

**ANALYSIS OF KATIE'S FAKE LIFE IN SOPHIE
KINSELLA'S *MY NOT SO PERFECT LIFE***

THESIS



BY

LA XAVIERRA WINRYZ

REG. NUMBER: A73217117

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2022

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : La Xavierra Winryz

NIM : A73217117

Department : English Literature

Faculty : Art and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, 11 January 2022

The Writer



La Xavierra Winryz

APPROVAL SHEET

ANALYSIS OF KATIE'S FAKE LIFE IN SOPHIE KINSELLA'S *MY NOT SO PERFECT LIFE*

By:

La Xavierra Winryz

Reg. Number: A73217117

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, January 13th, 2022

Thesis Advisor



Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah M. Hum
NUP. 201603318

Acknowledged by:
Head of English Department



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M. Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of La Xavierra Winryz (Reg. Number: A73217117) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on February 3, 2022.

The Board of Examiners:

Examiner 1



Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah M. Hum
NUP. 201603318

Examiner 2



Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd .
NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner 3



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002.

Examiner 4



Ramadhina Ulfa Nuristama, M.A.
NIP 199203062020122019

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.
NIP. 19021992031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : La Xavierra Winryz
NIM : A73217117
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : laxavierra17@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul :

Analysis of Katie's Fake Life in Sophie Kinsella's My Not So Perfect Life.

.....

.....

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara **fulltext** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya,

Penulis

(La Xavierra Winryz)

ABSTRACT

Winryz L. X. (2022). *Analysis of Katie's Fake Life in Sophie Kinsella's My Not So Perfect Life*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah M. Hum.

Keywords: Fake life, Inferiority

This study discusses Katie's fake life portrayed in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. The purpose of this study is to analyze the fake life shown by Katie Brenner along with the cause and the way she found her true life back. There are three points discussed in this study; (1) How is Katie's fake life portrayed in *My Not So Perfect Life*. (2) What causes Katie to create a fake life in *My Not So Perfect Life*. (3) How does Katie find her way back to her real-life in *My Not So Perfect Life*.

This study using New Criticism to analyze the character and characterization of the main protagonist and psychological approach especially Alfred Adler's individual psychology to analyze the reason why Katie fake her life. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to explore Katie's fake life.

This study reveals that Katie portrays her fake life by changing her personas such as her appearance, social media content, and work status. Then inferiority and her dreams to live in London are the cause she practices a fake life. The last is Katie found her real-life by not pretending to be another person, seeing the world and another person differently, and not faking her social media content.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

ABSTRAK

Winryz L. X. (2022). *Analisis Kehidupan Palsu Katie Yang Ditunjukkan di My Not So Perfect Karya Sophie Kinsella*. Prodi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah M. Hum.

Kata kunci: Kehidupan Palsu, Inferioritas.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kehidupan palsu Katie yang digambarkan dalam *My not So Perfect Life* karya Sophie Kinsella. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kehidupan palsu yang ditunjukkan oleh Katie Brenner beserta penyebab dan cara dia menemukan kembali kehidupan aslinya. Ada tiga poin yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini; (1) Bagaimana kehidupan palsu Katie digambarkan dalam *My Not So Perfect Life*. (2) Apa yang menyebabkan Katie menciptakan kehidupan palsu di *My Not So Perfect Life*. (3) Bagaimana Katie menemukan jalan kembali ke kehidupan nyatanya di *My Not So Perfect Life*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan New Criticism untuk menganalisis karakter dan penokohan protagonis utama dan pendekatan psikologis khususnya psikologi individu Alfred Adler untuk menganalisis alasan mengapa Katie memalsukan hidupnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk mengeksplorasi kehidupan palsu Katie.

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa Katie menggambarkan kehidupan palsunya dengan mengubah kepribadiannya seperti penampilan, konten media sosial, dan status pekerjaan. Kemudian rasa rendah diri dan mimpinya untuk tinggal di London menjadi penyebab dia menjalani kehidupan palsu. Terakhir adalah Katie menemukan kehidupan aslinya dengan tidak berpura-pura menjadi orang lain, melihat dunia dan orang lain secara berbeda, dan tidak memalsukan konten media sosialnya.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover Page	
Inside Cover Page	ii
Approval Sheet.....	iii
Examiner Sheet.....	iv
Declaration.....	v
Publication sheet.....	vi
Acknowledgment.....	vii
Abstract	viii
Abstrak	ix
Table of Contents	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Problems of Study.....	3
1.3 Significance of Study.....	4
1.4 Scope and Limitation.....	4
1.5 Research Method.....	4
1.5.1 Research Design.....	4
1.5.2 Data source.....	5
1.5.4 Data Collection.....	5
1.5.5 Data Analysis	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	7
2.1 Psychological Approach to Literature.....	7
2.1.1 Individual Psychology.....	7
2.1.2 Inferiority Complex.....	8
2.2 New Criticism	10
2.2.1 Character.....	11
2.2.2 Characterization.....	13
2.3 Previous Study.....	14

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS.....	16
3.1 Katie’s Fake Life.....	18
3.1.1 Kate’s Persona.....	18
3.1.2 Katie’s Social Media.....’	21
3.1.3 Katie’s career and work status.....	24
3.2 The Cause of Katie’s Fake life.....	28
3.2.1 Inferiority.....	28
3.2.2 Katie’s dream and perception of London.....	34
3.3 The way Katie find back her real-life.....	41
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	48
REFERENCES.....	51



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human life is not always as perfect as we imagine. It all depends on several variables. But because of certain things, people tend to show around life what they think is perfect, even if it is fake. Living a fake life implies that someone is not present in life at all times. Someone frequently wants to be someone else in their own life, with specific purposes. Various ways can create a fake life and cover imperfections in life. The trick is to use items that look luxurious - even if they are artificial - to show a perfect appearance and manipulate social media to make the appearance look perfect. While living a real life is living without hiding one's imperfections. Living a real life generally implies standing out from the crowd rather than fitting in. This does not necessarily imply that you do not fit in; rather, it indicates that you remain faithful to your own inner guiding regardless of which way the "crowd" is moving. (Chang, 2004, p. 223)

Chang stated that experiencing a fake life implies that someone has not been oneself in living life thus far. Humans are frequently 'other persons' in their own lives, with specific purposes. Without recognizing it, this is the indication that someone is imprisoned in a fake life. The first is a person feels never needs another person. Even though in reality it was the opposite of what they felt. The second is that people try to avoid difficulties. When a problem arises, individuals frequently respond by 'admitting' or 'assuming' anything to facilitate the solution.

Even if, in truth, what they do will merely add to their burden because they have not solved the problem. (Chang, 2004, p.224) One of the novels that address such an issue is Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. The novel was first published in the United States by The Dial Press in February 2017. *My Not So Perfect Life* tells about Katie Brenner, a country girl living the life she has always wanted in London. She worked for a fancy branding company, renamed herself Cat, and has discarded her Somerset accent. Behind her perfectly manipulated Instagram account, though, life is not as perfect as she had wanted it to be. She barely survived by living with horrible neighbors and desperately trying to please her boss, Demeter. Unfortunately, Katie was forced to return home and live with her father and stepmother in Somerset when fired from her job.

Katie spent most of her time assisting her parents in running an exclusive glamorous camping or glamping company and hunting for every marketing position she could find. Katie still hid the fact that she was fired to her family to because she still wanted to live and work in London. When Demeter arrived with her kids to spend a quiet holiday in Katie's father's glamping company, Katie was committed to taking her vengeance on Demeter. Still, in the meantime, she discovered that Demeter's life was not what she thought it was, either.

From this novel, Sophie Kinsella tries to relate to most people whose social and media lives are reversed. The author describes the life of a woman named Katie, who pretended to have a perfect life because she wanted to make her father proud of her. Not only that, Katie pretended to live a perfect life because

she did not want to be teased by her friends. With those insecurities, Katie covered up her real life and created a fake one.

The researcher is interested in discussing this issue since it relates to today's daily life when many people use social media to create a 'perfect' life different from their real one. Besides, *My Not So Perfect Life* is Sophie Kinsella's work that has rarely been examined. Studies about Kinsella's works are primarily about her other novels like *Confession of A Shopaholic* (Astiana, 2014; Mahendra, 2016; Wahyuni & Nurindahsari, 2020; and Wijaya, 2019), *Finding Audrey* (Gainer, 2015; Ginting, 2019; Septyaningrum, 2020), *Remember Me* (Firdausi, 2020), and *The Undomestic Goddess* (Hadi, 2014; Hartanto, 2009), and none of them are discussing fake life as their issue. Meanwhile, during the process of writing this thesis, the researcher can only find one previous study that discussed *My Not So Perfect Life* (Malik, 2019), and he discussed Katie's inferiority and her striving for success. For these reasons, the researcher decides to discuss the issue of fake life in *My Not So Perfect Life* by describing Katie's fake life, the cause, and how she finds her way back to her real life.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The analysis proposed below has three challenges:

1. How is Katie's fake life portrayed in *My Not So Perfect Life*?
2. Why does Katie create a fake life in *My Not So Perfect Life*?
3. How does Katie find her way back to her real-life in *My Not So Perfect Life*?

From the research questions above, there are three objectives of the study as follows:

1. To portray Katie's fake life in *My Not So Perfect Life*
2. To analyze the reason that causes Katie to create such a fake life in *My Not So Perfect Life*
3. To study the way Katie tries to find her way back to her real-life in *My Not So Perfect Life*

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this study theoretically contributes to the readers, the literature field, and the scholars and may be used as reference material for literature studies, particularly those investigating a work that alludes to new criticism. The researcher believes that the findings of this study benefit future scholars. Practically, the researcher hopes the readers, are more aware of fake life. The researcher hopes that human in society can acknowledge true life and understand how to avoid practicing a fake life or how to find a way back to real life.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is Sophie Kinsella's novel *My Not So Perfect*. The limitation mainly focuses on the main character Katie Brenner, her fake life, its reason, and Katie's effort to find her way back to her real life in the novel.

1.5 Method of Research

1.5.1 Research Design

The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative analysis method to analyze Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. The researcher collected the data from books, articles, journals, and websites related to this study from libraries or the internet. The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself.

1.5.2 Data Source

This study used two data sources that are primary and secondary. *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella was the primary data source of this study, whereas books, articles, journals, and websites related to this study served as the supporting data source.

1.5.3 Data Collection

The researcher used library research to collect the data. Hence, the steps are as follows:

1. The researcher read the novel several times to understand the whole story and determine the issue to discuss.
2. The researcher annotated any parts in the novel that describe Katie's fake life, the cause of the fake life, and the way Katie found her way back to real life.
3. The researchers classified the data into three parts based on the research questions: the description of Katie's fake life, the cause of Katie's fake life, and how Katie found her way back to her real life.

1.5.4 Data Analysis

1. The researcher described Katie's fake life in the novel using New Criticism theory, mainly based on character and characterization.
2. The researcher described the causes of Katie's fake life in the novel based on Adler's concept of an inferiority complex.
3. The researcher analyzed how Katie tries to find her way back to her real-life based on Adler's individual psychology.
4. The researcher concluded the study. The researcher also came forward with a suggestion based on the analysis for the following research.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Psychological Approach to Literature

According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971, p. 15), psychological criticism employs psychological theory to comprehend literary works. This method is concerned with analyzing the motivations underlying human action. By integrating psychological theories into literary works, psychology may help investigate and explain topics and events in human existence represented in the works (Wellek & Warren, 1977, p. 92-93).

2.1.1 Individual Psychology

Individual psychology is a discipline of psychology established by Alfred Adler that explores the human being as a whole. Adler considers humans to be social beings. An individual's attitude as a social creature is heavily impacted and influenced by their social surroundings. Their life is guided by their own goals, which cause them to genuinely understand what they are doing and why they are doing it. As a result, individuals shape their own identities. Adler maintains that an individual's personality is not formed once and for all but determined during the growth process due to their actions and experiences, allowing their conduct to be comprehended. As a result, Adler characterizes human personality as a unity (Adler, 1929, p. 58–61). People are inseparable from what they do in pursuit of their life goals.

Individual personality ideas are central to Adler's concept. "The idea may be utilized to represent the fundamental drives that underlie all other motivations." His theory of personality's six core elements "may illustrate the reasons and effects of why people do things." (Lindzey and Hall 1978, p. 117). Adler's view of personality has shifted throughout his career, but he ultimately argues that individuals focus on controlling their lives. He believes in a "boost" or motivates the power behind our conduct, arguing that our desire to reach our potential becomes closer to our ideals. Adler places awareness at the core of one's personality. "Man is a conscious entity, and he is typically aware of the causes for his actions." He is conscious of his inadequacy and the goals he attempts to achieve. Furthermore, he is a self-aware individual who can organize and direct his acts to fully understand his value for his realization (Lindzey and Hall 1978, p. 118).

2.1.1.1 Inferiority Complex

The inferiority complex refers to intense emotions of inferiority. In *The Science of Living*, Adler (1929, p. 74) argues, "this is an unnatural and unhealthy expression of the feeling of inferiority... The exaggerated sense of inferiority has been given the term "inferiority complex." The inferiority complex will drive someone out from a dominating civilization towards another where they can dominate and take over. This feeling also causes individuals to use needless efforts to eliminate their issues, such as violence, vengeance, impoliteness, or

arrogance. To some extent, everyone suffers from an inferiority mentality. It is due to the human need to improve themselves continuously.

Everyone experiences inferiority in some way or another. Adler begins his theoretical work by analyzing organ inferiority, or the reality that every one of us has a weaker, more powerful aspect of our anatomy or physiology. Adler observes that many individuals compensate for their biological inferiority. They compensate for their flaws in various ways. Under normal conditions, the main driving force of humans is a sense of incompetence or imperfection. In other words, humans are motivated by the desire to be superior and are drawn to the urge to overcome their inferiority (Adler in Lindzey and Hall 1978: 121- 122).

Feelings of inadequacy can be utilized as a motivator to fight or as a sensory rationale for not trying. A person who feels stymied in one area might spill over into another and compensate or compensate for poor self-esteem. Adler stated that the inferiority complex had a significant impact on a person's life, and he attempted to identify and treat the problem. Adler did not attempt to resolve the inferiority complex that encourages somebody to succeed, but rather the inferiority complex that drives someone down. He observed that an inferiority complex develops in a child's early years.

Feelings of inferiority, according to Adler, begin in childhood. Our early experiences have a significant impact on the formation of our adult lives. The circumstance in which humans live and find themselves is essential to our growth. A significant childhood experience plays a critical role in developing someone's personality (Burger, 1987:79). Weaknesses, being tiny, powerless, and dependent

on kids are all elements that contribute to feelings of inferiority. These elements result from children's circumstances that are excessively burdensome and traumatic. Sibling rivalry, starvation, degradation, neglect, rejection, infirmity, bullying, and dominance all contribute to situations that stress childhood. While in the baby childbearing stage, circumstances of pampering and overprotection are present.

The struggle to overcome an individual's inferiority complex drives growth in human lifestyles. The need to be flawless originates from a self-awareness of not being accepted. People are constantly conscious of their exposure to the environment and strive hard for their safety, which is why their lifestyle evolves as they develop through life (Hwan, 2005, p. 366). It is obvious to comprehend how the neglected, unappreciated, and rejected children might establish an inferiority complex based on the information presented above. Because their parents are distant or antagonistic, their infancy and childhood are marked by a lack of affection and security. As a result, these youngsters acquire sentiments of worthlessness, even rage, and distrust towards others (Schultz, 2016, p. 147). The theory of inferiority complex applied to determine the reason why Katie faked her life.

2.2 New Criticism

New Criticism was a formalist literary theory movement that dominated American literary criticism in the mid-twentieth century. It focused on intensive reading, especially poetry, to determine how a piece of literature functioned as an

identity, a soul of an aesthetic object. The name of the movement comes from John Crowe Ransom's (1941) book *The New Criticism*.

The structure and meaning of the text, according to New Criticism, were strongly connected and should not be evaluated separately. They intended to remove the reader's emotions, the author's objective, cultural and historical settings, and morality biases from their study to focus on literary studies to textual analysis. Understanding a text of prose or poetry in the New Criticism approach required critical evaluation of the text itself. The topic of the text was identified using formal features such as plot, rhyme, setting, and characterization. Concerning the theme, the New Criticism also looked for tension, paradox, irony, and ambiguity to help to develop the single most effective and most cohesive meaning of the text.

According to Tyson (2006, p. 137), work structure should not be separated from its meaning since the two create a semi oneness. Poetry emphasizes repetition, particularly imagery or symbolism, and sound effects and rhythms. The use of literary strategies such as irony to achieve a balance or reconcile between distinct, even conflicting, components in work is highly regarded by New Criticism.

2.2.1 Character

According to Abrams (1981, p. 61), a character is a person shown in a narrative work or drama which the reader interprets as possessing specific moral traits or tendencies as stated in speech and what is done via actions. It also implies that the reader's perception of a character and his attributes is strongly connected.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2005: p. 176), two types of characters arise from an essential element in the story: major and minor characters. Various characters exist in most stories. As a result, there are two characters in the story: the main character and a supporting character. The major character would drive the story, with the supporting character assisting the main character. Characters such as the protagonist, antagonist, round and flat, dynamic and static, typical and neutral are all available. The qualities of the character may evolve.

The terminology “major or main character” refers to the character who presents the most in the story; its position as an important character virtually appears and has an essential relationship to the other characters. Furthermore, a minor character has only a few portions of the story. This character occurs less frequently than a major character, and it only appears when it corresponds with a primary character. It is also possible to conclude that a minor character is a supporting character (Nurgiyantoro, 2007, p. 176). Minor or supporting characters only play limited roles in the formation and arrangement of the plot. It implies that minor character plays a supporting role in literary works since it is an additional component.

The phrases protagonist and antagonist are more specifically used to express the type of nature in a story, in addition to the terms main and minor characters in a portion of the story. The protagonist is always a figure who plays an important role in a story as the center. Aside from that, this character is usually well-liked, courageous, and caring about his environment. On the other hand, the

antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist, frequently appearing to oppose the protagonist's efforts or as negative individuals. (Nurgiyantoro, 2005: p. 176)

There are many different types of characters in a story. Many factors can determine the type of characters, such as dialogue, which can reveal morality, psychology, emotion, and actions. Abrams (1970: p. 33) considers whether characters can change in a meaningful manner, or even whether they do not change at all, in response to what the author has narrated. These modifications are visible in terms of look and behavior. It can tell if there is a substantial change in the character from the start until the end of the story.

2.2.2 Characterization

According to Jones (1968, p.84), characterization portrays clear pictures created from characters who engaged in the plot by their actions. Characterization is a fundamental component of literary works such as novels, plays, and short stories. Its role in academic work is to portray the characters in a story.

Characterization in a literary work may help readers identify with events in the story by explaining specifics and emphasizing a character. This literary strategy can construct and depict characters or figures in literary works. The scope of characterization is a description of character qualities and personality.

Character's characterization may also be added to a story by how the character thinks, behaves, and expresses.

Furthermore, there are two characterization features (Baldick, 2008, p. 37).

The first distinguishing feature is direct characterization. The second type of characterization is indirect characterization. The author's direct characterization

refers to portraying the character directly in the story. Direct characterization is clearly explained in the narrative. The author directly portrays and depicts what the readers want to know about the characters in the story via direct characterization. It is accomplished through the narration, a minor character, or even the main character.

Meanwhile, indirect characterization implies that the author depicts the character's appearance. In indirect characterization, the author reveals information about the character to the reader to assist the reader in comprehending the character's personality and influence on other characters. In literary works, indirect characterization is demonstrated through conversation, thoughts, behavior, and appearance. It also defines what the character does, how the character says something, how the character thinks, and the character's interaction with another character (Baldick, 2008: p. 37).

2.3 Previous study

To better comprehend the topic or issues studied in this research, the researcher analyzed previous studies on a related topic or object of study. However, to the top of the researcher's knowledge, no study or research has used fake life as the primary topic or issue of the study, and only one researcher has used the same novel as the current research, *My Not So Perfect Life* by Sophie Kinsella.

The research was conducted by M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin Malik, the English Literature student at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The title of the study is

Katie's Inferiority Feeling and Her Striving for Success in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life* (2019). The research focused on the inferiority feeling reflected by Katie and her strive for success in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. The researcher used individual psychology by Alfred Adler to analyze the study. The result of the study is that the family situation, social and economic status, and physical deficiencies cause Katie's inferiority. Then Katie's four ways of achieving success are as follows: establishing positive relationships, concealing her identity, assisting others, and conserving as much money as possible.

Despite having a similar object of research in the novels' main characters, and the theory used in the study is also similar, which is inferiority complex by Alfred Adler, this research has differences from M. Dhoni Zahrul Arifin Malik's research. As his research focused on Katie's inferiority feeling and her striving for success as the main topic, the current study focused on Katie's fake life itself, the inferiority complex only used in this research to find the cause of why she faked her life, and the way she found her real-life back.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter discussed Katie's fake life, the cause that makes Katie fake her life, and what Katie did to find her way back to her real life. This story centers on Katie Brenner as the main character in Sophie Kinsella's *My Not So Perfect Life*. Katie is the novel's heroine and protagonist. She is a twenty-six-year-old lady starting her first career in London. She had two previous work experiences, but they were both unpaid internships. She adores her job and her boss, and all she wants is to be recognized and participate in the branding creative process. But because she has some traumatic experience and certain urges, she decided to fake her life while working in London. (Kinsella, 2017, p.16).

To fulfill her desire of living in London, she got a budget apartment and liked catching a train to work every day, which she did with delight and crowding with other passengers. She has gone through the ups and downs of living in London, such as getting a cheap flat with a small room and no space for a closet. To sustain life in London, eat the best she could save. Katie even altered her name to Cat to sound more sophisticated. In addition, she replaced her West Country accent with a trendy, non-tacky London accent. Katie's behavior is to upload pictures on Instagram that are extremely different from her real life. Katie, who has a fantastic Instagram account (Kinsella, 2017, p.55).

. Katie worked as a low-paid administrator in London throughout her time there. Demeter, the owner, is considered a harsh person. Katie desires to be like

Demeter, who has the perfect life. But is Demeter's life perfect? To cut a long narrative short, Demeter terminated Katie for reasons Demeter could not explain. (Kinsella, 2017, p. 13).

Katie, on the other hand, did not give up. Due to the incident, she submitted hundreds of employment letters to various companies after being discharged from Cooper Clemmow (the title where she was employed). And, as Katie awaited the outcome of the proposal, she decided to move back to Somerset and assist her father's business. She eventually returned to Somerset for a period. But Katie still imagined living in London. She once believed that she would be able to realize her objectives. (Kinsella, 2017, p. 126)

Surprisingly, her old employer, Demeter, and her family went glamping on the family's farmland and selected Katie's father's glamping. Katie had finally learned the truth about her CEO, Demeter, at that point. Demeter, who appeared to be flawless, turned out to have difficulties in life, such as mortgage expenses that suffocated her and attempted to deport her from Cooper Clemmow. Demeter threatened to resign as a result of her incompetence. (Kinsella, 2017, p. 126)

Katie decided to assist her in getting out of the situation after exhausting all possible solutions. Fortunately, Katie was able to assist Demeter and was not discharged. Until eventually, Demeter allowed Katie to work with Cooper Clemmow again. Demeter was fascinated by Katie due to her brilliance in expanding her father's glamping business. (Kinsella, 2017, p. 305)

3.1 Katie's Fake Life

3.1.1 Katie's Persona

To get a perfect life that Katie wanted, she first changed her nickname from Katie Brenner to Cat Brenner. The reason is that Katie has always wanted a glamorous life in London rather than her original life on a somerset farm. So Katie chose to call herself Cat. "I'm Cat, in fact. Cat short for Catherine. Because...well. It's a cool nickname. It's short and punchy. It's modern. It's London. It's me. Cat. Cat Brenner" (Kinsella, 2017, p.15)

But often, Katie has a reasonably hard time responding to her new nickname because she has been hearing herself called Katie instead of Cat for years. That is why she often ignores people calling her Cat. But because Katie desperately wanted to be a very different person from what she has now, it made her put up with the strangeness she felt about her new name. According to Katie, Cat is more modern and more suitable for people who live in London and live like Londoners. She also thinks the name Katie is not suitable for her, who wants a glamorous London life

"Sometimes I don't respond as quickly as I should when people call out 'Cat.' I hesitate before I sign it, and one hideous time I had to scrub out a 'K' I'd started writing on one of those big office birthday cards. Luckily no one saw. I mean, who doesn't know their name?" (Kinsella, 2017, p.15)

But even though she's having a tough time with her new name, Katie still insists on Cat as her new identity no matter what happens next. She felt that Cat was more generally modern and trendy, so she chose that name over her old

nickname, Katie. That is what made her fake her real name, so she doesn't look like someone from the rustic countryside

“But I'm determined to be Cat. I will be Cat. It's my all-new London name. I've had three jobs in my life (OK, two were internships), and at each new step, I've reinvented myself a bit more. Changing from Katie to Cat is just the latest stage.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.16)

Not just her name, Katie also covered her rustic accent, which initially sounded very typical of Somerset, which according to him was old-fashioned and tacky, became the tone of speech for the people of London in general, which made her feel more London and helped her cover up where she came from. Because Katie that much wants to look like she's not a villager, to raise her status in a London environment that she thinks is glamorous and high-class.

“It was in Birmingham that I decided to lose my West Country accent. I was in the loo, minding my own business when I heard a couple of girls taking the piss out of me. Farmer Katie, they were calling me. And, yes, I was shocked, and, yes, it stung. I could have burst out of my cubicle and exclaimed, Well, I don't think your Brummie accent's any better!” (Kinsella, 2017, p.16).

When Katie was an intern in Birmingham, she had a distinct accent from the others around her. Katie's accent is a western countryside accent, which her friends mock as a wage slave. Katie's accents differ from those of her colleagues; Katie's accents sound like farmers; accents are uncool and awkward to her.

Katie's colleagues mocked her often about her weird west country accent. Katie overheard her colleagues criticizing her in the restroom. Her colleague referred to her as “Farmer Katie,” which translates to “Villager Katie,” because of her dialect from west or farmland. As a result, she wanted to modify her west country accent

to a more cosmopolitan accent from that point on, so it sounded cooler and less corny.

“‘Birmingham,’ echoes Demeter absently. ‘That’s right.’ She types furiously for a few moments, then adds, ‘You don’t sound Brummie.’ Oh God. I’m not going into the whole ditching-the-West-Country-accent story. It’s too embarrassing. And who cares where I’m originally from, anyway? I’m a Londoner now. ‘I guess I’m just not an accent person,’ I say, closing the subject. I don’t want to talk about where I’m from; I want to press on toward my goal.”(Kinsella, 2017, p.33)

The data above shows that since Katie was insulted like that, every time someone asked about her origins, or why she didn't sound like a Birmingham person, Katie always lied or quickly changed the topic. It's explained here that when Demeter asked where Katie worked before, and Katie answered Birmingham, and Demeter was surprised that Birminghamers tend to have their own accent, but Demeter didn't feel this way for Katie. And Katie hid it under the pretext of being an accentless person.

“‘Oh my God.’ Flora raises her eyebrows high. ‘Can you imagine?’ ‘Ooh aarh...’ says Mark in a country accent. ‘The cows need milking, Flora. You’d best get to it, lass.’ I’ve already opened my mouth and closed it twice. Do I know anything about cows? I grew up on a dairy farm. But something’s stopping me from speaking.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 58)

The data above shows how Londoners find country accents ridiculous. The data above explains that when Katie was in a meeting where most of the members were from London, coincidentally, the topic of the meeting was branding organic milk from cows on village farms. When discussing it, Mark, the Londoner who was at the meeting imitated Katie's accent in a mocking tone, and made Katie

hesitate to express her opinion even though Katie knew about the topic, because she actually came from the countryside too.

Apart from changing her accent and name, Katie also changed her general physical appearance with different make-up and haircut than what she usually wears in a big way. Katie feels the life worth living for a lavish London isn't what she usually wears. That is what made her completely change her appearance.

“So I moved up there and immediately started creating a new personality. I had bangs cut. I started straightening my hair every day and putting it in a smart knot. I bought myself a pair of black glasses with clear lenses. I looked different. I felt different. I even started doing my make-up differently, with super-defined lip liner every day and black liquid eyeliner in flicky curves” (Kinsella, 2017, p.16).

Katie fakes her life not only to her colleagues and friends in London but Katie also to hide her life from her family in Somerset. Katie told her family that she lived a decent life in London, working for a big company with a high position even though she is just a small work and lives in a cheap flat with no closet. “I couldn't let him see my flat and my tiny room and all my stuff slung in a grotty hammock. He just wouldn't understand”. (Kinsella, 2017, p.97).

“I head to my room, shut the door, and plonk myself on my single bed. My room is so small, there isn't any room for a closet, so I keep all my stuff in a kind of hammock thing slung above my bed. (That's why I wear a lot of non-iron clothes. Plus they're cheap.) I sit cross-legged on the bed, put a forkful of scrambled eggs in my mouth, and shudder at the hideous synthetic vanilla flavor. I need to stop seething. I need to calm down and be Zen. I will therefore distract myself” (Kinsella, 2017, p.55)

Due to Katie's limited funds, she could only afford to rent a tiny room that could at least provide her with a single bed. Katie is only able to rent a cheap flat to save as much money as possible. Katie decided to stay in a cheap flat with a

tight space, little capacity for a cabinet, and cheap clothes. She only eats an omelet for lunch. On the other hand, Katie never displays her situation to anybody, not even her family or co-workers; instead, she pretends that she has been living well for as long as she has been in London.

“Demeter nods, and they both look at me as though: Phew! We recommended a book. Our consciences can be clear now. They have no idea, either of them. Educated people talk about ignorance. Well, how ignorant are these two? Do they know what it’s like to live in Catford on a tiny, scraping, heart-juddering budget?” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 123)

The data above shows that Katie actually only lives in cheap and small apartments because of her financial condition. But Katie hides it, to cover up her standard life and display her luxurious and glamorous fake life. Katie thinks that her life is so standard and below her expectation to live in London. She can't be pleased while she is living a fake life. she require more, more, more. Katie can't get enough of it. Living a fake life is like to consuming junk food. So she can't get enough, no matter how much junk food she consume. It isn't gratifying for very long. Okay, you got your dopamine fill and probably pass out on the sofa, but you wake up empty on the inside. And by faking her life, she can feels and shows what is life in London She always dreamt of.

3.1.2 Katie’s Social Media

Katie also faked not only her life in London to her family and colleagues but also faked her social life online. She has put together some beautiful photos before, though she was not the one who experienced or bought them. Then Katie posted it as if it were hers. It does so by photographing nice and appropriate things

for a life of luxury. She took a photo even though it was not her because, in the end, no one would notice if it was fake.

“I find my Instagram account, consider for a moment, then post a picture of the Shard, with the caption: Another amazing day, balancing work, play, and not much rest!! Then I find a gorgeous photo of a hot chocolate with marshmallows, which I took the other day. It wasn't my hot chocolate, it was on an outside table at a café in Marylebone. The girl had gone to the ladies' and I swooped in for a picture” (Kinsella, 2017, p.55).

Although Katie did not say she generally bought it, the impression that came out generally was like the one she experienced or bought, which for the most part is quite significant. She took a picture of what she thought would be suitable to escalate her social status in a major way.

“OK, full disclosure: I stalk expensive cafés for Instagrammable pictures. Is there anything wrong with that? I'm not saying I drank the hot chocolate. I'm saying, Look hot chocolate! If people assume it was mine...well, that's up to them. I post it up with a simple caption: Yum!!! and a few moments later, a new message comes in from Fi: Life in London sounds a blast!.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.55).

This quote explains that Katie faked her Instagram content by secretly taking pictures of the fancy cafe and her drinks, then she argued that she was not completely lying. She was not buying or drinking it but just showing it. But even so, it's still deceptive, and Katie's virtual friend, Fi, is eaten by her post. Fi thought that what Katie uploaded on her Instagram was true Katie's life even though it doesn't belong to Katie.

“I send the message, sit back, and take another bite of the horrible eggs. Then, on impulse, I scroll back through my previous Instagram posts, looking at the photos of London cafés, sights, drinks, and smiling faces (mostly strangers). The whole thing is like a feel-good movie, and what's wrong with that? Loads of people

use colored filters or whatever on Instagram. Well, my filter is the ‘this is how I’d like it to be’ filter.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.56).

In this quotation, Katie takes pictures of various situations or objects to make her Instagram content look perfect, not like in her particularly real life, which for the most part is quite significant. Katie shows only what is worth bragging about when in reality, she only lives in a cheap flat, limited funds, and a low-paying job.

“It’s not that I lie. I was in those places, even if I couldn’t afford a hot chocolate. It’s just I don’t dwell on any of the not-so-great stuff in my life, like the commute or the prices or having to keep all my stuff in a hammock. Let alone vanilla-whey-coated eggs and obnoxious lechy flatmates. And the point is, it’s something to aspire to, something to hope for. One day my life will match my Instagram posts. One day.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.56).

Katie tends to share pictures on Instagram as if it were her entire existence, even though Katie’s actual life is considerably different from what she posts on her Instagram account. Katie posted a chocolate bar at the restaurant, even though she never bought it. Katie, in reality, only ate one omelet for breakfast. She can not afford to buy costly meals because of her financial situation, but she wants to appear prosperous on Instagram.

“The air is crisp, and as we stride along, I feel buoyant. This is such a cool area of London. The rows of pastel houses are adorable, like something from a storybook, and I keep stopping to take pictures for Instagram.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.78)

Even when Katie has been fired from her company, she still takes some fantastic photos to post on her Instagram, so she still, for all intents and purposes, looks like she is okay, which generally is quite significant for establishing her fake life. Katie made it look as if she was not depressed about being fired or even about being fired. She posted it as if she just woke up and idly took pictures of her

surroundings, even though, in reality, she could not sleep because of the stress of losing her job in her beloved city London.

“And I’m still up to date with Instagram. I’ve posted moody images of London streets at 4:00 A.M. (I couldn’t sleep, but I didn’t mention that.) I’ve posted a photo of the new pretzel stand at Victoria. I sound bright and breezy and employed. You’d never know the truth.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.125)

The quote above shows that no matter how bitter Katie was, like when she was frustrated that she had been fired from her company, Cooper Clemmow, Katie still maintained the flawless appearance she subtly showed everyone. Apart from covering up her imperfections, according to Katie, it encourages her to stay in London and focus on getting a new job.

“Maybe I should go onto Instagram now. Post something fun. But as I scroll through the images on my phone, they seem to be mocking me. Who am I kidding with all this fake, happy stuff? I mean, who am I kidding, exactly?” (Kinsella, 2017, p.127)

Although in the end, Katie specifically realized that what she was doing on her Instagram was just a fake, from the data above, it appears that Katie mostly was not satisfied that she mostly had faked her life. Still, her kind of strong desire to cover up her guilt had deceived everyone.

3.1.3 Katie’s Career and Work

To maintain her perfect life, Katie hides that she essentially has been fired from her job at Cooper Clemmow. Since she is been working there, Katie’s boss, Demeter, fires her for no reason and makes Katie lose her job. Katie generally keeps this fact from her family while continuing to look for a new job so that

before her father finds out what happened, Katie is back at work and living her perfect life in a kind of major way.

“My phone suddenly rings and I jump, startled, nearly spilling my stew. And for a split second I think, A job, a job, a job? But it's Bidy. Of course, it is. I haven't told Bidy—or Dad—about my job. Not yet. I mean, obviously, I will tell them. I just don't know when.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 126)

Katie did not mostly want to lose upon the city of London particularly. Still, when she was jobless, she did not get a particularly single opportunity to mostly get a job, despite sending out fairly several job applications. even so, Katie persisted in not telling her father about her jobless self. Katie desperately wants to keep working and living in the city of London she longs for. He didn't even tell his family that his job was just a low-paying job.

“OK, full disclosure: I'm hoping desperately that I won't ever have to tell them, ever. I'm hoping that I'll somehow be able to sort things out quietly for myself, get a new job, and tell them after the event in a light and easy way: Yes, I've changed jobs; it's no big deal, it was time to move on. Let them think it was my choice, a natural progression. Save them all that distress and worry. Save me all that distress and worry”. (Kinsella, 2017, p.127)

Based on the quote above, Katie is trying to cover up that she's been fired by constantly looking for a new job, a hefty salary, and making her time without a job disappear. He hopes that her father never finds out and worries her. So when she had to be honest with her father, she already had another job that made her life more perfect. When you live a fake life, you never have enough time to spend with friends, work out, pursue hobbies or have fun, or focus on your own personal growth. It's difficult to find peaceful moments of isolation or introspection if your phony life is leading you to spend time presenting the image you believe you're

meant to have, or if you're too busy trying to "cope" with your existence. Living a life that is authentic to you means you are not just surviving, but thriving.

The actual job eventually came from his father, whom she had left behind in her birthplace of Somerset. Katie can demonstrate her qualities and talents as she assists her father and upcoming stepmother in starting a glamping service. A tourism enterprise that provides accommodation comparable to camping but in a more modern sense. Although at first, Katie refused because it is in Somerset, not London, which she always dreamt of. But in the end, Katie agreed because she needed a job to continue to support her life.

“ ‘Biddy...there is a kind of...er...possibility,’ I say into the phone. ‘It’s hard to explain...kind of complicated....Anyway, the point is, I can help you. I’ll come down tomorrow.’ ‘You’ll come down?’ Biddy sounds stunned. ‘Oh, Katie, love! How long can you stay for?’ ‘Not sure yet,’ I say vaguely. ‘I need to talk to some people...make some arrangements...probably a couple of weeks. Or a few weeks. Something like that.’ ” (Kinsella, 2017, p.132)

The quotation above shows that Katie, In response to Biddy, her father’s girlfriend, mostly helping her take care of their glamping, Katie agrees to go home and help essentially. Still, it mainly keeps the fact that she, for the most part, is out of work now and will only kind of depend on her glamping endeavors. It was a huge effort for Katie to hide her difficult life in London by living and working with her family in Somerset, but to find a new job, Katie finally agreed to work at Anters Farm.

“‘So, is it a sabbatical you’re taking?’ Biddy hazards. ‘Like that nice lady a couple of years ago who wanted to learn jam-making, remember? On sabbatical from her job in the city. Six months, she had. Do you think you’ll get that long?’ I can hear the hope in Biddy’s voice. To be honest, I’m not sure what to answer. Six months. I have to find a job in six months, surely. ‘I’ll stay as long

as I can,' I say, at last, dodging the question. 'It'll be lovely to see you! I can't wait!'" (Kinsella, 2017, p.133)

The quote above shows that Katie faked her job to say that she was in a sabbatical moment. What happened was that she no longer had a job in London. Katie admits that all she gets is a day off and not a layoff, so she covers it up, trying to get a new job before she finishes helping out at Somerset so that once Katie returns to London, she's ready to start her dream life in London again.

But during her time at Somerset, Katie kept the fact that she essentially had been fired from her company, stating that she generally was on a sabbatical. Hence, she specifically had time to go home and help with their glamping business, which is significant. While glamping, Katie keeps looking for a new job. Katie keeps sending resumes and CVs to get a new job as soon as possible but lies to her family with the excuse that her old office contacted her.

"I should have learned by now: Never take calls from headhunters in the kitchen. 'They do work you hard, love!' Bidy adds, dumping a bunch of beets on the counter. 'I thought it was supposed to be your sabbatical.'" (Kinsella, 2017, p. 135)

Unexpectedly, the person who fired her, namely her boss, Demeter, came to stay at the place where Katie ran her business. Demeter came there for a vacation with her family. Katie was quite shocked by her appearance and was afraid that she would be found out and her family would discover her lies. But being blinded by anger at having been fired for no apparent reason, Katie is finally able to get her revenge on her boss. Still, when her boss finds out that Katie lied about her firing, Katie begs Demeter to also lie to her family about her firing.

“No, not that. Don’t tell them I got made redundant. They think...’ I look at the ground. ‘They think I’m on sabbatical for six months.’ ‘So—what—they think you’ve been on sabbatical from Cooper Clemmow all this time?’ Demeter seems incredulous. ‘Yes.’ ‘And they believe that?’ ‘They think I’m...you know. Quite important at the company,’ I practically whisper.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.205)

Due to faking her life, she has to live with two identities, Katie from the village, her real self, and Cat from London, who she is trying to be herself because she wants to be. And that left her confused about who she was and the exhaustion of keeping these two identities from overlapping. “I feel like I’m two people right now. I’m Cat, trying to make it in London, and I’m Katie, helping to run a glamping site, and it’s fairly exhausting being both.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.138)

“So, um, have you been to that new restaurant in Marylebone? The Nepalese–British fusion place?’ What does she think, that I can afford to spend £25 on a plate of dumplings? But I can’t bear to say, No, I just read about it on a blog because that’s all I can afford to do. After all, London is the sixth-most-expensive city in the world, hadn’t you noticed?” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 32)

The data above shows that when Demeter asked about the luxury restaurants that Demeter had visited. Katie responded by faking her economic situation and saying that she could afford it but hadn't had the chance to visit her yet. which she couldn't afford to even buy the cheapest food in that restaurant.

3.2 The Cause of Katie’s Fake life

3.2.1 Katie’s Inferiority

According to Adler, inferiority develops when emotions of weakness are reinforced in someone due to discouragement or failures. People who display poor self-esteem, are ethnic minorities, have a low socio-economic level, or tend to

depression and anxiety are at risk of developing the complex. Children who grow in homes where they are continually scolded or fail to reach their parents' standards may acquire this disease as well (Adler, 1907). Katie's inferiority feelings that lead her to fake her life are explained below.

One of the reasons Katie specifically shows her fake life that is different from her real-life is because she, for the most part, feels inferior to her real-life compared to the life she sees around her, which essentially is quite significant. Katie Brenner is a young woman from a low-income country. Then, based on these circumstances, she attempted to live according to her objective, which was to have it all she desired, such as a career and a mansion in London, costly outfits, and certain luxuries enjoyed by wealthy people.

“You can't work where I work and have CHRISTIN BIOR in your coat. You could have a genuine vintage Christian Dior label. Or something Japanese. Or maybe no label because you make your clothes yourself out of retro fabrics that you source at Alfies Antiques.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.8)

The data above explains that Katie feels inferior to her co-workers that mostly are extremely rich and showed that they can get anything they want, such as a cool, elegant branded fashion. So Katie decided to cover it by using imitation goods to work because her co-workers are rich people who use genuine branded goods while she uses cheap fakes. Therefore, Katie hid that it was fake and considered it original branded goods. Katie purposely ripped the logo on her clothes to hide her imitation brand.

“This is my boss. This is Demeter. The woman with the perfect life. She has long legs, high-heeled boots, expensive highlights, a biker jacket, and a short skirt in an orange textured fabric which makes

every other garment in the lift look suddenly old and obvious. Especially my £8.99 black jersey skirt.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.12)

Regarding the data above, Katie feels inferior when comparing her clothes with people at work. The person Katie compares to herself is Demeter, the boss who hired her, as well as the person Katie idolizes. Katie looks at Demeter’s life and tries to look as perfect as Demeter, and because Katie cannot afford it, she fakes her life.

“But when I look at her, I feel this pinprick of...something, and I think: Could that be me? Could that ever be me? When I’ve earned it, could I have Demeter’s life? It’s not just the things but the confidence. The style. The sophistication. The connections... So anyway. I can’t aim for Demeter’s life, not exactly. But I can aim for some of it. The achievable bits. I can watch her, study her. I can learn how to be like her.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.14)

She always hopes to have a life as perfect as Demeter and makes her a role model in style. But Katie realized that she would not match Demeter’s level of perfection with her financial level. It makes Katie feel inferior by comparing her ordinary life to Demeter’s seemingly perfect life. Katie chose to take some of Demeter’s points and adapt them for her own life. However, she could only afford to buy counterfeits similar to luxury goods due to her finances.

“If it took me twenty years I wouldn’t mind—in fact, I’d be ecstatic! If you told me: Guess what, if you work hard, in twenty years you’ll be leading that life, I’d put my head down right now and get to it. It’s impossible, though. It could never happen. People talk about ‘ladders’ and ‘career structures’ and ‘rising through the ranks,’ but I can’t see any ladder leading me to Demeter’s life, however hard I work” (Kinsella, 2017, p.15)

For the most part, Katie feels that Demeter’s life is very worth pursuing, but she kind of feels inferior and considers it impossible to achieve. Katie thinks that no matter how much effort she puts in or how much time she has to spend to

get a life as beautiful as Demeter, Katie feels inferior to herself and thinks she will not be able to get it.

Another thing that becomes Katie's inferiority is her dialects that differ from those of her colleagues; Katie's accents sound like farmers; accents are uncool and unpleasant to her. Katie's colleagues taunted her often about her weird west country accent. Katie overheard her pals discussing her in the restroom. Her buddy introduced her as Farmer Katie, which translates to "villager." Because of her accent, Katie is from the west country or considered to be from the farmland. As a result, she wanted to modify her west country accent to a more metropolitan accent from that point on, so it sounded better and less tacky.

"There's not much in my life that would score in the top ten of any global survey. I don't have a top-ten job or wardrobe or flat. But I live in a top-ten city. Living in London is something that people all over the world would love to do, and now I'm here. And that's why I don't care if my commute is the journey from hell and I don't care if my bedroom is about three feet square. I'm here." (Kinsella, 2017, p.17)

Katie feels inferior to her ordinary life. She thought that he was not a special person, but because she always wanted to live in the splendor of the city of London, she forced it by pretending to have a magnificent life as well as she always wanted.

"It was in Birmingham that I decided to lose my West Country accent. I was in the loo, minding my own business when I heard a couple of girls taking the piss out of me. Farrmer Katie, they were calling me. And, yes, I was shocked, and, yes, it stung. I could have burst out of my cubicle and exclaimed, Well, I don't think your Brummie accent's any better!" (Kinsella, 2017, p.17)

The data above explains that Katie was bullied regarding her accent from the village. Katie was called a village child, which caused her to change her

accent and fake that she was from the village. That is what makes Katie feel inferior with her accent and country of origin. Katie thinks she is just a geeky country girl, while she wants to live in London. So she removed her accent and hid her Somerset origin.

“Katie is the home me. The Somerset me. A rosy-cheeked, curly-haired country girl who lives in jeans and wellies and a fleece which came free with the delivery of sheep food. A girl whose entire social life is the local pub or maybe the Ritzy in Warrenton. A girl I’ve left behind.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.15)

Katie feels inferior. Because her old life was rural, while the life she wanted was urban, she tried to change her appearance and character completely, or so for the most part, though. She changed her name from Katie to Cat and changed her west country accent. And Katie ended up having her completely fake her life. Katie feels inferior because even though she wants to live a glamorous life like Londoners, her appearance, origin, and accent are still like a country girl.

“So I moved up there and immediately started creating a new personality. I had bangs cut. I started straightening my hair every day and putting it in a smart knot. I bought myself a pair of black glasses with clear lenses. I looked different. I felt different. I even started doing my make-up differently, with super-defined lip liner every day and black liquid eyeliner in flicky curves.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.132)

Katie feels inferior with her appearance that doesn’t match the London image she has dreamt of. She thinks that her appearance still looks like someone from the village, and she feels it is not cool. Therefore as soon as Katie left her hometown Somerset, Katie began to change her appearance to look like someone from London city. She also changed her name from Katie to Cat and replaced her west-country accent.

“As for me, I’m still the new girl. I’ve only been here seven months and I keep my head down and don’t venture my opinion too much. But I do have ambition; I do have ideas. I’m all about design too, especially typography—in fact, that’s what Demeter and I talked about in my interview” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 24).

Katie feels inferior because she is only a low-ranking worker, so she doesn't dare to meet clients, express her ideas and ideas. Katie didn't even dare to hold her head high and was embarrassed all the time. because Katie felt she was just a supporting role in the company.

“So the next time I had an issue, I quietly sorted it out for myself and said nothing. Easier for me, easier for Dad. It's easier for him if he doesn't know I've traded his beloved Somerset for a hard, struggling existence if he believes I'm leading what he calls ‘the high life in London.’ It’s easier for me if I don’t have to expose every detail of my existence to his uncomprehending, anxious gaze.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.98)

“Demeter is peering at me with a blank frown. ‘Really, Cath, I think if you can afford to eat at Salt Block, you can afford to buy a very inspiring book...’ ‘I can’t afford to eat at Salt Block! How do you think I could ever afford to do that? That was all bullshit! I was trying to impress you!’”(Kinsella, 2017, p. 123)

The data above shows that Katie faked her financial condition by saying that she could afford to buy food at expensive restaurants was to show herself a little worthy in Demeter's eyes. Katie felt inferior because she was the poorest in Cooper Clemmow's company. Katie also wants to have a life and wealth like Demeter, but she is not rich enough for that, so she decides to lie to Demeter.

One of the reasons Katie faked her life was because her father was a very worried person. Her father would be angry even if Katie only got a minor wound. If her father found out that Katie had lost her job and lived a hard life in London, her father would be angry with all of London, her father would be very sad too,

which worried Katie. So she pretended to be happy and perfect. And Katie realized that it hurt and convinced herself to be honest when it worked out. However, in the end, she is just an ordinary worker with a low salary. So to show her father that Katie is having a good time in London, Katie can only fake her life.

“If I tell him about my job, it’ll be more confirmation to him that London’s a terrible place. And the point is, maybe I don’t need to tell him. I force myself to sound more upbeat. ‘Maybe I’ll get another job in time and I can fudge the truth. He’ll never need to know.’” (Kinsella, 2017, p.227)

The reason Katie faked the fact that she generally was unemployed essentially was that her father would think living in London was a bad thing in a major way. Even though real-life in London is not as easy as it seems, Katie’s father will exaggerate it as if London is an evil city full of crime and stifling high prices. Meanwhile, Katie always specifically wanted to have a wonderful life in London.

“How’s he going to feel when he realizes you’ve been keeping such a huge secret from him?” ‘He might never have to know. So.’ ‘But if he does? If he realizes you felt you couldn’t come to him when you were in trouble? He’ll be crushed.’” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 240)

“‘I know Dad loves me,’ I say in a muffled voice. ‘And I love him. But it’s not as simple as that. He was so betrayed when I left; he’ll never accept that I’m a Londoner’” (Kinsella, 2017, p.241)

Katie’s attempt to cover up her jobless fact is to save her father from extreme heartache. Katie realized that her father loved her very much, so Katie felt that if her father knew, her father would be very sad and hurt. Katie’s life in London is tough, but she will be banned from living in London if her dad finds out. That’s what makes Katie feel inferior about herself being jobless.

3.2.2 Katie's Dream and Perception of London

Katie has always wanted a life in London. Katie has a desire to settle in London and has a job there. Katie is from the west country, namely Somerset. Somerset is a small village in South East London and is surrounded by fields and farms. Agriculture and food and drink production continue to be major industries in the county. She had long desired to leave Somerset, which, according to Katie, was in the middle of nowhere and a monotonous round. Katie Brenner originates from a poor background and lives only with her father, a farmer who adores his daughter. Therefore, according to Katie, London is the perfect place and the purpose of her life.

“As long as I can remember, I’ve wanted out of Somerset. I’ve wanted London. I never had boy bands on my bedroom wall; I had the tube map. Posters of the London Eye and the Gherkin. Living in London is something that people all over the world would love to do, and now I’m here.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.16)

Katie wanted to leave her village of Somerset for a long time. Katie had always desired to live in London. Therefore the posters on her wall were no longer boybands or celebrities but London landmarks such as the London Eye and the Gherkin. That data demonstrates how much Katie desired life in London. Because the glamorous urban life of London is what she has always wanted, she had always wanted a very different life from the one she has now, and London was where she finally wanted to be. Therefore she wanted to leave Somerset and find work in London.

“Oh, God. I’m not going into the whole ditching-the-West-Country-accent story. It’s too embarrassing. And who cares where I’m originally from, anyway? I’m a Londoner now. This is the quirky London life I always wanted to have.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.79)

The quote at the beginning states that because Katie wants so much to live in London, become a Londoner, and work there, she will try her hardest to do so. Katie is essentially willing to forget her origins and change her appearance and accent, which is significant. And because she wants to be a Londoner, she fakes her seemingly definitely ordinary life into as glamorous as she can from pretty fake stuff and fake Instagram photos too.

“And now I'm Cat Brenner from London. Cat Brenner works in a cool office with distressed-brick walls and white shiny desks and funky chairs and a coat stand in the shape of a naked man. (It gives everyone a real shock, the first time they come to visit.)” (Kinsella, 2017, p.17)

The quote above shows that when Katie eventually got a job and a place to live in London, she was very happy with it. Katie wanted to be a Londoner, and when she got it, she felt that her appearance and name still sounded less modern. So she thinks that the name she has before is not suitable for the persona she wants. she actually had changed her name and appearance and mostly prided herself on being a sort of cool Londoner.

“The first internship I managed to scrape was in Birmingham, and that's a big city too. It's got the shops, the glamour, the buzz...but it's not London. It doesn't have that London-ness that makes my heart soar. The skyline. The history. Walking past Big Ben and hearing it chime, in real life. Standing in the same tube stations that you've seen in a million films about the Blitz.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 16)

The data above shows that although Katie has left her village in Somerset to look for work, it has not satisfied her. It happened because the place where he worked was Birmingham. Birmingham is a city and metropolitan district in the English county of West Midlands. Birmingham is the second-largest city in the

United Kingdom, which although bigger and denser than Somerset, she felt the town was not comparable to the London she had always dreamed of. For Katie, Birmingham is just a small leap because what she is after is not the second biggest city, but London, the biggest city.

“Feeling that you’re in one of the best cities in the world, no question, hands down. Living in London is like living in a movie set, from the Dickensian backstreets to the glinting tower blocks to the secret garden squares. You can be anyone you want to be.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.16)

The data above shows that life in London is amazing because London is one of the best cities in the world. London is a world-class city in art and design, commerce, academia, amusement, fashion, financial, medical, media, technical services, research and development, hospitality, and transportation. It is what makes Katie yearn for a life in London that is like a movie and can be anything Katie wants.

“The truth is, Biddy and Dad will never see or feel or understand the London-ness that gives me a spring in my step, every single day. It’s intangible. It’s not about being glossy and it’s not about trying to live up to an image; it’s about who I am.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.313)

The quote above shows that Katie faked her life on her family because even though Katie wanted to be in London, her family didn’t understand why she wanted it. Katie felt that London gave her a vibe she had never felt before, and according to Katie, her family failed to understand this. Because whenever Katie talked to her father about London, her father's slightly cynical reaction to her made Katie feel that her father didn't feel the same way about London. Katie’s father thinks that London is a bad city with so many crimes and pollution.

“I’ve had time to reflect about this—and I think I believed it because I wanted to believe it so badly. I wanted London to be full of perfect princesses like Demeter, living their perfect-princess lives.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.303)

The data above generally shows why London is the city she wants. It is because London is a city where perfect people live. She saw her boss Demeter who really was as perfect as a princess and specifically wanted that kind of life too, further showing how the data above definitely shows why she desperately wanted to live in London.

“Ansters Farm is like a circle. It is what it is. And you basically go round and round in a peaceful way, never digressing. But London’s like a spiderweb. There are a million possibilities, a million directions, a million endgames. I’d forgotten that feeling of...of what? Being on the brink of something.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.281)

The quote above shows that Katie sees her village and the city of London differently. Anters farm, according to her is quite beautiful, but there are not many opportunities that she can take there. London, according to Katie, is wider in terms of opportunities, there are lots of possibilities that she can take there, she is also free to choose what kind of life she wants to live. Therefore she prefers London.

“I want to live in London. I still want to give it a go. I know you’ll never understand it, but it’s my dream.’ I rub my face hard, feeling desperate. ‘But I don’t want to break your heart. If I go to London I know I will. And so I’m stuck. I don’t know what to do. I don’t...I can’t...” (Kinsella, 2017, p.265)

The data above shows how much Katie wants to live in London. Her dad disagreed because he knew Katie would be in trouble there. Even though her dad is a little over-the-top about his opinion of London, it is because he loves Katie so much. However, Katie still wants it because it’s her dream.

“I’ve applied and applied! I’ve got nothing! At least, nothing that pays. But I’m not like Flora; I can’t afford to work for no pay. All I ever wanted was to live in London, and that day my dream got squashed, and of course, that wasn’t your fault. But it was your fault that you didn’t even remember if you’d let me go or not!’ My voice rises in anguish.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 203)

The data above showed when Demeter fired her from her job in London.

At that time, Katie felt her life was ruined because her dream of living in London, what she had been waiting for all this time, had disappeared. Katie also tried hard to get a job again by sending applications repeatedly, calling headhunters, and doing anything she could, but all failed.

“All around us, people are joining the Santa throng and singing along to Mariah. I see a pair of Santas riding a tandem, and one guy has pitched up on a penny-farthing. This is why I moved to London, I find myself thinking, with a swell of glee. This is it.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 73)

The quote above shows the hustle and bustle and excitement of the city of London, which is mostly fairly significant. Katie was mesmerized by the beauty and brilliance of the city of London, especially when it was the Christmas season, which made London even more beautiful. It led Katie to believe that London generally was the proper city she wanted to live in.

“Living in New York was always Fi’s aim, just like mine was to live in London. After graduation, I headed toward London in my roundabout way, while Fi moved to New York to do an internship. And she’s never come back. I mean, I’m glad for her. Really, I am. But sometimes I imagine how it would have been if she’d come to London instead. We could have shared a flat...everything would have felt different...anyway. There’s no point feeling wistful” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 53).

the quote above shows his love for London, so when Katie graduated he immediately prepared to live in London, even when his friend, Fi who was

planning to move to London, Katie even persuaded his friend to come to live in London, despite the fact that Fi wanted to live in New York

Katie also sees the life of a London woman as a perfect woman, especially after she sees Demeter, the boss at work who she thinks has the life that Katie wants. so Katie always looked at Demeter with the feeling of wanting to have a life like her

“I’m not exaggerating. When I say Demeter has a perfect life, believe me, it’s true. Everything you could want out of life, she has. Job, family, general coolness. Tick, tick, tick. Even her name. It’s so distinctive, she doesn’t need to bother with her surname (Farlowe). She’s just Demeter. Like Madonna” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 13).

Katie thinks Demeter has everything she could ever dream of. Demeter was the woman Katie deemed fit to live in a city as glamorous as the city of London. that's why Katie always felt that she had to live and look like Demeter to be able to live comfortably in London

“I even went to look at Demeter’s house once, not because I’m a sad stalker, but because I happened to be in the area and I knew the address, and, you know, why not check out your boss’s house if you get the chance? (OK, full disclosure: I only knew the street name. I googled the number of the house when I got there.)” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 13).

Demeter's house was a mansion that Katie didn't think fit in the countryside like Somerset. the beauty and luxury of the house he thought was what he wanted and only in London could he have such a house. that's why Katie really wants to live in London and own a property like that.

“I stood and stared at it for a while. Not exactly lusting—it was more wistful than that. Wisting. The front door is a gorgeous gray-green—Farrow & Ball or Little Greene, I’m sure—with an old-looking lion’s-head knocker and elegant pale-gray stone steps leading up to it. The rest of the house is pretty impressive too—all painted window frames and slatted blinds and a glimpse of a wooden treehouse in the back garden—but it was the front door that mesmerized me. And the steps. Imagine having a set of beautiful stone steps to descend every day, like a princess in a fairy tale. You’d start every morning off feeling fabulous.” (Kinsella, 2017, p.14)

The data above explains how much Katie expects to have a house like that, judging by the beauty and luxury that Demeter has. and Katie hoped that by living and working in London her finances would improve and she could have a place as luxurious as Demeter's. that makes her desperately wants to live in London

“But when I look at her, I feel this pinprick of...something, and I think: Could that be me? Could that ever be me? When I’ve earned it, could I have Demeter’s life? It’s not just the things but the confidence. The style. The sophistication. The connections. If it took me twenty years I wouldn’t mind—in fact, I’d be ecstatic! If you told me: Guess what, if you work hard, in twenty years you’ll be leading that life, I’d put my head down right now and get to it” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 15)

. The quote above shows that when Katie saw Demeter, she felt a desire to have such a life. she felt that Demeter's style and appearance were her dreams. Katie always saw Demeter and all the luxuries she had were the result of

Demeter's own efforts, so Katie felt she too could reach the same level as Demeter even if it took a long time. Even though it took twenty years to pass, Katie felt it was worth the effort.

3.3 The Way Katie Find Back Her Real Life

This subchapter explains that Katie finally realized that her fake life had been useless and made it difficult for her and those around her. After learning that, Katie tries to improve her life and live life as genuinely as possible. Katie does various ways to get her real life back. The data below shows how Katie is trying to restore her real life.

“It is you!’ he exclaims. ‘Cat.’ ‘Katie,’ I correct him. ‘Call me Katie.’ ‘You look different.’ He wrinkles his brow as though trying to work out what’s changed. (Which is such a male response. A girl would instantly have it: Her hair’s blue and curly, she’s lost the black eyeliner, gained a couple of pounds, got some freckles, and where are those glasses she used to wear?)” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 211)

The data above shows that after Katie started her glamping business at Anters Farm. Katie began to change her name back, which while in London she used the name Cat, but now she uses Katie, as she had used before going to London. His appearance was also changed from what used to be fashionable and neat. Now his appearance is what it is.

“He pats my shoulder and my stomach clenches so hard, I have to shut my eyes briefly. I feel a bit winded by the sudden realization that Alex is right. This situation is bad. I can’t keep lying to Dad about my job, I can’t. ‘Dad, I need to talk to you about something.’ I swallow hard. ‘It’s about me...and...and my job in London....’” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 264).

If you need to participate in "retail therapy" to relieve stress or get through the week, whether it's pricey foods, manicures, massages, or new clothing,

chances are you're not living your most genuine life. When you lie to yourself and make decisions in your personal and professional life that are not consistent with your beliefs or principles, you cause tension. These friction points accumulate, and you finally need to let out some steam. If you find yourself looking for ways to spend money to make yourself feel better, you may be living a phony existence.

“After I’ve explained exactly what happened, what exactly the reasons for my redundancy were, and how I’ve attempted to rejoin the job market, I still haven’t told them anything, really. Dad and Biddy are sitting on our old, faded pink chintz sofa in the sitting room this felt like a sitting-room thing and they’re both silenced.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 264)

The quote above shows that while Katie was with her family at Anters Farm, she faked that her job in London was over, plus other lies that she committed to her father and Biddy. But Katie finally realized that it was not good to lie to her family. Instead, it would hurt her family. After Alex, her boss at Cooper Clemmow, convinces her not to lie to her family, Katie finally musters up the courage to tell her father and stepmother as truthfully as possible.

“I think I've finally worked out how to feel good about life. Every time you see someone's bright-and-shiny, remember: They have their own crappy truths too. Of course, they do. And every time you see your own crappy truth and feel despair and think, Is this my life, remember: It's not. Everyone's got a bright-and-shiny, even if it's hard to find sometimes.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 312)

One of his most significant changes and changed him was his way of looking at life. He used to look at anything that looked perfect and wanted it. He considers the seemingly perfect life to be perfect without thinking about what goes on behind it or how they achieve it. But now, Katie is starting to look at life with a more understanding. He realized that even though one’s life seemed so

perfect, there must be something unpleasant behind that perfection. He thinks that success comes from hard struggle.

“‘If you won’t fight this battle, then I will. Whatever it takes.’ I come over to the table, trying to imbue her with some spirit. ‘But you can’t let them sling you out with the rubbish. You’re the boss, Demeter.’” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 271)

The quote above shows one of the significant changes in Katie’s life. Back when Katie was still living and working in London, Katie was always stuck in acting because she felt inferior to many things. Katie faked her life. Therefore Katie was afraid to make big decisions so that others would not discover her imperfect life. But now Katie dares to take the first step, not just obey other people’s orders and resign herself to circumstances. When Demeter is in serious trouble and is on the verge of giving up, Katie volunteers to help her deal with her problems.

“I check my reflection in the mirror and run a last-minute dollop of serum through my curls. I’m doing London differently this time. More confidently. I’m not trying to be a girl with straight, tortured, unfamiliar hair. I’m being me.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 313)

The data above shows that Katie is finally living in London without fakes, and she is starting to live as she is. She realized that she needed to be more confident in who she was. Katie began her new life in London, which was more meaningful, although not perfect. Katie finally realized how to deal with an imperfect life by not comparing her life with others.

She also no longer used the name Cat, but Katie was like back in her hometown. Because Katie always felt that the name Cat did not suit her. Katie felt that calling herself Cat would only make her feel like someone else. The data

below describes when she decided to leave Cat and started using Katie's name.

“That’s another change I’ve made. I’m Katie these days, and I don’t know why I ever tried being anyone else.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 313)

“I haven't tried to lose my accent this time around. I'm proud of it. My accent's part of me, like Dad and Mum. And the farm. And the fresh country milk that's made my hair so strong and curly. (That's what Dad always said, anyway, to get me to drink up. It was probably bollocks.)” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 314)

The data above shows that Katie has let go of her sense of inferiority towards her Somerset accent. Katie kept her accent, not like it used to be covered up.

Although she left is understandable because people mock her as “farmer Katie,” now Katie is starting to admit that she is indeed a farmer's daughter. Hence, she no longer hides her village accent and boasts of it. “I am what I am. I'm just sorry it took me so long to realize it. ‘I'm a Somerset girl through and through.’ I smile at Carly. ‘But I live in London now, so... I guess I'm both.’” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 318)

The data above shows that Katie can now strike a balance between the fact that she is from Somerset and her desire to become a Londoner. Katie used to think these two things were contradictory, but then Katie was able to compromise on that. Katie is now no longer hiding her place of origin but is still the Londoner she wants to be.

“And I know she means it. But it's another reason I don't feel as euphoric as I expected. I love this place. Maybe I'm allowing myself to love it more now. I'm proud of the business, of Dad in his Farmer Mick outfit, of the yurts all lit up by lanterns at night. Ansters Farm has turned into such a thing. It's going to be hard to leave.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 299)

The quote above shows that Katie can finally accept and love her place of origin, Anters Farm. He started to love her because it was a place he built with his family from scratch. And although her dreams and outlook on life in London haven't changed, Katie is no longer forcing herself to leave Somerset completely.

“There’s Coco sitting on a hay bale, looking like a catalog ad with her endless tanned legs. There’s Hal, lolling against a gate, grinning at a curious cow. You’d look at those pictures and you’d think: Well, there’s a family with not a care in the world. At least, other people might think that. But not me. Not anymore.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 306)

Katie begins to view other people’s lives differently, thus healing her sense of inferiority, which has always felt smaller and more difficult than others. Katie started to look and understand that what was shown was not always the truth. Not all families who have everything are free from responsibilities and burdens. Therefore Katie began to be confident with what she has now. He understands that each has its advantages and disadvantages.

“There’s a weird kind of humming in my head. Nothing feels quite real. A job. A better salary. A great future. I mean, if Demeter didn’t get her job back...if Rosa did want me to work for her...I have to give myself the best chance in life, don’t I?” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 287)

“In my pocket, my phone begins to buzz. It feels as if Demeter is nudging me, and instantly my brain snaps into place with a tweak of guilt. What have I been thinking? There aren’t two options here, there’s only one: Do the right thing. I blink at Sarah and Rosa, trying to get my ideas straight, trying to find a way into the conversation.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 287)

The data above shows a change in Katie’s view of work and career. He used to think more about a high salary and a stable and glamorous life. According to Katie, at this time a big salary and a glamorous life in the biggest city in England is not something she has to achieve by all means, in this case Katie is

offered a job with a high position and salary by dropping Demeter's career. But Katie refuses, because now that she knows what Demeter really is, and how Katie sees a perfect life and so on, Katie chooses to prioritize the truth over her own ego. But now Katie would rather help Demeter solve her problems than the hefty salary and glamorous London life she's been dreaming of.

“I was always trying to learn from Demeter, but I only had scraps to work with. Now I'm exposed to the full Demeter creative mindset, and it's great. No, it's amazing. Don't get me wrong—Demeter still has her flaws. She's tricky and unpredictable and the most disorganized woman on the planet... but, bloody hell, am I picking up a lot.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 319)

The data above shows how Katie's view of Demeter has changed now. Katie used to think that Demeter was perfect, brilliant, wealthy, fashionable, and carefree. Now that Katie knows what Demeter went through, Katie feels that Demeter is also an imperfect human. Therefore Katie is now only taking the positive side of Demeter and not trying to be perfect like her. “I've called it @mynotsoperfectlife and I've already got 267 followers! I post utterly unvarnished, unposed, un-Instagrammy photos with captions, and it's turned into one of the most fun hobbies I've ever had.” (Kinsella, 2017, p. 311)

The quote above explains what Katie is doing now with her Instagram account and posts. Katie no longer puts up filters or fakes her Instagram content because her goal is to show that nothing in the world is truly perfect, and she should not be ashamed to cover it up or fake it. Katie also doesn't want to look perfect. That is why her account is called @mynotsoperfectlife. With her current instagram, Katie tries to show the changes she made to her previously faked life,

and she is as effective as motivating people around her to start showing the real side of their lives, and not cover up to look perfect.

“A photo of bad-tempered crowds on a tube platform: My not-so-perfect commute. A picture of the revolting blister on my heel: My not-so-perfect new shoes. A photo of my hair drenched: The not-so-perfect London weather .”

(Kinsella, 2017, p. 311) The data above shows that Katie’s Instagram content now contains a portrait of her real-life without anything being covered up. She posted it to show that it is okay to be imperfect because basically anything that looks perfect has faults or gaps. Katie ends up often posting about her not-so-perfect life and successfully encouraging people around her to do the same.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis from the previous chapter, the researcher concluded the analysis in *My Not So Perfect Life* novel written by Sophie Kinsella.

For the first research question, the researcher found three ways, Katie, practice fake life. The first is Katie changed her personas such as her appearance, her west-country accent, and her lifestyle. The second is Katie manipulated her Instagram account so everything seems perfect. The last is she kept her low-paid job to her family. She also kept the fact that she has already been fired from her job by stating that she is on sabbatical.

Then in the second question, the researcher found two causes that made Katie practice fake life, the first is inferiority. Katie was felt inferior by the fact that she came from a small village called Sommerset. She also felt inferior that she was poor financially. Katie feels inferior with her appearance that doesn't match the London image she has dreamt of. Then the second is because she felt that London is the city that she dreamt to live in. She felt London is one of the best cities in the world, and she has dreamt to have a job and experiencing a glamorous life there.

Then in the last research question, the researcher found several ways to gain her real-life. Katie started it by revealing to her family the truth about her life, from her life and job in London to the fact that she was jobless. Then she also sees the world and people's life as perfect, everybody has advantages and

disadvantages. Everything that looked perfect was not that perfect. Then the last is she reconstructed her Instagram and posted her reality and not pretending to be perfect.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

REFERENCES

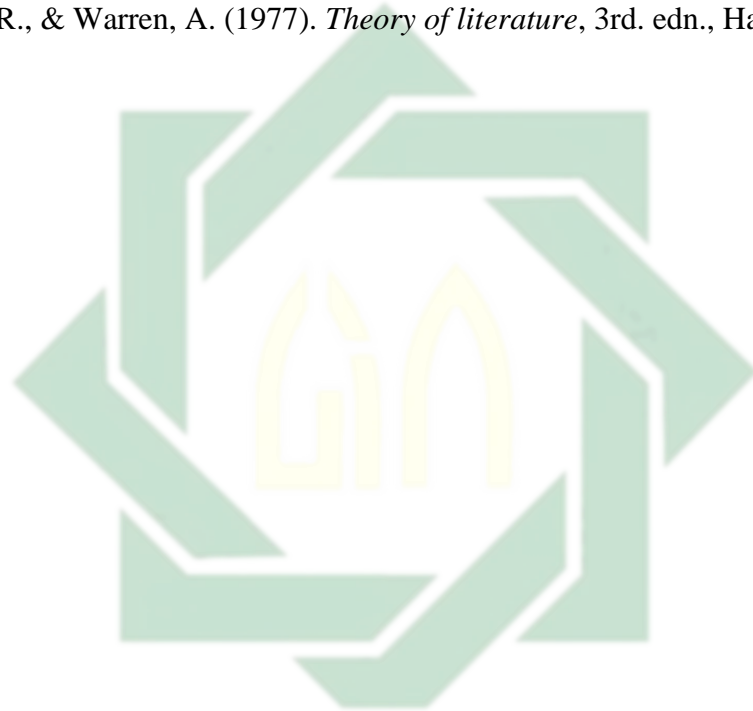
- Abrams, M. H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Australia, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, and United Kingdom: Heinle & Heinle.
- Adler, A. (1927). *Individual psychology*. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 22(2), 116-122.
- Baldick, C. (1996). *The concise Oxford dictionary of literary terms*. Oxford University Press.
- Chang, H. H. (2004). Fake logos, fake theory, fake globalization. *Inter-Asia cultural studies*, 5(2), 222-236.
- Burger, J. M. (1987). *Desire for control and conformity to a perceived norm*. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 53(2), 355.
- Feist, J & Feist, G. J. (2006). *Theories of Personality*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Hall, C. S., Lindzey, G., & Campbell, J. B. (1957). *Theories of personality*. New York: Wiley.
- Jones, A. H. (1968). *The new criticism of American education: A review of a movement*. *The Teacher Educator*, 6(1), 3-10.
- Kinsella, S. (2017). *My Not So Perfect Life*. London: Bantam Press.
- Malik, M. (2019). *Katie's inferiority feeling and her striving for success in Sophie Kinsella's my not so perfect life*. Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Matterson, S. (2006). *The New Criticism. Literary Theory and Criticism: An Oxford Guide*.
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2007). *Rambu Pembelajaran Dan penilaian Sastra Anak*. *Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 3(3), 87493.

Rohrberger, M., & Woods, S. H. (1971). *Reading and Writing About Literature*, Jr. Random House.

Schultz, D. P. & Schultz, S. E. (2013). *Theories of Personality*, Tenth Edition. United States of America: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

Tyson, L. (2006). *Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide*. Routledge.

Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1977). *Theory of literature*, 3rd. edn., Harvest.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A