belief, meaning one's personal deity; also one's destiny or fate) says yes also. Okonkwo feels that he has said yes very strongly to his *Chi,* so his *Chi* agrees (Achebe 24). And so he is optimistic about his future prospect. It relates with his ambition to be "one of the lords of the clan" (Achebe 24). Here, his enthusiasm towards life is based on his "will to power". Hence, it is true if his leaving remains so much impressions and tears for the people he leaves. As Oberika does ()Achebe 208). He praises and gives an honour to Okonkwo as "one of the greatest men in Umofia".

It is clearly visible that Okonkwo has more superiority than his father. He can transform nurturing aspect completely: such as from "great poverty and misfortune" to be "one of the lord and elders in his clan", from " not inheriting a barn" (Achebe 18) to be the owner of "two barns full of yams" (Achebe 8); from "not having title" to become "having two title" (Achebe 8); and even from "not getting a young wife (Achebe 18) to be "a man who has three wives" (Achebe 14).

3.1.2 Unoka

"He was tall and but very thin and had a slight stoop (Achebe 2)

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In this story the characterization of Unoka is the opposite from Okonkwo. Unoka is peripheral or supporting character, he appears just in the beginning of the novel. And he is also called as static character because he appears just as a lazy character “people laughed at him because he was a loafer (Achebe 2)”

Occasionally even virtually non-existent characters may important but this scenario is rather exceptional (Dinurriyah 115). An example like Unoka, Whose names even appears in the story but actually he was died ten years ago.

"Unoka, for that his father's name, had died ten years ago (Achebe 1)"

Obviously, from the point above in directing our attention to Unoka that he is non-existent character such as in the early story tell that Unoka was died ten years ago.

Unoka is Okonkwo's father; in this story the character of Unoka is the opposite from Okonkwo as his son in his family. Unoka is characterized as a man who just resigned to the circumstances of his life. He does not want to strive and to change his life for the better life than before. He just complain and ask for instructions to the god of the caves and mountains, the god is called as Agbala “Unoka has gone to consult Agbala” (Achebe 10). Every year, he said sadly (Achebe 11). He come to his god with a heavy heart and asks for her why he always has a bad harvest every year. But, he does not diligent to protect and to take care his farm.

3.1.2.1 Lazy

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Unoka is very different from his son, Okonkwo. Okonkwo is a diligent child but Unoka becomes the opposite of his son, he is a loafer “people laugh at him because he was loafer” (Achebe 2), whose day-to-day just get drunk without regard to his wife and children who nearly die because not eating enough “he was poor and his wife and children had barely enough to eat” (Achebe 2).

From the explanation above, it is very clearly that Unoka is a lazy man. his family does not have enough food to eat because he is lazy to work.

3.1.2.2 Imprudent

Unoka is a improvident man, “in this day he was lazy and improvident and was quite incapable of thinking about tomorrow” ()Achebe 1). When, he gets some money and it seldom did. He immediately buy palm-wine and invite the neighbors and having a party.

3.1.2.3 Debtor

Unoka is also a debtor” he owes every neighbour some money, from a few cowries to quite substantial amounts” (Achebe 1). Another bad characteristic of Unoka is owed, and he does not paid back but he is a man that always success in borrowing and pilling up his dept.

3.1.2.4 He is not responsible

> He was poor and his wife and children had barely enough to eat (Achebe 2)

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From the statement above, he makes his family starvation because he is lazy and his hobby is playing music, he play a music until he forget to his family. He is very clever use of flute and the moments that make him happiest is two or three months after the harvest, because at the time the villagers music players bring their tool of music, he will play music with them with a face full of happiness and peace. Sometimes another village asked Unoka's music group to play music in their village, Unoka and his friends will come to the residence of the person who invite them and stay in there for three or four days, playing music and having a party "sometime another village ask Unoka's band and their dancing egwugwu to come and stay with them and teach them their tunes. They would go to such hosts for as long as three or four markets, making music and feasting" (Achebe 2).

3.2 The factors cause Okonkwo's Hate to Unoka

3.2.1 His Father Weakness

Expecting to have strong father is a factor that leads Okonkwo into hatred his father. Since the reality is different from his expectation, Unoka, Okonkwo's father, is weak person. He cannot stand on his own two feet in his day to day life; Unoka was, of course, a debtor and he owned every neighbour some money, from a few cowries to quite substantial amounts (Achebe 1). Unoka has never taken any title in his life as another man in his clan. Hence he is called as Agbala, man or women that have no title, Agbala is also considered as identification for feminine, the sign of weakness (Achebe 18). Meanwhile, Unoka

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is considered as an osu (outcast) of the Igbo people. Okonkwo hate his father because:

3.2.2 His Father Laziness

Another factor that leads Okonkwo into hatred his father is Unoka's laziness. Unoka in his lifetime is known as a lazy man in his clan. When his neighbours go out with their axe to cut down virgin forest, he sows his yams on exhausted farms that no labor. When the people of the clan go to their field to work, he just stay at home and he come to his god with a heavy heart and asks for her why he always has a bad harvest every year. But, he does not diligent to protect his farm "they cross seven rivers to make their farms; you stay at home and offer sacrifice to reluctant soil. Go home and work like a man (Achebe 11). Because of his laziness, Unoka, the grow up, was failure, He was poor and his wife and children had no barely enough to eat (Achebe 2). People laughed at him because he was a loafer, and they swore never to land him any more money because he never paid beck, but Unoka was such a man that he always success in borrowing more (Achebe 2).

Furthermore, Okonkwo is afraid of being considered as weak person like his father, Unoka. He fears of the kind of failure and weakness that has by his father. This failure is appear as a result of Unoka's weakness and laziness. He afraid of himself, lest he will be found to resemble of his father because of that Okonkwo is very hate everything that his father like. One of those things is gentleness and idleness.

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> …but his whole life is dominated by fear, the fear of failure and weakness, it was deeper and more intimate than the fear of evil and capricious gods and of magic, the fear of the forest and of the forces of nature, malevolent, red in tooth and claw. Okonkwo's was greater than these. It was not external but lay deep within himself. It was the fear of himself, lest he should be found to resemble his father. Even ea a little boy he had resented his father's failure and weakness, and even now he still remembered how he had suffered when a playmate had told him that his father was Agbala. That how Okonkwo first came to know that agbala was not only another name for a women, it could also mean a man who had taken no title. And so Okonkwo was ruled by one passion – to hate everything that his father Unoka had love. One of those things was gentles and another was idleness (Achebe 8)

Obviously, from the point above in directing my attention to Okonkwo's hatred he is hate of all of father bad characteristics. From the point about we know that Okonkwo just hate to the father characteristic not to the people.

> …supporting his mother also supporting his father (Achebe 14).

From that matter we know that Okonkwo dose not hate his father but he hate his father characteristic.

3.2.3 His father Death shamefully

Moreover, Unoka is an ill-fated man. He has a bad *chi* or personal god, and evil fortune follow him to the graves, or rather to his death, for he has no grave. He dies of swelling in his stomach which is an abomination to the earth goddess, when a man was afflicted with swelling in the stomach and the limbs he was not allowed to die in the house. He is carry to Evil Forest and left there to die

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(Achebe 11). He has neither inherited a barn, title, nor young wife. On the contrary, Okonkwo is shamed of the failure and weakness of his father. He also feels shamed of his father disgracefully death.

> He was possessed by the fear of his father's contemptible life and shameful death (Achebe 11).

From the citation, it is clear that Okonkwo extremely feels shamed for his father death. So he does not want to have a death like his father.

3.3 The Hatred that motivate Okonkwo's life

> "With a father like Unoka, Okonkwo did not have the start in life which many young men had. He neither inherited a barn nor a title, or even a young wife. But in spite of these disadvantages, he had begun even in his father's lifetime to lay the foundations of a prosperous future. It was slow and painful. But he threw himself into it like one possessed (Achebe 11)"

From his father's inability to plan ahead, Okonkwo grows up in an impoverished condition with so much suffering and humiliation at a very young age. Having father who fails in his life triggers him to determine his own way in order to get success in his life and to be different man and to have different future from his father. Furthermore, Okonkwo's hatred to his father triggers him to act extremely manly. He thinks that acting manly all the time will take him away from weakness and failure. This shows that Okonkwo disregards the feminine values.

Okonkwo has risen to be one of the greatest men in his clan. No body refuse all of achievements. Such as in his early age he has performed much

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prestige, which is significance in distinguishing manhood time. Absolutely, all of Okonkwo's achievements are triggered by his father's existence, Unoka, whom is recognized for his weakness and his failure. Significantly, Hurlock confirms that family member, including a figure of father, are the most significant people who directly influence in shaping child's personality (Hurlock 542). So the lack of responsibility in one of family members will destroy the stability of child's self-concept.

Since childhood, Okonkwo had already undergone humiliation about his father. He still remembers when his playmate had told him that his father was Agbala. It really suffers Okonkwo because it is not only another name for a woman but can also mean a man who had taken no title (Achebe 8). Still, when he was young, he had to live and stand by himself. He should also fend his mother and two sisters from his meager harvest. In other words, in his early age, Okonkwo had to support his family in order to go away from starvation. And, this also meant that "Okonkwo was also fending for his father's house" (Achebe 14).

So, it is no wonder if everything deals with weakness and failure will remain Okonkwo of his father. It can be perceived firstly on how Okonkwo's attitude towards successful men; "he had no patience with unsuccessful men. He had no patience with his father" (Achebe 1). Even, Okonkwo becomes a sensitive man to hear any words that his father loves, including "gentleness and idleness" (Achebe 8)

For Okonkwo, his father' failure and weakness or the hatred to his father lash him to be the opposite of those things (gentleness and idleness). Fortunately,

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Hurlock say that the elder child or adolescent who discovers how people feel about him from the way they treat him and from what they say about him will highly motivate and improve himself (Hurlock 5). Int this case, his father's failure causes him to achieve one overriding passion; to become successful, powerful, and reach man in his clan. Thus, he works his whole life to win the respect of his people. Really, Okonkwo has become "he was talking about Okonkwo who had risen so suddenly from great poverty and misfortune to be one of the lords of the clan" (Achebe 17). He breaks traditional belief "he is a chip of the old block" which discourage the individual from trying to improve his personality (Hurlock 1). In the meantime, his father weakness triggers him to act extremely manly. For he thinks that showing masculinity will take him away from weakness. This can be seen from how Okonkwo rules his family. For Okonkwo, "Show affection is a sign of weakness" (Achebe 18). Thus, his family members are afraid of him. As a result, his wives, especially the youngest, and his children live in a fear. Clearly, the way Okonkwo rules his family can be described in the following except:

> "Okonkwo ruled his household with a heavy hand. His wives especially the youngest, lived in perpetual fear of his fiery temper, and so did his little children. Perhaps down in his heart Okonkwo was not a cruel man. But his whole life was dominated by fear, the fear of failure and weakness (Achebe 7).

Somehow his first son, Nwoye, cannot escape from his anger. He often gets constant nagging and beating as a correction fo his fault. So, it makes Nwoye develops into "sad-faced youth" (Achebe 8). Once again, that also means his failure as a father. Unfortunately, the narrator has commented, "no matter how

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prosperous a man was, if he was unable to rule his woman and his children (and especially his women) he was not a really man" (Achebe 36).

How deep Okonkwo's hatred towards his father makes him to try obliterating his existence from his mind. So that, whenever he thinks his father weakness, and his father failure he will directly turn his mind to his own prestige:

> "But he had long learned how to lay the ghost. Whenever the thought of his father's weakness and failure troubled him he expelled it by thinking about his own strength and success. And so he did now. His mind went to his latest show of manliness" (Achebe 46).

Obviously, Okonkwo's motivation towards that success is to obliterate the symbol of weakness and failure in his family that inherited by his father. Being successful and become different person of his father are his ambition in his life.

Things Fall Apart Tells about a hero that is extraordinary individual. Likewise, Okonkwo Become a hero by accomplishing great things for himself and his community. As a result, Okonkwo wins much fame. Hence, Okonkwo's lifetime starts from his achievements. He embodies a hero by fitting his personal success. He begins "well-known throughout the nine villages and even beyond (1)" after defeating Amalinze the paint. It is proved by the first page of *Things Fall Apar:*

> "his fame rested on solid personal achievements. As a young man of eighteen he had brought honor to his village by throwing Amalinze, the cat. Amalinze was the great wrestler who for seven years was unbeaten, for Umuofia to Mbaino. He was called the cat because his back would never touch earth. It was this mean that Okonkwo threw in a fight which the old man agreed was one of the fiercest since the founder of their

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> town engaged a spirit of the wild for seven days and seven nights (Achebe 1)

As the hero of the story, Okonkwo signifies his commencement or initial lifetime by exhibiting the qualities of manhood in his clan. In his commencement, Okonkwo undergoes such a test. Also He distinguishes his manhood by scattering some prides. Besides, succeeding his wrestling match with Amalinze the paint, he drives his manhood toward tribal success. Such as in Umuofia's latest war, ″he was the first to bring home a human's head" (Achebe 5), the which then brought him to get the recognition by taking ″two titles″ (Achebe 4) in his village. Furthermore, he is a wealthy farmer. It is indicate by exiting ″two full of yams″ (4) and ″his three wives″ (4) and his large compound. Therefore, it is not exaggeration if his fame grows greater and greater "during this time Okonkwo's fame and grownlike a bush fire in the harmattan″ (1).

All These achievements, basically, show that Okonkwo has both strong character and he has emotional intelligence. Such as in the early chapters, Okonkwo is famous for his strong and even monstrous energy, which directly reveal his great character.

Before he became a successful man, rich and has several degrees in his life, he was a poor man who did not have anything but he has a father that he hated and hatred him that made Okonkwo become a success man. It became a guideline in his life and always has conviction that laziness will only lead one to weakness and kept away from success.

3.4 How Okonkwo's hatred motivates him to be better

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The people who succeed often have fairly modest ideas—but are good at motivating themselves and influencing others. When average people feel angry, they lash out. Or when they feel unhappy, they stop working. But emotionally intelligent people understand their own moods and how to motivate themselves despite feeling angry or unhappy. And when they need to influence others, they can cajole and persuade others to help them out. Managing your own emotions and those of others plays a huge part in who succeeds. Anyone can become more successful by paying attention to the skills of emotional intelligence (young viii).

Emotional intelligence involves a combination of competencies which allow a person to be aware of, to understand, and to be in control of their emotions, to recognize and understand the emotions of others, and to use this knowledge to foster their success and the success of others (Moller 9). In a single sentence it doesn't really help us to understand why emotional intelligence is useful. Breaking it down further gives us three domains of expertise (Young 3):

3.4.1 Self-awareness

In Goleman's competencies, self-awareness is the building block of all the others. Without recognizing what you are feeling, you cannot procced to the other competencies. When we are not aware of our feelings and cause of them, at the same time, we must be able to determine when something makes us feel bad. Then we must use this knowledge to inform our actions (Sean 26). It is the ability to Recognize and understand personal moods and emotions and drives. Self-awareness depends on one's own emotion state and to correctly identify and name one's emotion. Before Okonkwo acts to use his emotions and directing his

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emotions he knows and realizes with the emotion of hatred, he hate with all his bad traits of his father such as lazy, drunks and irresponsible, the emotion of fear, the fear of himself, he fear to resemble of his father he is fear of failure and afraid to be weak like his father, not respected and does not have any title in his life. And his feel of shame because he has a father like that. It is made clear in the narrator's direct presentation of him:

> "… his whole life was dominated by fear, the fear of failure and weakness….. It was the fear of himself, lest he should be found to resemble his father. Even as a little boy he had resented his father's failure and weakness" (Achebe 7).

> "… and so Okonkwo was ruled by one passion – to hate everything that his father Unoka had loved. One of those things was gentleness and another was idleness" (Achebe 8).

It is clearly that Okonkwo's emotion can be categorized as hate and fear emotion.

3.4.2 Self-direction

It refers to the act of taking responsibility for our emotions. When we take responsibility for the way we feel, it give us a tool for making decisions that are most supportive four our mental emotional health. That in turn helps us be successful in motivating ourselves to achieve our goals (Sean 35). It is the ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods, and the propensity to suspend judgment and to think before acting. With the emotion that Okonkwo has, he is able to control and direct it towards a better and have an idea that lazy that

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only leads us to the lack and far away from successful. Thus, he became a diligent man and work hard.

> "During the planting season Okonkwo worked daily on his farms from cock-crow until the chickens went to roost (Achebe 8)

After Okonkwo knows about his emotions, that is hatred to his father weakness and laziness. Furthermore, he changes his ambition to become a strong man and a diligent man.

3.4.3 Interpersonal Savvy

Interpersonal savvy is ability to identify and manage emotional states in other people. In today's world, people don't have to do something just because you tell them to. Even if you are the boss, they can choose to do it more slowly or to put less energy into it. So interpersonal savvy is the skill of finding out what makes other people tick so that you can influence and persuade them (Young 4)

It is proficiency in managing relationships and building networks, and an ability to find common ground and build report. Means that Okonkwo's ability to establish relationships very well with others until he get the trust from Nwakiebie because he well-known as a person who is very diligent in planting so that he will lend yams to him:

> "Nwakibie cleared his throat. It pleases me to see a young man like you these days when our youth has gone so soft (Achebe 14)

Before he became a successful farmer in the beginning he did a system share-cropping and he work to his neighbor because he did not inherit from his

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father potatoes and barns. Okonkwo is a diligent, diligent and hard work so that he becomes a success in farming; he has two large barns of the result of his hard work, has three wives and got two degrees from his village.

> "Okonkwo's prosperity was visible in his household. He had a large compound enclosed by a thick wall of red earth. His own hut, or obi, stood immediately behind the only gate in the red walls. Each of his three wives had her own hut, which together formed a half moon behind the obi. The barn was built against one end of the red walls, and long stacks of yam stood out prosperously in it.at the opposite end of the compound was a shed for the goats, and each wives built a small attachment to her hut for the hens. Near the barn was a small house, the medicine house or shrine where Okonkwo kept wooden symbol of his personal god of his ancestral spirits. He worshipped them with sacrifices of cola nut, food and palm-wine, and offered prayers to them on behalf of himself, his three wives and eight children.(Achebe 8)"

For that matter, the successful of Okonkwo is because he is diligent, hard work and he has emotional intelligence.

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