Leksema

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Individuality and Social Interests in Ahmad Fuadi's *Anak Rantau*: An Individual Psychological Criticism

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to know and analyze the theory of individuality and social interest based on Alfred Adler's perspective on the main character in the novel *Anak Rantau* written by Ahmad Fuadi. The approach in question is related to the personality psychology of the main character, which is known from the storyline. The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative based on literature review. The result of this research is that the main character in the novel reflects the theoretical principles in his attitudes, behaviors, decisions, and speech acts. The individuality of the main character can be seen from the awareness of his past attitudes, his characteristics that are not easily afraid, and his efforts to compensate for his inferiority. Meanwhile, the social interests of the main character develop in line with the long process in the village community.

Keywords: Alfred Adler, individual psychology, social interest, novel

INTRODUCTION

Individuality and social interest are the principles of individual psychology put forward by Alfred Adler. These two principles are part of the theory of personality, which uses a social psychological approach and has an essential meaning as a way to understand human behavior. The emphasis in this principle, of course, lies in the individual personality of a person and how the sensitivity side of their social interactions in the community environment (Suryabrata 2008,183; Juidah 2019).

The previous research on individual personality can among others be found in several studies entitled *Alfred Adler's Individual Psychological Study of the Novel* Mimpi Anak Pulau *by Abidah El-Khalieqy using the Hermeneutic Method* conducted by Dewi (2015), *The Principle of Individual Adler in Tuna Daksa Athletes* by Yulilla, (2017), and *Individual Psychological Studies in the Depiction of Tennessee Williams'* Glass Toy *Drama Characters* by Haryaningsih, Mumuh & Gunardi 2014).

All the studies above use individual psychology theory based on Alfred Adler's perspective, which is similar to this current research. However, the focus of the previous studies are considered more general contrasted to this research which focuses on the individuality and social interests of the main character. Another differences lie in the object of study. The previous studies involve various kinds of objects from drama to athlete with disabilities, whereas this research is positioned to follow-up to them by examining a different object of study, that is the novel entitled *Anak Rantau* written by Ahmad Fuadi.

Meanwhile, the previous research on the novel *Anak Rantau* can be divided into three categories. *First*, the research that examines character values in the novel as what has been conducted by Gunawan et al. (2018), Savitri et al. (2018), Noni (2014), Gunawan et al. (2019), Maikomah et al. (2018), Kurniasari (2014), and (Maryam (2013). *Second*, the research that examines the language and literary aspects of the novel as written by Yulanda (2015), Hermiyanty, Wandira Ayu Bertin (2017), Kuswanto et al. (2018), Nasrullah & Maslakhah (2019), Putri (2017), and Yuli (2019). *Third*, the research that examines the novel from socio-religious perspective, as was done by Gunawan et al. (2019) and Rohman (2020).

This research attempt to complement the previous studies by examining the character Donwori Bihepi in the same novel. Hepi, as the main character in the novel, is a 15-year-old boy who has been abandoned by his father in the village as punishment for his attitude that does not reflect a good child as he is disobedient to his parents. Hepi's naughty attitude is not without a reason. It seems that his father's business causes him to feel losing his parents' love. Moreover, his own mother had died an hour after giving birth to him. So, he considered the big decision his father made as a form of injustice that he received. Clashing with his father's background, who doesn't get along with his grandfather, turns out Hepi's character into the same. At the beginning he lived in the village, the situation was very different from the atmosphere of his life in Jakarta. Everything he thought of was the aim of returning to his hometown immediately. Grandfather, who is basically a stern and firm character, is at first very stiff about Hepi's character, but his gentle and patient grandmother always loves and is diligent in educating Hepi's mischief. Apparently, Hepi's grandmother was traumatized by her husband argument with Hepi's father, Martiaz, when Martiaz was a teenager. Gradually, the environment began to educate Hepi (Fuadi 2017, 5-27).

Meeting with some extraordinary characters such as a former prisoner, Bang Lenon—a history teacher who is very kind and loving, Ibu Ibet—the owner of the shop where he works, as well as Mak Tuo Ros—and his loyal friends, Attar and Zen—are very influential in changing Hepi's characters. Until the end of this story, we are hit by a touching meeting between Hepi and his father after a long separation, like a cold war between two countries (Fuadi, 2017, 289-357).

The main character in *Anak Rantau* illustrates several personality theory principles based on Alfred Adler's perspective. In line with this, the researchers wanted to examine the seven principles put forward by Adler to the main character of this novel. Therefore, this research aimed to know and analyze the theory of individuality and social interest based on Alfred Adler's perspective on the main character in the novel.

LITERARY REVIEW
Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology

Among many theories of Alfred Adler, there is one very well-known theory, namely Individual Psychology. This theory is a branch of psychology that focuses on examining the differences between individuals. Individual psychology is also a psychological system that aims to understand, prevent, and treat mental illnesses (Overholser 2010, 348). Adler's theories can be understood through several definitions used in discussing personality (Adler, 2019, 186). The inclination of the storyline in the novel depicts the individuality and social interests of the main character. This research focused on two theoretical principles of individual psychological theory, namely the principles of individuality and social interests.

Individuality   Individuality is the principle of assessing a person's personality by looking at individual behavior and speech acts. Adler rejects the concept of the threshold of conscious and unconscious (*preconscious* and *unconscious*) (Zepf 2011). Meanwhile, Freud argued that a person's personality is built through three systems: id, ego, and superego. The three systems are in three personality structures, namely the conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. And the largest part of the human soul is in the unconscious, not the conscious so that human behavior is controlled by the subconscious, such as instinct, desire, and libido (Ahmad 2017). Adler considers this concept to be just mystical (Lowe, 1957). He feels that humans are very aware of what they do, what they achieve, and can plan and direct behavior towards their chosen goals. Humans can also compile facts and turn them into a personal and unique personality formed by self-creativity (Ja'far 2016).

Regarding why humans do not remember something, it does not mean that they are not aware. Things that his consciousness does not catch at any given moment are not always noticed and remembered by him. Therefore, memory is a function of the soul that, like other processes, does not work efficiently (Sidiq 2012).

In line with Adler's statement that consciousness is the core of every individual personality, a man can realize everything he does every day and he can judge for himself. Even though sometimes a person cannot be aware of a specific event related to his experience, this does not mean that the hidden forces in his emphasis can be ignored (Adler 2019). Besides, Adler also emphasized the importance of the distinctive (unique) personality traits, namely individuality, roundness, and the human person (Vaughan 1927). In line with this, Adler also states that each person is a configuration of motifs, characteristics, and values (Shon & Barton-Bellessa 2015). Every action or speech performed by a person shows a distinctive lifestyle style (Apriastuti 2017).

Adler also admits that the past is essential; however, he considers that the future is the most crucial thing (Eckstein & Kaufman 2012). In contrast to Freud, who made the past a definite determinant of a person, such as childhood trauma (Caruth 1995). Adler sees motivation as a determinant in a person's actions or behavior, not just the result of mechanical pastoral impulses. In other words, a person advances because it leads to goals, hopes, and ideals, or this is what teleology means. Adler's view is in line with Vaihinger's opinion, which states that humans live with various kinds of ideals or thoughts that are purely pseudo-nature (Boeree 2006). It is these pseudo-images that enable humans to face reality better. According to Adler, the goals pursued by humans can just be fiction or ideas that cannot be realized. However, it is a real whip or encouragement that is the reason for his behavior (Adler 1927).

Every individual is always drawn towards fulfillment, perfection, and self-actualization. This action is a human effort that never finishes in his life and even takes place continuously (Schultz 1977; Bulger et al. 2020). However, some people experience imperfection and cannot actualize themselves, so they fail to fulfill their desires. This happens because each individual does not have social awareness, or in other words, is too selfish. As Adler states, the cause is that someone is too controlled by self-inferiority (Boeree 2006).

Therefore, if a person feels capable and confident in doing everything by himself, he also has concern for others. However, if this is not the case, if life does not seem to be on one's side, that person's attention will focus on himself (Adler 2007). Everyone must suffer from inferiority in various forms. So Adler states that it is not uncommon for people to face this with compensation. They try to cover up their weaknesses in various ways. Such as compensation for someone who has a physical weakness psychologically, he trains the development of other talents that exist in him to become stronger than others (Boeree 2006). Adler affirms that this inferiority complex is not an abnormality, but rather a driving force for all improvement in human life. Of course, if the feeling of inferiority is excessive, it will have a significant negative impact, so that the manifestation becomes abnormal. However, under normal circumstances, feeling inferior is a trigger for progress and perfection (Ferguson 2020).

Social interest　　After going beyond the evolutionary process with the main drive for individual behavior, Adler also states that humans have social interests (Overholser 2010). Adler states that this social interest is not just innate and is not just learned, but a combination of both. Social interest is based on inherent traits and is further developed to survive (Stoykova 2013; Richardson & Guignon 1991).

Humans are born gifted with universal social interests. They are starting in infancy, which develops through communication between children and parents. The socialization process requires a lot of time and continuous effort (Ferguson 2010; Dinkmeyer & Dinkmeyer 1981). Starting in the family environment, then continuing in the school environment where children begin to identify their social groups. Individuals are directed to maintain and strengthen their feelings of social interest and increase their care for others. Through empathy, individuals can learn what others feel to be their weaknesses and try to help them. Individuals also learn to practice the emergence of feelings of superiority so that when the time comes, they can control it (Papanek 1965; Asih & Pratiwi 2010) . Some of these processes reinforce an emerging social interest. Until finally, each individual believes that a strong and perfect society will be able to help him achieve the fulfillment of a feeling of superiority. Lifestyle and creative self merge into the principle of social interest, which ultimately manifests in the behavior that is displayed as a whole (Watts 2012).

One of the misconceptions Adler wants to avoid here is that he equates social interest with extraversion (Boeree 2006). Society has different ways of social disclosure (Boeree 2009), such as American society, which defines social interest as openness, friendship, friendliness, and so on. Adler stated that the social disclosure of society could be different, but in this case, it is not a certain social behavior (Turner 2015). Rather, social interest in a broader sense, such as concern for family, society, environment, humanity, and even life itself. Social interest is defined as social sensitivity, which is a matter of how to make our lives meaningful and useful for others.

Adler does not accept the view that humans are a full product of the environment. According to Adler, there are far more things that appear and develop in humans that affect their lifestyle. Human lifestyle is not identical, even in twins. At least two forces are required to demonstrate a person's unique lifestyle, namely the inner strength that comes from birth and the strength that comes from the environment that the individual enters. Due to

differences in environment and nature, no human being will behave in the same way. A lifestyle that has already been formed cannot be changed anymore, although the way it is expressed can change so that the lifestyle is fixed or constant in humans. What changes is only the way to achieve the goals and the interpretive criteria used to satisfy the lifestyle (Jaenuddin 2015, 221).

Every person's behavior will bring out his lifestyle. Lifestyle is a principle that can be used to understand a person's behavior. This is what lies behind a person's behavior. A person observes, dreams, thinks, and acts in his unique style. This is her lifestyle, *leitlinie*, which is her guide in her life, and she fights against all kinds of obstacles (Suryabrata 2008,190).

Lifestyle refers to the ways a person lives, how he deals with problems, and how he develops relationships with other people. Adler states: "The lifestyle of a tree is the individuality of the tree in expressing itself and the ways in which it mingles with its surroundings. We will notice our style when we place it on a different background than what we expected. Because then we will realize that every tree has a pattern of life and not just a mechanical reaction to its surroundings" (Boeree 2006,154).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed qualitative-descriptive paradigm as it analyzed, studied, and examined the object of study based on the condition of the natural object (Zalhairi 2016, 2). This research was backed up with literature reviews that utilizes literature sources to obtain data (Zed 2008, 1-2). In this study, the primary data source was the third edition of a novel entitled *Anak Rantau* authored by Ahmad Fuadi that was published in October 2017 and comprises 382 pages containing the paradigm of individuality and social interests in the individual psychology of the main character (Anggito 2018, 212).

The data collection techniques applied in this study were careful and repeated reading as well as note-taking techniques. The steps of the process were: (1) reading the novel for the first time, which was intended as a cursory observation and did not include the techniques and methods that had been prepared, (2) examining the novel repeatedly by observing the plot and concepts that contain the paradigm of individuality and social interests in the individual psychology of the main character.

In analyzing the data, the researchers applied Miles & Huberman (1994) technique that consists of data reduction, data presentation/display, and conclusion drawing. The steps that the researcher took include: (1) selecting and sorting the data that contains and describes the individuality and social interests of the main character, (2) classifying the data in the form of a description and making quotations for the words or sentences found, (3) analyzing and interpreting the data obtained based on the flow and concepts and characteristics that are reflected in the attitudes of the main character who contains individuality and social interests, (4) summarizing the results and discussion into a brief presentation based on the perspective of Alfred Adler.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the results of the data findings which are then analyzed into a description based on the researcher's interpretation. After reading repeatedly and observing the novel *Anak Rantau*, the researchers found the correlation between the contents of this novel with Alfred Adler's psychological theory. The main character of this novel implies Alfred Adler's

individuality principles and social interests, which are manifested in his behaviors and attitudes. Based on the two theoretical principles, the result of the analyses can be described as follow.

The Individuality of the Main Character

Adler put forward several points about the personality of each individual in the principle of individuality. They are starting from the awareness of each individual to behave, until the desire to be more perfect (*superior*). The researchers found some of these points in the main character of the novel *Anak Rantau*. Adler's principles in points of individuality are found in the main character, both in his attitudes and speeches as summarized in *Table 1*.

Table 1: The Main Character's Individuality

Principles of Individuality	Forms of Behaviors	Contexts of Events
Behavioral Awareness	Strongly determined to find the money himself as a firm stance due to disappointment and resentment	The main character leaves the father in the village
Desire to be more perfect (*superior*)	Wanting to prove to be able to buy the plane tickets	The main character has the prestige and takes the fight with his father
Individual inferiority	Feeling very helpless and inferior because of being too old to face the opponents	The main character gets conflicts with young people who had become his work partners
Compensation	Taking a spiritual and social approach to the *datuk* as a role model. Familiarizing himself again with his tenuous friends	The main character begins to return to his life before he gets into conflict.
Teleology/pseudo finalism	Increasingly focusing efforts on genuine desires: going back to Jakarta with airfare	The motivation of consciousness drives the main character after a pilgrimage to the tomb of his mother
	Heading to the residence of a magician that is considered sacred and feared by the people	The main character believed that the magician is able to print money
Typical style	Appearing tenacious struggle and severity determination owned	The main character shows his original character as a Minangese person

As can be seen in *Table 1*, there are seven forms of Adler's individuality principle points in the main character's speeches and behaviors, namely: behavioral awareness, desire to be more perfect (*superior*), individual inferiority, compensation, teleology, pseudofinalism, and typical style. The followings are the explanations of the seven points.

Behavioral awareness

Based on the first point, according to Adler, humans are very aware of what they are doing and what they want to achieve. He can plan and direct his behavior towards the goals he chooses (Adler 1927; Junaidi 2015, 217). The

main character of the novel *Anak Rantau*, Hepi, illustrates this point of awareness. He is so aware that he plans an action according to his wishes. This act of determination was the result of his awareness. Then, it is his awareness that leads him to act on his chosen goal.

The individual awareness of each behavior described by the main character of the novel is implied in the following quote.

The more he was forced by his father, the stronger the resentment in his chest. His heart hardened too. He was determined to prove to his father that he could find money to buy a ticket to Jakarta (Fuadi 2017, 59).

In the above quote, Hepi, the main character in the novel, is well aware of his actions. His mischief had left his father disappointed and furious in the end. The attitude of his father by leaving him in his grandfather's hometown was considered wrong. He felt his father was running away from responsibility. As a result, he felt resentment and chose to fight back. He did not take his father's assertive attitude for granted until he was determined to find money as a proof to his father. This attitude is his choice which aims to prove to his father his determination.

The main character is determined and trying because he is aware of his inability to reject his father's attitude directly. He, who is still a minor, is not capable enough to go against his father's decision. Besides the sense of pride that later characterizes the main character's personality, he is also aware of his inability.

Desire to be more perfect Adler thought that humans are aggressive creatures and must always be aggressive if they want to *survive* so that humans expect to achieve perfection (*superior*). This excellent drive is universal and timeless. For him, there is only one impetus, namely superiority, as an attempt to leave feelings of inferiority (Adler 1927; Junaidi 2015, 217). The power of the main character can be seen in his strong determination after he made resistance and resistance to his father.

The quote from the main character's speech in the example in the point of awareness above also implies Heppi's superiority. In order to fight his feelings of inferiority, namely the notion that his father did not value him as a child, the main character took the fight. This resistance caused him to be determined to take revenge. The superior drive motivates him to survive feelings of.

Individual inferiority The next point in Adler's individuality is individual inferiority. According to Adler, everyone must suffer from inferiority in various forms (Lowe 1957; Boeree 2009, 187). Inferiority is a feeling of being in a lower position than others due to an individual's inability to do something. Several times, the main character in the novel feels inadequate but he does not necessarily feel inferior. Not all flaws are considered inferior. Only those that cause low self-esteem are included in it. Because, later, this inferiority will be related to compensation at the next point.

The inferiority of the main character in the novel is illustrated in the following quote.

He suddenly feels very weak, dealing with young men who are older than him (Fuadi 2017, 158).

The above quotation describes the inferiority of the main character when he gets into conflict with youths who have been his work partners. When once he was wrong, he was immediately considered irresponsible. The main character

feels very helpless because of the age gap to face his opponent. This inability to resist caused him to feel inferior.

Compensation

For inferiority, the main character compensates. As Adler argues in the next point, compensation is a person's attempt to cover up his weaknesses in various ways. Hepi begins to return to his life before he got into conflict. The compensation he does is in the form of a spiritual and social approach to the datuk as a role model. Like his psychological needs for friends, this main character also familiarizes himself with his estranged friends. Eventually, he gradually began to manage his inferiority with this power.

The success of compensating for his inferiority has led the main character to continue to reach for the goals he wanted. As in the next point, according to Adler, it is the motivation that determines a person's actions or behavior. It is not just the result of mechanical problems of the past. However, a person advances because it leads towards goals, hopes, and ideals. This is what is meant by teleology (Ansbacher 1956; Boeree 2006, 154).

Teleology/ pseudofinalism

The apparent purpose or fictional finalism referred to by Adler is the exercise of the forces of human behavior. The goal pursued by humans maybe just fiction or an unrealized ideal. However, it is a real whip or impetus, which becomes the reason for his behavior (Vaughan 1927; Suryabrata 2008, 185). The main character's apparent finalism lies in his behavior when he refocuses on his determination's original goal.

Hepi is increasingly focusing his efforts on his desire to return to Jakarta with a plane ticket. That's why he looked for money until he got into conflict. This attitude was motivated by his motivation to make a pilgrimage to his mother's grave. So he decided to look for other alternatives in order to arrive at his goal. The plot of the story is that he heads to the residence of a powerful person who is considered sacred and feared by the community. It is said that this magic person can print money. Then this becomes part of the pseudofinalism of the main character—namely the goals he wants to achieve, whose success is still uncertain.

Typical style

A person's distinctive style is a combination of two things: *the inner self-driven*, which regulates the direction of behavior, and encouragement from the environment, which may add or hinder the first (from within) impulse.

Hepi's fearless attitude and courage to take risks became his trademark. According to Adler, every action or speech performed by a person shows a distinctive style of his individual lifestyle (Suryabrata 2008, 185). At this point, the main character really shows the persistence of the struggle and the hardness of his determination. From several events and conflicts, Hepi always shows his stubbornness. His attitudes seem undaunted by the insulting words of some people, showing his true nature as a Minangese. This distinctive trait in his personality is then shown again in his decision to enter the haunted house alone.

All of the above points are the author's depiction from the point of view of the third person to the main character based on Adler's principle of individuality. Furthermore, the researchers also found that Adler's principle of social interest in the main character matched with his attitudes and actions.

Social Interests of the Main Character

Social interest is the result of developing innate traits in the community environment. According to Adler, this social interest is not just natural and is not only learned, but a combination of the two (Boeree 2006, 156). The points

of social interest of the main characters in the Novel *Anak Rantau* are summarized in *Table 2*.

Table 2: Social Interests of the Main Character

Principles of Social Interests	Forms of Behaviors	Context of Events
Congenital traits	Since childhood, the main character was accustomed to pilgrimages to the mother's grave even without an invitation.	The mother of the main character died when he was born.
	Easy to get along with the counseling teacher at school.	The counseling teacher is most concerned with the main character.
Development of innate traits	Can be friendly and mingle when first meeting village children	The innate traits of the main character develop because of the community environment.
Adaptation	Being caring for friends by defending friends who are scorned, even though previously they were ignorant	When feeling down due to the conflict, the main character does not care about the surroundings. However, gradually he feels the closeness and sincerity of his friends.
Social sensitivity	Does not hesitate to help people in need	Seeing someone's old stall, the main character feels pity.
	Reporting theft to the police	The main character is carried away by the nature, helping each other when hanging out with friends and his grandfather's advice.
	No longer just want to wait, but start looking for solutions by stalking the waters.	The main character wants to solve social problems, namely theft.
Lifestyle (*leitlinie*)	Not afraid and willing to take risks	The main character does not run away from the conflict that occurs.
Increased social sensitivity	The loss of revenge on the father	The main character realized and interpreted his anger was missing his father. He is increasingly sensitive to the causes and intentions of his father's attitude.

In *Table 2*, there are six points of social interests in the main character, namely: innate traits, development of innate traits, adaptation, social sensitivity, lifestyle (*leitlinie*), and increased social sensitivity. Here's the interpretations of some of these points.

Innate traits Adler emphasizes the importance of distinctive traits (unique) on one's personality (Suryabrata 2008, 185). Humans are born gifted with universal social interests. This need is manifested in communication with other people.

Starting in the family environment, then continuing in the school environment where children begin to identify their social groups. Individuals are directed to nurture and reinforce feelings of social interest in their innate traits.

The main character in the novel is innate in this social interest. Since childhood, he was accustomed to making pilgrimages to his mother's grave even without an invitation. At school, he can get along with the counseling teacher who cares for him the most. These innate traits provide the good potential to later be developed into the strong social interests of the main character.

The development of innate traits

Social interest is based on innate traits and is further developed in order to survive (Boeree 2006, 256; Parker 2014). These innate traits are then developed with the encouragement of the environment and one's internal factors.

When the main character first meets a village child, he can be friendly and mingle. Essential characteristics like this that later develop because of the environment in society. The development of innate traits in line with the result of the socialization process requires a lot of time and continuous effort.

Adaptation

Adaptation is the process of finding the best way to blend in by individuals when they encounter unfamiliar situations. This process goes through various stages. Such as through empathy, individuals can learn what other people feel to be their weaknesses and try to help them. The individual also learns to practice controlling the arising of feelings of superiority. Some of these processes reinforce an emerging social interest. Until finally, each individual believes that a perfect and robust society will be able to help him achieve fulfillment (Stoykova 2013; Junaidi 2015, 220).

Since the move of Hepi, the main character, to his hometown, he has begun to adapt. Initially, Hepi's social interest began to slightly eroded because of the shock of the conflict he is experiencing. However, several incidents experienced by this main character make him care about the social community. He is increasingly sensitive to the people around him. Like when the main character sees his friend being ridiculed. Because of the closeness and sincerity that he previously felt, suddenly he defended.

Social sensitivity

Social sensitivity is a matter of making our lives meaningful and useful for others (Boeree 2006, 158; Ferguson 2020). The main character gives rise to this sensitivity. After a while he adapts to his new environment. He doesn't hesitate to help even those who need it, as in the following quote.

"We saw Mak Tuo Ro there old and take care of himself. What a pity. We offered to help and he agreed" (Fuadi 2017, 94).

This quote implies the main character's social care for others. This attitude he got after living with his grandfather for a while. His grandfather's advice stuck to his memory, and his heart began to feel sorry for others. Social interest is strengthened by social events in the community and the surrounding environment.

On another incident, Hepi reported the incident of theft to the police he knew. His quick and responsive attitude had a successful impact on the arrest of the thieves. This is clearly illustrated in the following quote.

"Mike Papa, Mike Papa, this is Alfa Juliet. Report, theft is happening in Tanjung Durian, near Surau Gadang... ", suddenly HT Inspector Saldi rang. From Hepi. He jumped and, in an instant, slid with his team (Fuadi 2017, 288).

He does the social sensitivity of the main character as a result of the social processes he experiences. This process is not short and fast. Since the first time he came to the village, he heard stories from the police he knew several times. He listened a lot to his grandfather's advice. Also carried away by the characters help each other when hanging out with his friends. This is in accordance with Adler's theory that social processes take a long time and are sustainable(Parker 2014; Junaidi 2015, 220).

Since the theft incident was arrested, the main character has become more and more eager to carry out community social activities. This is because since then, people have praised him as a hero. The police gave him a t-shirt, vest, and a police partner hat in appreciation of his services. This is what makes him even more helpful and socially sensitive. According to Adler, the community environment affects social interest. It is the attitude of the general public that strengthens the social interest of the main character.

The stronger the social interest of the main character, the more creative he will be in his behavior. Such as Adler's principle of social interest, that self-creative merges with social interest. The following is a quote from the novel.

Hepi has made a plan, and his two friends agree. Their goal is now clear: stalking the 'night dipper' that Bang Nopen described. That night they enthusiastically looked at the waters near the surau (Fuadi 2017, 305).

The quote illustrated that the main character begins to further develop his creativity to solve social problems. He no longer just wants to wait but starts looking for a solution. This is a creative attitude that develops as social interest develops. The lifestyle of the individual personality also influences this creative attitude.

Lifestyle (leitlinie)

According to Adler, a person observes, dreams, thinks, and acts in his unique style. This is his lifestyle, *leitlinie* (Hunter & Sawyer 2006; Suryabrata 2008). Hepi could not possibly continue with his actions, which would be dangerous for a small child. However, because he was a child who was not afraid and was willing to take risks, he did not run away from the conflict.

The process of interaction with other people affects the social interests of the main character. The direction from the inspector brought him back, wanting to solve this social problem. His increasingly strong social interest is reflected in his behavior. Such is the conclusion that he strongly believes after undergoing a long process of village society, namely 'nature develops to become a teacher'. This expression that he initially heard from his grandfather, he had not fully believed. He is still very doubtful and does not fully understand its meaning until he experiences various social events that he is involved in.

Increased social sensitivity

At the last point in Adler's view, social interest is not extraversion (social disclosure), which has various ways in different societies. However, social interest is defined as caring, social sensitivity to family, community, environment, humanity, and even life itself. It is a problem of making our lives meaningful and useful for others (Boeree 2006,158; Adler 2013).

The main character has increased social sensitivity at the end of the story. The loss of grudge against the father is the climax in this section. When he realized that his anger meant actually missing his father. He is increasingly sensitive to the causes and intentions of his father's attitude. In the end, he dropped his plans to return home. Seeing his grandfather, who needed eye

cataract surgery, made him feel sorry. He gave his savings for operating expenses without objection. At the end of the story, Hepi is more friendly to the surrounding community and helps without asking for help. He is no longer indifferent and indifferent to the beginning of his arrival. This is the social sensitivity obtained because of the long process.

CONCLUSION
The main character in the novel *Anak Rantau* written by Ahmad Fuadi reflects the principles of Alfred Adler's individual psychological theory, especially in the aspects of individuality and social interest. This can be seen from the author's description in the storyline, namely in the attitudes, behavior, decisions, and speech acts of Hepi, the main character.

The main character's individuality can be seen from the various points that the researcher finds in the whole story. Starting from the awareness of his attitude in the naughty past became the cause of his determination to act. Then his character that is not easily afraid also becomes an influence on his lifestyle. The motivational influence he has is also the reason for his various attitudes. It comes to compensating efforts to cover up inferiority.

Meanwhile, Hepi's social interests develop in line with the long process in the village community. The many interactions with various characters and some of the events he experienced have further strengthened Hepi's social interest. Also, the influence of his strong personality traits prevents the main character from losing his social welfare. All this is reflected in the author's storyline until the researcher finds a strong match between Adler's theory and the personality of the main character in the novel. The individuality of the main character and their social interests. This novel is not contradictory, but is in parallel and complements one another with a process that is not brief.

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