

**EXCESSIVE AMBITION IN JOHN BOYNE'S NOVEL
THE BOY IN THE STRIPED PAJAMAS
(2006)**

PAPER

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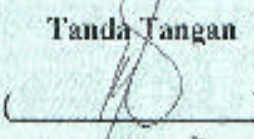
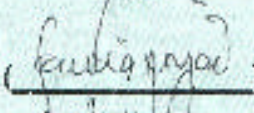

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ABSTRAK

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Makalah ini merupakan analisa novel *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) karya John Boyne. Permasalahan yang di bahas dalam analisa ini adalah mengenai ambisi tokoh yang berlebihan (*Excessive Ambition*) untuk mendapatkan status yang lebih tinggi yaitu untuk menjadi komandan Nazi. Tujuan dari penganalisaan ini untuk mengetahui sejauh mana novel *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) memperlihatkan ambisi tokoh yang berlebihan.

Penganalisaan ini dilakukan berdasarkan teori psikisme manusia dari Sigmund Freud yang mencakup *id*, *ego*, dan *superego*. Tokoh Ralf dalam novel ini di kontrol oleh *id*nya sehingga dia mengabaikan *ego* dan *superego*nya. Dia sangat berambisi untuk menjadi komandan Nazi sehingga dia mau mengorbankan hati nuraninya dengan mengikuti sistem Nazi yang menggunakan kekerasan untuk mendapatkan posisi tersebut. Dia juga berlaku tidak adil dengan menerapkan peraturan yang dia sendiri tidak menjalankannya. Selain itu, Ralf juga berubah menjadi egois untuk mendapatkan posisi sebagai komandan. Dia memaksa istri dan anaknya untuk mendukung posisi tersebut tanpa mau mempertimbangkan alasan dari mereka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

People have ambition in their life. Some of them are ambitious to achieve that. They keep working hard in order to make it comes true. Ambitious people have dream of moving up in the world and getting a better life. By having ambition people have strong desire for attainment, professional advancement, power, or fame. Roy (2011) defines ambition as an ardent desire to attain success in life such as personal advancement, fame, power, rank, or position. It suggests that ambition is a positive driving force which motivates people to be enthusiastic in their life because there are goals they want to attain.

Bacon (1626) who is an English philosopher, author and pioneer of the scientific method, explains that:

Ambition is like choler; which is an humor that make men active, earnest, full of alacrity, and stirring, if it be not stopped. But if it be stopped, and cannot have his way, it become adust, and thereby malign and venomous. So ambitious men, if they find the way open for their rising, and still get forward, they are rather busy than dangerous...

From this quotation it can be seen that ambition is a positive driving force which is able to motivate people. When people are ambitious they become alive because there is a goal they want to achieve that it steers them to be active and enthusiastic.

Furthermore, Kurtus (2007) defines that ambition provides inspirations, responsibility and disciplin. By having ambition, people do not easily give up. It

inspires them to find ways to attain their goal. They become critical and analytical. Ambition also encourages them to dare to take risk for that. It shapes them to be responsible.

Gallozzi (2011) supports that ambition grants energy and willingness for people. When people have ambition, they automatically have aim in their life. It drives them to be persistent. They keep working hard and moving on in order to attain that.

Although being ambitious is a positive driving force, being too ambitious can result in a negative driving force. Some people are overly ambitious to succeed or to reach top position that it encourages them to do everything in order to obtain that though it is incompatible with morality. This excessive ambition that is an extreme desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power or the attainment of something can blind people from determining what is right and what is wrong. According to Keyishian (1989) excessive ambition is able to drive people to abandon what is really important in their life which are their family, friends, and most importantly their life in order to pursue their ambition. People can be manipulative, unjust or even able to damage other. Kurtus (2007) explains that being too ambitious will lead someone to do negative actions in order to achieve that. It enables them to be ruthless, dishonest and harmful to others. Their attention just focus on how to achieve their ambition without caring the destructive effects of their action toward other. Joseph (2009) adds that being ambitious becomes negative when it emphasizes aggressiveness and acquisitiveness.

Based on the issue of excessive ambition, there are two fabulous names such as Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Adolf Hitler who are overly ambitious to become a ruler that they want to sacrifice their conscience in order to get that. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was a Russian Marxist revolutionary and a communist politician who led the October Revolution in the 1917. As the leader of the Bolsheviks, he headed the Soviet state during its initial years (1917–1924) as he fought to control Russia in the Russian Civil War and to create a socialist economic system. As a politician, he was a persuasive orator who invented Marxism–Leninism, the pragmatic Russian application of Marxism.

Lenin's excessive ambition to be the ruler of Russia drives him to sacrifice his conscience by killing people who threaten his position though some of them are innocent. He ordered his substitute to kill Romanov family that was held by Tsar Nicolas II who ruled Russia at that time. Tsar Nicholas II along with his wife, Tsaritsa Alexandra, their 14-year-old son, Tsarevich Alexis, and their four daughters were killed in a half-cellar room in the Ipatiev house in Ekaterinburg, a city in the Ural mountain region where they were exiled. The daughters were finished off with bayonets. Lenin did not want anyone from this family threatened his authority. He killed the entire family blindly include innocent children who knew nothing to end their family line. This identifies that people's excessive ambition drives them to sacrifice their conscience by doing violence toward other even they are innocent in order to achieve their ambition.

However, this phenomenon also occurs in Germany when Hitler and Nazi ruled the country from 1934 to 1945. His excessive ambition to govern Germany

enabled him to do injustice especially toward Jew. He deliberately defamed Jew by spreading negative stereotype that Jew were a threat and traitor for Germany in order to gain support and trust from public. This condition enabled Hitler and Nazi to gain power by showing public that they were hero who saved country from danger. However, this situation that enabled Nazi to exile Jew to a concentration camp and execute them in a gas chamber.

The phenomenon of excessive ambition does not only occur in real life. It also can be found in literary works. Novel as one of the example of literary works has effectively revealed this phenomenon. One of the novel that explores excessive ambition is *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) that is written by John Boyne. The novel shows how this excessive ambition enables character Ralf to sacrifice his conscience and becomes selfish in order to attain his ambition.

1.1.1 Nazi Germany

Nazi Germany that is also known as the Third Reich, is the common name for Germany when it was a totalitarian state ruled by Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) from 1934 to 1945. On 30 January 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, he quickly eliminated all opposition to rule as a sole leader. The state idolized Hitler as its Führer (leader), centralizing all power in his hands. Nazi Germany under the leadership of Hitler soon became a dictatorship. A dictatorship requires one person and one party to be in control in a nation. Nazi promised a strong authoritarian government, civic peace, radical economic policies (including full employment), increased Lebensraum (living space) for German. Nazi also promised national and cultural

renewal based upon the reclamation of territory lost to the Treaty of Versailles. After the federal election of 1932, Nazi were the largest party in the Reichstag which held 230 seats.

As a totalitarian state, Hitler tried to eliminate people who threatened his authority. He then built concentration camp to reform those who had expressed opposition to his regime and to turn anti-social members of society into useful members. Hitler (1993) in Enquiry states that:

“We must be ruthless. We must regain our clear conscience as to ruthlessness. Only thus shall we purge our people of their softness and sentimental philistinism, of their easy going nature and their degenerate blight in beer-swilling. We have no time for fine sentiments. I don’t want the concentration camps transferred into penitentiary institutions. Terror is the most effective instrument. I shall not permit myself to be robbed of it simply because a lot of stupid, bourgeois molycoddlers choose to be offended by it.”

This quotation identifies that Hitler intentionally used violence in his authority. He deliberately built the concentration camp. He believed that violence and terror were the effective way to control people. These convictions led him to execute people who were his political opponent, members of inferior races, criminals and homosexuals. Enquiry (2010) states that:

Inmates in concentration camp were put into four groups: political opponents, members of “inferior races”, criminals and the “shiftless element”. Those classed as criminals found the group subdivided further into BV’s and SV’s. BV’s were criminals who had served several short stays in the camps and had been sentenced to another one. SV’s were in secure custody and were serving long term sentences. Homosexuals were classed as part of the “shiftless element” group and post-war research found that they were especially pick-out by guards for appalling treatment and their fatality rate in the camps was very high.

Above quotation suggests Hitler’s ruthlessness. These group of people ended in the concentration camp by getting sentences. However, Hitler’s hatred for Jew as

the member of inferior race was based on political reason. He intended to gain popularity and power by spreading hatred toward them. Holocaust encyclopedia (2012) states that:

Within the context of the economic depression of the 1930s and using not only racist but also older social, economic, and religious imagery, the Nazi party gained popularity and, after seizing power, legitimacy, in part by presenting "Jews" as the source for a variety of political, social, economic, and ethical problems facing the German people.

This quotation identifies Nazi's strategy to gain power. Nazi under the authority of Hitler deliberately accused Jew for political, social, economic problem facing German people to win supports and trust from public. Inspired by Hitler's theories of racial struggle and the "intent" of the Jews to survive and expand at the expense of Germans, the Nazis, as a governing party from 1933-1938, ordered anti-Jewish boycotts, staged book burnings, and enacted anti-Jewish legislation. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws defined Jews by race and mandated the total separation of "Aryans" and "non-Aryans. Enquiry (2000) states that:

After January 1933, the Jews became the "Untermenschen" - the sub-humans. Nazi thugs stopped Germans from shopping in Jewish shops. By 1934, all Jewish shops were marked with the yellow Star of David or had the word "Juden" written on the window. In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws were passed. The Jews lost their right to be German citizens and marriage between Jews and non-Jews was forbidden. It was after this law that the violence against the Jew really openly started. Those that could pay a fine were allowed to leave the country. Many could not and many shops refused to sell food to those who remained. Medicines were also difficult to get hold of as chemists would not sell to Jews.

This quotation identifies the segregation that was done toward Jew by Nazi. Jew's life was intentionally restricted. They were separated from German's life. It seems that this hardship was basically done to finish off them. They were positioned not to get food and medicines that were the basic requirement in life.

However, Nazi also used propagation to justify genocide toward Jew. Jew were accused as communist subversives and traitor. This propagation made Jew deserved to get the genocide. Holocaust encyclopedia (2012) states that:

Kristallnacht, the initiation of World War II in 1939, and the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 marked the transition to the era of destruction, in which genocide would become the key focus of Nazi antisemitism. To justify the murder of the Jews both to the perpetrators and to bystanders in Germany and Europe, the Nazis used not only racist arguments but also arguments derived from older negative stereotypes, including Jews as communist subversives, as war profiteers and hoarders, and as a danger to internal security because of their inherent disloyalty and opposition to Germany.

This quotation signifies the propagation that was made by Nazi. They not only used racist arguments but also older negative stereotypes to eliminate Jew in order to get support from people in Germany and people in the world generally. It stresses that they used this propagation to win public's trust by showing that they were heroes who saved country from danger. Jew were profiteers, hoarders, and dangerous for Germany so that they deserved to be destroyed.

However, this propagation was successful. The Holocaust was really done toward Jew in 1945. Holocaust Encyclopedia (2012) states that:

The Holocaust was the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. "Holocaust" is a word of Greek origin meaning "sacrifice by fire." The Nazis, who came to power in Germany in January 1933, believed that Germans were "racially superior" and that the Jews, deemed "inferior," were an alien threat to the so-called German racial community.

Above quotation identifies that Holocaust was deliberately done by Nazi to persecute Jew. Nazi murdered of approximately six million Jews. It was systematic and supported by State. The hierarchy of Germans as racially superior and Jew as inferior who were a threat validate the propagation that was used by

Nazi to emphasize that Jew deserved to be destroyed. It legalized them to execute Jew in a gas chamber.

1.1.2 Excessive Ambition

There are two terms that are used in this analysis; ambition and excessive. Roy (2011) defines ambition as an ardent desire to attain success in life, a desire to achieve personal or professional advancement, a desire to achieve fame, power, money, rank, position, or a desire to achieve any particular end or complete an activity. In addition, Wiley (2010) defines ambition as a strong desire to achieve something. Both of these definitions signify that ambition is people's desire to attain goals in their life. In this analysis the character Ralf has ambition to get higher status by becoming the Commandant of Nazi.

The second term is excessive. Excessive means greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate, that is an extreme one. Farlex (2009) suggests that excessive describes a quantity, amount, or degree that is more than what is justifiable or tolerable. It is described as something or someone that goes beyond what is normal, acceptable or necessary. Related to ambition excessive means an extreme desire that goes beyond acceptable and necessary that cause bad effects.

In this analysis, excessive ambition means people's extreme desire to achieve goal in his or her life. The excessive ambition that is reflected in character Ralf that is to get higher status by becoming the Commandant of Nazi enables him to sacrifice his conscience and becomes selfish in order to attain his ambition.

1.1.3 A Brief of John Boyne

John Boyne was born in 1971 in Dublin, Ireland. He studied English Literature at Trinity College in Dublin and creative writing at the University of East Anglia, Norwich. He started writing at a very young age. Boyne (2010) states that:

"When I was a child, I wrote hundreds of stories and bound them up together like books, writing my name on the spine and putting them on the bookshelves in my bedroom. I don't have any of those stories any more but I wish I did. Maybe I could still get some ideas from them."

From quotation above it can be seen that Boyne started writing since he was a child. However, his early writing consisted mostly of short stories and he began publish some of these short stories in his early twenties. His first short story, *The Entertainments Jar*, was shortlisted for the Hennessy Literary Award in Ireland. He is also the author of nine novels which have been published in various anthologies and also broadcast on radio and television. Some of these novels are awarded. His 2006 novel, *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas*, was made into an award-winning Miramax film. The novel itself won two Irish Book Awards and the Bisto Book of the Year. Among other accolades, it spent more than eighty weeks at number one in Ireland, topped the New York Times Bestseller List, and was the bestselling novel in Spain in both 2007 and 2008. Worldwide, it has been sold more than five million copies. Furthermore, his eighth novel, *Noah Barleywater Runs Away*, a book for younger readers, was published in October 2010. This novel also reached number one on the Irish Bestseller Chart. It was also shortlisted for the Irish Book Awards Children's Book of the Year.

Boyne's novels are mostly related to history. In an interview with Teenreads.com's contributing writer Alexis Burling, Boyne (2010) says that;

"It's always been my preoccupation. I've always loved reading about the past and studying it. As a young writer, I don't think I ever set out to be a historical novelist (I'm not even sure I am one), but it seems to be what I enjoy doing the most and I think I'm getting better at it. I was on a stage once with two other writers and an audience member asked us about historical writing; one of the writers dismissed it entirely as utterly pointless (and indeed, his own novels are all set in contemporary times) but I found that such a comment showed a very small understanding of how literature works. Without historical novels, we would never have William Golding's *Sea Trilogy*. Or Robert Graves's *Claudius* novels. Or a contemporary writer like Sarah Waters's wonderful books. The idea that you can't explore contemporary themes in a historical setting is ludicrous. Do I want to write a novel set today? Only if I have the right story to tell. The times don't matter at all --- it's always the story, the story, the story. "

From quotation above it can be identified Boyne's pleasure of reading about the past and at once studying it. However, his first novel, *The Thief of Time*, features the story of a 256 year old protagonist which stresses the historical contributions he makes in his life. Then *The Congress of Rough Riders* is a retelling of the life of Buffalo Bill Cody that is told from the point of view of his fictional great-grandson, William. Furthermore, his third novel, *Crippen*, is the story of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen who is the focus of a transatlantic chase by Scotland Yard in 1910 after the dismembered body of his wife was found in the cellar of his home. The last is *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) that is a novel about Holocaust. These novels show his interest to relate his works to history.

1.1.4 The Boy in the Stripped Pajamas

The novel *The Boy In The Striped Pajamas* (2006) written by John Boyne uncovers excessive ambition. Excessive ambition is defined as people's extreme desire to achieve goal in his or her life. In this novel, it is represented by main

character Ralf. He is overly ambitious to get higher status by becoming the Commandant of Nazi. This excessive ambition enables him to do everything in order to attain that even things that harm other. There are two features of excessive ambition that are reflected in the character in this analysis. First, the character wants to sacrifice his conscience in order to obtain this position. Second, he becomes selfish that he authoritatively forces his family to accept this position.

The first feature of excessive ambition is the character wants to sacrifice his conscience in order to attain the position as the Commandant of Nazi. It can be seen from two aspects. First, he wants to lead a concentration camp by using violence. He finishes off the prisoners by exploiting and locking them in a gas chamber. It kills the prisoners brutally. Second, he acts unfairly. He applies rule that he himself disobeys that. He hides his mother's view as an anti-Nazi while he demotes his subordinate who does this.

The second feature of excessive ambition is the character becomes selfish in order to attain this position. His job is the most important thing for him. He authoritatively forces his family to accept this position. It can be seen from two aspects. First, he insists his wife to accept this position without considering her reason. It drives him to has quarrel with her. It automatically breaks the harmony of his family. Second, he ignores to consider his son's problem in the camp. He forces him to simply accept their condition in that camp without giving any solutions to his problem.

1.2 Problem of Study

There are many issues that can be explored in the novel of *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) by John Boyne. However, excessive ambition appears to be the main focus in this novel. In order to reveal excessive ambition in this novel, research questions are needed. Those research questions are:

1. How far does excessive ambition is reflected in the novel of *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) by John Boyne?
2. To what extent do character, setting, and conflict in John Boyne's novel support excessive ambition?

1.3 Purpose of Study

This study is intended to find out how far John Boyne's novel *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* (2006) evokes excessive ambition. It is also aimed to investigate to what extent fictional devices such as character, conflict and setting give contribution in revealing the meaning of excessive ambition.

1.4 Previous Study

The analysis about this novel that focuses on excessive ambition issue has not been found yet. However, there are some studies that have given contribution and inspiration in analyzing this novel through excessive ambition issue.

The first analysis is written by Harry Keyishian in the American journal of psychoanalysis entitled: Vindictiveness and the Search for Glory in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1989). This journal studies the novel *Frankenstein*. The character, Victor Frankenstein, is overly ambitious to perform unprecedented feats by animating dead matter like a god. This journal also exemplifies the issue of self-

idealization. In the process of self-idealization the character endows himself with unlimited powers and with exalted faculties; he becomes hero, a genius, a supreme lover, a saint, or a god. This self-idealization emerges because the self-hate of the character. To attain his excessive ambition of getting God-like status by creating a monster, the character isolates himself in a solitary chamber or rather cell. He abandons what is really important to him, which is his family, his friends, and most importantly his life. He also cuts himself off from all forces that might connect him with ordinary existence. In short, character's excessive ambition has been able to empower him to abandon what is important in his life.

The other study that gives contribution to this analysis is written by Dede (2010) entitled *Macbeth's ambition*. This journal studies the play *Macbeth* by Shakespeare. The protagonist character, Macbeth, is very ambitious to be a king. However, this ambition leads to his own destruction. He becomes manipulative and greedy. He also no longer cares about the morality but just to be a king. His ambition causes him to kill many people which in turn leads to his ruin. When the character becomes a king, he becomes a more determined and stronger person. But, it makes him paranoid and trust no one which causes him to make more mistake by keep killing any one who threatens his authority. In short, the ambitious mind to be a king has been able to blind character's senses of what is really important to him and what truly makes him happy.

Those studies above have given contribution to this analysis. Excessive ambition is able to lead people to become ruthless and abandon what is important

in their life. However, in this analysis excessive ambition enables character to sacrifice his conscience and become selfish in order to attain his ambition.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this novel is related to Freud's psychoanalytic concept of mental process which involve id, ego, and superego. Freud in Guerin (2005) considers id to be the pleasure principle. He (2005) states that:

Id as an obscure inaccessible part of people's personality as a chaos, a cauldron of seething excitement (with) no organization and no unified will, only an impulsion to obtain satisfaction for the instinctual needs, in accordance with the pleasure principle.

In Freud's view id is the source of all people aggressions and desire. It is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is just to gratify people's instinct for pleasure without regard for social conventions, legal ethics, or moral restraint. It also would lead people to any lengths- to destruction and even self-destruction. Safety for the self and for others does not lie within the province of the id: its concern is purely for instinctual gratification, heedless of consequence. This id exemplifies the selfishness of people who just focus on getting their self's gratification without caring the destructive potential of that action toward other.

The next psychic zone of mental process is ego. This is the rational governing agent of the psyche. The function of ego is to regulate the instinctual drives of id so that they may be released in nondestructive behavioral patterns. Freud in Guerin (2005) says that ego stands for reason and good sense while id stands for the untamed passions. It signifies that ego helps people to consider the effect of their action on themselves and society before they fulfill their id's desire.

The last zone is superego. Superego acts as a sort of conscience. It is also responsible for people's sense of morality. However, superego works in contradiction to id. It strives to act in a socially appropriate manner whereas id just wants instant self-gratification. Cherry (2009) says that:

The superego acts to perfect and civilize people's behavior. It works to suppress all unacceptable urges of the id and struggles to make the ego act upon idealistic standards rather than upon realistic principles.

From this quotation it can be seen that superego helps people fit into society by leading them to act in a socially acceptable ways.

Related to this analysis, character Ralf is controlled by his id that it steers him to just gratify himself without considering the consequence of his action. He wants to sacrifice his conscience by heading concentration camp used violence in order to get his ambition as the commandant of Nazi. He also becomes selfish that he authoritatively forces his family to follow him without considering their reason. In short, the character just wants to fulfill his desire without caring the bad effect of his action toward other.

The analysis of this novel is supported by context-based interpretation. According to Roberts (1999) context based interpretation is an interconnection between a text and aspects outside it, such as historical, social, or cultural phenomenon. However, this analysis is connected to history of Nazi in Germany who mistreat Jew in order to rule Germany fully. Thus, the context used in this analysis is historical phenomenon which stresses the history of Nazi in Germany.

In analyzing this novel, fictional devices such as character, conflict, setting, and narrator are crucial to be examined. Character is an important element in revealing the meaning of a story. Roberts (1999) says that:

Without doubt, the presentation and understanding of character is a major aim of literature. In literature, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

From quotation above it can be seen that by analyzing character through his action, speech and commentary, the meaning of a story can be found. It suggests that through exploring a character, it can be evaluated how the messages on a story delivered to the reader. The character in this novel is Ralf who is very ambitious to be the Commandant of Nazi that he wants to sacrifice his conscience and becomes selfish in order to get that position.

The second device to be analyzed is the plot which focuses on conflict. Roberts (1999) says that:

Conflict brings out the extreme of human energy, causing characters to engage in the decisions, actions, responses, and interactions that make up fictional and dramatic literature. In its most elemental form, a conflict is the opposition of two people. Their conflict can take the shape of envy, hatred, anger, argument, avoidance, gossip, lies, fighting, and many other forms and fiction. Conflicts can also exist between groups, although conflicts between individuals are more identifiable and therefore more suitable for stories.

From quotation above it can be seen that conflict is the opposition that happens between characters in a story. Conflict in this novel happens between the character Ralf with his wife and his son. His excessive ambition to become a commandant turns him to be selfish. He forces his family to support that position without considering their reason.

The third one is setting. Setting does not only mean place and time in the story but also the atmosphere in it. Roberts (1999) states that:

Setting is important in many ways. First, a credible setting helps establish literary credibility. Second, setting may be a strong guide to character. Third, setting may serve as literary symbols. Fourth, Setting may be used to establish a work's atmosphere.

From quotation above it can be seen that setting gives big effect on a story. It supports conflict and character in order to stress the story. In this analysis, the setting of the camp and the terrify atmosphere in that place play an important role to set excessive ambition.

The last device to be analyzed is narrator. Narrator is the voice that tells the story. Roberts (1999) states that narrator is a voice to tell stories, present arguments, and express attitudes and judgement. The narrator's relationship to the story depends on the particular story. The narrator can be the main character in the story, an important character, a minor character or someone who is not in the story at all. The narrator also color and limit the story. The reader just see and hear only what the narrator sees and hears and chooses to tell the reader. In this analysis, the narrator is the main character. Character Ralf who is analyzed in this analysis is narrator's father.

1.6 Methodology

The analysis of this novel is done through context-based interpretation that considers the connection between elements within and outside of the text. It also focuses on fictional devices such as character, conflict, setting, and narrator. Those devices are inseparable because they are interrelated each other. Character is used to disclose the issue of excessive ambition by analyzing the character. This

is analyzed through behavior and speeches. In addition, setting gives many contributions in exploring meaning through condition and atmosphere which create conflict. Moreover, these elements are analyzed based on Freud's psychoanalytic concept of mental process.