

ALIENATION IN RANDLE MCMURPHY'S SEARCH OF IDENTITY IN KEN KESEY'S *ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST*

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Abstrak

Fokus skripsi ini adalah alienasi Randle McMurphy dalam novel karya Ken Kesey berjudul *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap alienasi yang dialami Randle McMurphy dan untuk mendeskripsikan dampak dari alienasi terhadap pencarian identitas diri. Skripsi ini mencakup analisa mengenai bagaimana alienasi terwujud dalam beragam cara. Metode analisa deskriptif beserta teori identitas, *mirror stage* dari Jacques Lacan. Hasil dari skripsi ini menunjukkan bahwa alienasi Randle McMurphy menentukan pencarian identitasnya yang terrefleksi dari gambaran dirinya melalui peran masyarakat dan mempunyai dampak berupa: mudah dikontrol, melakukan tindakan kriminal dan ketidakamanan diri yang membawanya pada penderitaan. Alienasi membawanya sedikit demi sedikit jauh dari masyarakat dan dirinya sendiri. Alienasi pada Randle McMurphy dapat dilihat dari kemampuannya di masyarakat dan pandangan masyarakat mengenai dirinya. Seperti alienasi pada Randle McMurphy atas penangkapan dirinya dalam kasus pemerkosaan yang terjadi di pertanian Pendleton, kemudian membawanya ke rumah sakit untuk pemeriksaan lebih lanjut dimana dia justru menjadi produk pribadi and perlahan ditemukan bahwa dia kehilangan identitas diri yang otentik. Selanjutnya dia mendapati dirinya dalam perjuangan kelam yang menuntun dirinya kepada kebebasan abadi yakni kematian.

Kata Kunci: *Alienasi, identitas, society's gap, imaginary and consequences of society, non-authentic identity*

Abstract

This study focuses on Randle McMurphy's alienation in search of identity in Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*. The purpose of this study is to depict the alienation in Randle McMurphy in Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* and to describe the impact of alienation toward his search of identity. This study includes the analysis of how the alienation itself manifest in different ways. This study applies descriptive analysis method and theory of alienation in Jacques Lacan's mirror stage. This study finds out that Randle McMurphy alienation affects his searching of identity which resembled by the imaginary of himself through the society's order and have the impacts: i.e. easy to be controlled, committing crimes and insecurities that lead to self-destruction. Alienation is slowly but sure distances him from the society and himself. Alienation in Randle McMurphy is seen through his feature in the society and imaginary order by the society. As Randle McMurphy's alienation seen in Pendleton work farm for being accused for statutory rape, he is taken to the hospital for treatment and further examination where he instead becomes the patient's self product and slowly identified being lost his authentic identity. Later he recovers himself in the grim struggle that lead him to the eternally freedom, death.

Key Word: *Alienation identity, society's gap, imaginary and consequences of society. Non-authentic identity*

INTRODUCTION

Every individual is demanded to know and able to clarify their identity in the society, but for somebody who cannot identify his or her self, would get an awkward life called alienation. For Lacan, alienation is not an accident that befalls as the subject and which can be transcended, but an essential constitutive feature of the subject. The subject is fundamentally split, alienated from himself, and there is no escape from this division, no possibility of "wholeness" or synthesis (Evans, 1996:9).

Thus, make condition where somebody is being divorced, shunned and disconnected both by himself and the society.

In his seminar, Lacan stated that the relation of the subject to the other is entirely produced in a process of gap (Lacan, 1982:206). The gap is usually caused and filled by chaos or discrepancy that happened between the subject and the other. These disorders make the subject is getting trouble such as being alone and threatened, faded away from society and ended by depression. These situations happen because of society's incompatibility

toward those individual who unable to show the normality. Although everybody has right to live peacefully, the condition and environment cannot guarantee it easily, because identity relies on society's participations and perspectives during the process and result to their evaluation of being normal. The emotion and idea are the significant factors that make identity become so important in the middle of individual's interaction with the society. Both of them are emerged by human sub consciousness. It has two special features to control everything in human's willingness. They are conscious and sub unconscious. Most of the unconsciousness has roles to drive what human wants, including their identity. The unconscious can hide a repressed desire behind an image that would seem to be harmless (Bertens, 2001:159).

There are many authors lift up the identity as the theme of their literary work. One of them is Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoos Nest* novel. This novel is one of his great works in 1960 and it is currently served the identity concept and construction in every character. The story takes place in mental ward where the novel depicts Randle Patrick McMurphy's rebellion toward the dictatorial rule of Big Nurse, Ratched. She runs surveillance and inspection in that place (Bertens, 2001:152)

Identity becomes the most pointed one or central subject which is very interesting to analyze in this study. Randle Patrick McMurphy's actions lead to two main aspects as the basic concept of identity. They are his sub consciousness and the other. Here, the other means the patient, and the staff of the mental institution. According to Lacan, the other means simply to other people and they were stressed that speech and language are beyond one's conscious control; they come from another place, outside consciousness, and hence the unconscious is the discourse of the Other (Dylan, 2006:135-136). McMurphy's identity emerges by the needs, demand and desire along his life journey. The new environment and people make him must adapt and obey the rules.

However, McMurphy depicted his identity as an instrument to reach certain aims according to what he had seen while he lives in the society. McMurphy reveals personal interest by showing his rebels to Big Nurse. It is contrastive to the other interest. They are accustomed to be little puppy which comply the owner and their life are not any longer meaningful during her authority. In contrast, Randle wants to fulfill his ambition to get a better life and to show his capability to reach both of the other's trusty and Big Nurse's destruction.

Ken Kesey succeeded to wrap out his idea and experience through Randle McMurphy's figure in the story. His expression has good depiction of personality

and the ideas of freedom are revealed clearly. The narrator of the story is Chief Broomden who is well known as dumb and deaf were suffering of hallucination which brought him to the mental institution. At that time, Randle Patrick McMurphy became the new patient suspected as criminal of rape. Actually McMurphy was totally sane and health. He placed himself in the hospital because he avoided the previous work which had tortured him unpleasantly as hard work labor.

The problem appears when McMurphy wants to escape from the hospital that lowers his dignity was not worthy anymore. There was a Big Nurse named Ratched who lead the institution which seems like a jungle of dictatorship. McMurphy and his exert convince the other doctor that he was feigning mad. This fact made him to get a lot of mess, scolding and even an electroshock therapy. Nurse Ratched was the main reason why he could not leave the hospital. She even accused McMurphy as the manipulator. This situation made McMurphy becomes more expressive in continuing his mutiny.

In the middle of his struggle he faced so many problem such as suspected as murderer, deceiver and dehumanized by Ratched. McMurphy kept neglecting Ratched who warn and become more aggressive to invite the patent to join him making open rebellion. Ratched who is envy and get threatened by McMurphy's presence finally takes revenge to him, but it can not stop McMurphy purpose. Although he should sacrifice or even throw away his previous selfishness and business, indeed he suffered over his rebellion. All of his effort during the mutiny is not standing on what he wants to be, instead his effort slowly make he is being alienated by loosing his truly self and purpose.

McMurphy's action in his new atmosphere of society (patients of mental institution) is the reflection of the society is slowly done to him. His own choices are driven slowly by the society that wants to reach their certain aims through his struggle which finally determine his identity. People's opinions of themselves are greatly affected by the evaluation of others. It is important since we need to decide for ourselves who we are and what we are worth (Warchel and Gowthals, 1985:59).

Thus show one ideas in defining the identity by society's influence and response then sphere to Randle's alienation at the same time. He is not only realizing his alienation that caused by the new environment in the early of story but also from his need, demand and desire which step by step stand for the alienation itself. Those desire, however, do not go away, but take refuge in a part of our mind that is beyond our conscious control: the unconscious (Bertens, 2001:159).

Lacan's concept of mirror phase will supports the analysis of alienation to identify the identity of Randle McMurphy. Since alienation includes the society participation, mirror stage has roles to show about how it works in every individual who experience it as well. Lacan argued that the moment in which mirror stage comes to an end inaugurates by the identification with the Imago of the partnership and the drama that decisively tips the whole human knowledge into mediation through the desire of of the other (Lacan, 1999:507). This study would like to focus on the alienation of Mc'Murphy that defines his identity in the novel. It describes the action that depict the alienation comes from McMurphy's and society which influence and identify his identity through alienation by using Lacan's concept of the mirror stage.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Identity

Identity is such a special feature of someone. It can clarify about how truly he is and what he will do for his life through his identity as an absolute guise among society. Identity can be seen as two senses, firstly to refer a simply social category, a set of person marked by a label and distinguished by rules deciding membership and special characteristic feature or attributes. In the second sense of personal identity, an identity is some distinguishing characteristic (or characteristics) that a person takes a special pride in or views as socially consequential but more-or-less unchangeable (Fearon, 1999: 2)

The social is the determiner and has a huge influence toward identity process. Identity as member of society is determined by socialization processes. Basic frameworks of the child's identity are created in the primary socialization phase (Hall, 1996:4). The personal feeling or also known as ideology is more than just a whole set of opinions or beliefs and feeling of self. Ideology does not only deal with personal but also the society itself. Ideology might be seen in Lacanian terms as 'the other' whose 'misrecognition' of us becomes incorporated in our identity (Bertens, 2001:163).

As in Lacan, identity is inherently unstable (Bertens, 2001:207). Commonly people do not really know what the roles and purposes of their existence among society are, even there are some people also tend to realize that they just naturally human who keep alive without thinking too much about the meaning of their existence and role in the society. Everyone is actually has its role but it depends on their plane of living. Thus notion of the reason about the identity is being unsteady.

Identity is a simple disguise that grows along the day drags on. Fearon stated that identity is used in ordinary language to explain action. Basically, identity related to the relationship between one individual to another. He also adds that identity does not indicate social category but dispose toward something like

basically of one's dignity or pride (Fearon, 1999: 32). Here, Identity closely dealing with the other member of society, such as parents, friend and teacher, as long as they make the individual's choice of behaviour standard and ways of thinking (Kalat, 1990: 226).

From one point of view, everyday, regular contacts with other social actors (like shop assistance, people living in the same district or fellow travellers in public transport means) are very important in the processes of maintaining identity (Perry, 2002:21). The relationship between an individual and society becomes important since identity is regarded as the key of the connection between an individual and the other. The identity is constantly undergoing changes which are dependent on our relation with other. According to Lacan it is impossible to talk about stable identity; instead identity can be discussed in terms of preliminary structuring of the subject (Lacan, 1975:17)

Alienation

For Lacan, alienation is not an accident that befalls as the subject and which can be transcended, but an essential constitutive feature of the subject. The subject is fundamentally split, alienated from himself, and there is no escape from this division, no possibility of "wholeness" or synthesis (Evans, 1996:9). Alienation is the feeling of despair and hopelessness that pervades people who feel with justification that they have no real say in shaping or determining their own destiny (Reid, 1972:5). Alienation is meant a mode of experience in which the person experiences himself as an alien. He has become, in other word, estranged from himself (Fromm, 1955: 117). Alienation is much depending on the ideas, argument, thought from the self (the subject) and people around us (the Other). Society and its prevailing sense of values leads to another form of alienation (Reid, 1975:5)

In his seminar, Lacan stated that the relation of the subject to the other is entirely produced in a process of gap (Lacan, 1982:206). The gap is usually caused and filled by chaos or discrepancy that happened between the subject and the other. These disorders make the subject is getting trouble such as being alone and threatened, faded away from society and ended by depression. Here, the alienation starts to blow up then make the subject is depressed by feels a sense of fading away or being isolated from those around them. Bhrem (2002:325) mentioned that there are several signs of depression, as follows:

- a. Sad, defined as unpleasant or unhappy feeling and it can be caused suffering.
- b. Melancholy, involved sad and gloomy, or a certain condition without any hopes.
- c. Empty describes as a condition or situation without purpose or interest in activities.
- d. Isolated, feeling unhappy because of withdrawal from others.
- e. Self-regret a feeling sadness about something sad or wrong that people have mad.

- f. Alienated, the feeling that people have no connection with others.

According to Melvin Seeman, an American sociologist, isolation is one of the types of alienation. The alienated in the isolation sense are those who, like the intellectual assign low reward value to goals or beliefs that are typically highly valued in the given society. (Seeman, 1959:789). The subject who is alienated usually labeled as people that have done something wrong. Alienation is easy statement to hate such people who did it. However it is wrong. People who did something trouble are as much products of society and a consequence of that society, human alienation, as the poor dropout (Reid, 1975:6).

Lacan added that in this sense, the pervert is he who, in short circuit, more directly than any other, succeeds in his aim, by integrating in the most profound way his function as subject with his existence as desire (Lacan, 1981:206). Desire is simultaneously the heart of human existence, and the central concern of psychoanalysis. However, when Lacan talks about desire, it is not any kind of desire he is referring to, but always unconscious desire. This is not because Lacan sees conscious desire as unimportant, but simply because it is unconscious desire that forms the central concern of psychoanalysis (Evan, 1996:37). Desire is the impulse of anything that overwhelmed the aim and passion to reach something which relate to the needs of the subject itself (Evan, 1996:38). The desire produces certain action which cannot guarantee whether it will be accepted or not in the society

Alienation is an inevitable consequence of the process by which the ego I essentially an alter ego, it is alienated (Lacan, 1993:39) He also added that alienation belongs to the imaginary order: it constitutive of the imaginary order. Alienation is the imaginary as such (Lacan, 1993:146). The way of society's control over social image is such that an individual cannot make connection between his behaviors and the granted wages; it is in such a situation that alienation overcomes the individual and causes him to have an isolated and inconsistent action toward his society (Tabrizi, 1991: 23). According to Lacan, individuals expend their whole lives, beginning thusly, hunting in vain after an impossible state of harmony and mastery first falsely promised by the mirror (Johnston, 2013)

However, alienation has similar feature with identity. Alienation expresses itself in different ways by different people. It is to be found in what our courts often describe as the criminal anti-social behavior of a section of the community (Reid, 1972:5).

The Mirror Stage

The mirror phase defined by Jacques Lacan, a post-Freudian psychoanalyst whose work has had an extraordinary influence upon many aspects of recent literary theory. His famous theory of the 'mirror stage' was first presented at a conference in 1936 (Barry, 1995:108). Lacan tried to explain about how human is

being developed as well. He observed the transition from infancy to childhood as absolutely crucial (Bertens, 2001:160). In his book, *Écrits*, he said that the function of mirror stage is turning out the mirror to be particular case of the function of imagos (image), which is to develop a relationship between an individual and its reality (Lacan, 2006: 78).

Lacan's utilization of the idea of the mirror is not entirely literal. Although he regularly talks of mirrors as shiny reflective surface, he does not limit mirroring to being a visible independence of physical phenomenon. Moreover, other person speech, gesture, postures, moods, facial expression, and so on commonly can be said to 'mirror' back to one an 'image' of oneself, namely, a conveyed sense of how one 'appears' from other perspective (Johnston, 2013). In this moment that in which the mirror stage decisively tips the whole human knowledge in mediation through the desire of the other (Santrock, 1955: 507).

He also pointed that the human being is completely captivated by the specular image: this is the basic reason for the power of the imaginary in the subject, and explains why man projects this image of his body onto all other objects in the world around him (Evans, 1996: 193). The transition happens during the subject's life. It deals with the three stages that observed by Lacan. He argued that the pre-oedipal infants lives in what he calls the imaginary. In this stage, he claimed that the child cannot yet speak, it is subject to impression and fantasies, to all sorts of drive, and has no sense of limitation and boundaries. Via the mirror stage the child enters the Symbolic that deals with the world of language in which the real world we can never know is symbolized and represented by way of language and other representational system that operate like language (Bertens, 2001:160-161).

Lacan's concept of mirror stage is far more than a mere experiment; mirror stage represents a fundamental aspect of the structure of subjectivity (Evans, 1996:118). The mirror stage is far from a mere phenomenon which occurs in the development of the child. It illustrates the conflictual nature of the dual relationship (Lacan, 1999:14).

Bertens in his book literary theory added that the mirror stage is tackled us with the mirror image that the world gives back to us. But the image just like the image that we see in an actual mirror, is a distortion that leads to misrecognition. Still, that misrecognition is the basis for what we see as our identity (2001:161). Lacan calls the imaginary in which there is no distinction between self and others (Barry, 1995:114).

Jacques Lacan theory of the mirror stage is significant for a psychoanalytic understanding of the construction of the subjectivity for three reasons. Firstly, it highlights the necessity of the other in the subject of misunderstanding of him self and his place in relation to his environment. Secondly, it puts the foundations for the way in which the ego will always be divided during the subject's life. Thirdly, the mirror stage is fundamental to development of secondary understanding such as social identification (Evans, 1996:118).

He also claimed that in defining identity in this phase can identify by three chronologically phase. Firstly, a child who stands with the parent in front of the mirror will blend his own and his parent reflection. Secondly, the child begins to learn the concept (image) and the reflection in the mirror is not real. Thirdly, the child is finally recognized that the reflection is not only unreal but he also learns that the reflection is actually created by people around him (the other) (Bertens, 2001:160)

ANALYSIS

Alienation as a Process of Society's Gap

In his seminar, Lacan stated that the relation of the subject to the other is entirely produced in a process of gap (Lacan, 1982:206). The gap is usually caused and filled by chaos or discrepancy that happened between the subject and the other. Ken Kesey reveals Randle McMurphy's impression about himself and the other through Chief Bromden's narration. Chief Bromden had already lived in the mental institution for ten years in the Oregon psychiatric hospital. Mental institution mostly fills by insane people who are being exiled from the society but Randle McMurphy as the new patient arrives and attempts himself as if the real of insane people just like the other as well. When the patients take a trip, he found and realized by that the society however will keep the discrepancy because there are no perfect people instead of the flaw of mental which caused by willingness or unwillingly

"No, my friend. We're lunatic from the hospital up the highway, psycho-ceramics the cracked pots of mankind. Would you like me to decipher a Rorschach for you? no? You must hurry on? Ah, he's gone. Pity" (Kesey, 1963: 238)

The discrepancy is not only caused by the disrespectful but also from the anxiety of society itself whenever they have figured it out. Somebody who is being abnormal generally will be exiled from the society acquaintance. These disorders make the subject is getting trouble such as being threatened, faded away from society and ended by depression where also becomes the main reason for those people are belonged to the mental institution. Society and its prevailing sense of values leads to another form of alienation (Reid, 1975:5) The patient's behavior just like the normally society who was being uncomfortable whenever they live with someone who making trouble and flaring the ruler up to dictate them even worst. Since Randle McMurphy becomes the new member of them, no matter how they have to accept the reprimand and punishment together. Although he makes them such bounded by the messes and restrictive, the patients prefer to unaware and excommunicate him away.

Nobody can make out what he's driving at, or why he's making such a fuss with meeting everybody, but

it's better'n mixing jigsaw puzzles.
(Kesey, 1963: 23)

The sentences show the fact that Randle McMurphy was unaware by the patients by his unclearly controversy during his first impression in the hospital. They are better have a preference to do the trivia than mind his fuss. The feeling of alienated makes him separated from the society around him.

Alienation as an Imaginary and Consequence of the Society

Randle McMurphy is a lazy, gambling maniac and noisy fighter. He also has been accused on the charges of the statutory rape of the under aged girl. However, although MucMurphy is a character that has many flaws, notoriously background of life, he is the only one of the patient who has lack of authority to make such mutiny toward the dictatorship of the nurse Ratched.

He cannot be subjected to the same or normal person who move to another place and spend the time normally. McMurphy is the only one of sane patient that must loaf up his life into the new start in the middle of insane people. The inception of his existence instead makes both himself and the patients are not worked well. He is ditched away and had less attention in his new place because he starts his impression weirdly.

The subject who is alienated usually labelled as people that have done something wrong. Alienation is easy statement to hate such people who did it. However it is wrong. People who did something trouble are as much products of society and a consequence of that society, human alienation, as the poor dropout (Reid, 1975:6). Randle McMurphy is jailed before he was finally moved to the mental institution. He is defendant over the statutory rape in his work farm at Pendleton. The report and proof strengthen it as well but he is actually sane and manipulating his mental disorder to his advantages. He did that only to avoid the work detail. He thinks the mental institution is more comfortable than his work farm.

The doctor wipes his eyes."

"No, Mr. McMurphy, I'll admit I haven't. I am interested, however, the doctor at the work farm added this statement: 'Don't overlook the possibility that this man might be feigning psychosis to escape the drudgery of the work farm.'" (Kesey, 1963: 47)

The poor drop out of Randle McMurphy from what he had done is not only completed by the subject (himself). It also reflects another cause, the society. Here, the society is indirectly shape the subject to be what their want and at the same time for the subject becomes the consequence of what the other's desire. Randle McMurphy has been working in the Pandleton work farm for six years and he decides to end it. The reason why he does the trouble to terminate his work because the

company makes his hard work becomes meaningless and less satisfies.

If the company never does those things, automatically Randle McMurphy would not do the trouble. Every individual has its own way and desire to get a better live. Lacan added that in this sense, the pervert is he who, in short circuit, more directly than any other, succeeds in his aim, by integrating in the most profound way his function as subject with his existence as desire (Lacan, 1981:206).

The patients showed their first impression to Randle McMurphy's presence like he was weird and troublemaker "Now everybody is looking at him; they're waiting for him to make an answer and he knows it. He feels he's been trapped some way" (Kesey, 1963: 71). In some ways, he feels that physically he is lost in that place but his mind is trapped in their desire. When the time goes on, they know what kind of things that can be benefited and learned from him.

The necessity of the other in the subject of misunderstanding of himself and his place in relation to his environment becomes essential (Evans, 1996: 118). The patient's desires stream along Randle McMurphy's strong conviction of identity. It makes him to have his non authentic identity that already shaped from the patient's desire.

"I still had my own notions—how McMurphy was a giant come out of the sky to save us from the Combine that was networking the land with copper wire and crystal, how he was too big to be bothered with something as measly as money—but even I came halfway to thinking like the others." (Kesey, 1963: 267)

The passage describes his non authentic identity where his character of exhaustion of winner, gambling addiction, and hefty mental had beaten by the other's desire that lead him to do such a loser's way. Alienation is an inevitable consequence of the process by which the ego I essentially an alter ego, it is alienated (Lacan, 1993:39). Alienation limits him in his search of identity because it disallow him from transcending himself to reach out to others and finally to reach out from himself.

Ultimately, the other's desire is the product of the gap toward an individual who cannot be flexible and obey their behavior and rules. Therefore, alienation is not only done by the society but also by the subject who get influenced and filled by the other's desire while they are taking over the identity. Then it is naturally ended by the non authentic identity which had been settling on the subject.

The Impacts of Alienation toward Randle McMurphy's Identity.

Being under the other's control and has non authentic identity that caused by alienation make Randle McMurphy is slowly getting himself affected by the impacts. He becomes easier to be controlled, commits the

criminals and insecurities that lead to the death. Since alienation deals with let somebody get stay away and exiled from the society, therefore he can be controlled easily. When he realizes that alienation is made by the society, he will find the best way to escape the these society by going off on his own and prove himself by making a mess and trouble around in order to search the truly identity. While Randle McMurphy is getting powerful to prove his feature and conviction at the same time those with power are often driven by insecurities. He is getting careless and sacrifices himself for the patient's beneficence

CONCLUSION

Randle McMurphy is getting exiled and being excommunicate as the form of society's gap, essentially these gap show him that he must shame on himself and cannot blend with their rules yet the consequences is reflected on him based on what the society's done . Overall, an individual's presence depends on the society's evaluation and perspective. Society tends to create rules in adjusting and guiding their member. When somebody cannot comply with the rules whether he does it with or without pretension, the reward that must accepted by the subject is alienation.

For the imaginary and consequence of alienation can be seen from The poor drop out of Randle McMurphy from what he had done is not only completed by himself. It also reflects another cause, the society. Here, the society is indirectly shape the subject to be what their want and at the same time for the subject becomes the consequence of what the other's desire.

Although they had such weird perspective about him at the first meeting, in the end they finally drive him over. Every patient has their own perspective about what their sense and opinion to each other where they mean to live aside. Therefore, the patients become the prototype for his performance. Along with his new environment, Randle McMurphy is not any longer having his authentic self but rather be like the patient's self product. The patient's desires stream along Randle McMurphy's strong conviction of identity. It makes him to have his non authentic identity that already shaped from the patient's desire.

In the end of the story, Chief Broomden kill him in order to appreciate his struggle and let him end his suffer and taste the eternally freedom. When Kesey said that one flew east and one flew west in his motto, it concludes that Randle McMurphy flows to the west which means he loose and die.

However, by his struggle we can know that everybody is separated by each problem and business. By learning and respecting people around him, we can conclude that he has certain role in society although many insults has burdened him instead in these point finally make he defines his identity through his alienation from himself

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