

OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM IN ASIA VS

***BARAT* BOOK**

SKRIPSI

Submitted Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

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UTARA**

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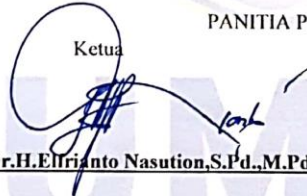
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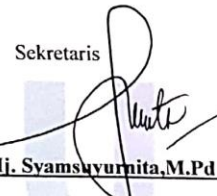
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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to determine the meaning of some optimistic and pessimistic sentences and the realization process through identification of several sentences based on Scheier and Carver's theory. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques in this study using identification techniques. The source of this research is Asia VS Barat book. There are twenty-four examples of optimistic sentences and twenty-four pessimistic sentences taken from this Asia VS Barat book. The results showed that the number of optimism and pessimistic sentences had a significantly different number. So, it can be concluded that there are two types of optimism and pessimism along with examples of their sentences contained in this Asia VS Barat book.

Keywords: optimism, pessimism, Asia VS Barat book

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Medan, February 2021
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Literature is part of the use of language in human works of art. Literature combines human ideas, experiences, thoughts, and creates new experiential maps that are closely used to communicate and elaborate on human social life. Furthermore, it represents life in terms of social reality, although the subjective world and natural world of the individual have also been the subject of literary limitation.

In general, literary works are divided into three parts of literary works namely drama, prose and poetry. Klarer (2004: 1) states that literature is referred to as a whole written expression, with the limitation that not every written document can be categorized as literary work in a more precise sense. Prose is an expression in a direct style, in other words we can say a straight forward speech. Poetry is extraordinary because it is polished, valuable, and the way it changes words by force and suggestion. While drama has differ from other literary works. Drama is treated as literature to be seen in public performances, to be read privately, or as another.

Prose can be divide into some parts. They are novella, novel, short story, and more. Scott (1980: 196) states the novel is a fictional narrative prose that deals with humans and their actions over a period of time, presenting the diversity of human characters in relation to life. A short story is a work of

fiction that characterized by being relatively short and compact, A novella is a fictional prose narrative that is usually longer than a short story but shorter than a novel.

Novel is a type of literary works besides poetry, drama, poem, and more. According to *The World Book Encyclopedia* (2014: 642), novels are long fictional stories written in prose are one of the most popular forms of literature, Novels are different from biographies, histories, and the other long prose narratives that tell about real events and people. The subject matter of the novel covers the entire range of human experience and imagination. Several novels depict the real life of characters and events.

The book of *Asia vs Barat* or commonly known as *Why Asians are Less Creative than Westerns* is a book that will explain in detail all aspects related to triggering that have unwittingly been formed from an early age. Kwang will explain these aspects nicely and through discussion.

Abdel Khaleq (2000) defines optimism as an uplifting view of the future, making the person expect better, goodness anticipate, and wish for successful. Meanwhile, pessimism is the negative anticipation of the future events, making the person expect the worst to happen, and anticipating the failure, disappointment, and badness.

Seligman went on to define optimism and pessimism as “how people interpret themselves in cases of success and failure” (Seligman, 1990). Optimists see that failure is caused by several things that can change, so they

can be successful at the other times. On the other hand, pessimists burden themselves with blame.

Scheier and Carver (1985: 260-261) have defined optimism as the general expectation that good rather than bad outcomes will generally occur when faced with problems across important life domains. It is a strong hope that despite the inevitable setbacks and experiences, frustrations, and events will eventually turn out fine. An example showing the optimism from this book :

“Being open to his experiences in this world, having wide interests in life, and interested in deep and complicated ideas to solve problems in the real life.” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 18)

“Pessimism is an entrenched habit of mind that has swept and disastrous consequences: depression mood, resignation underachievement and even unexpectedly poor physical health”. Seligman states in his 1995 book *The Optimistic Child*. An example that demonstrates the optimism of this book :

“This process will be even more difficult if the inventor faces social rejection from his community who are afraid of change.” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 30)

Optimism and pessimism in the prior literature have been consistently associated with general expectations of positive and negative future outcomes (Scheier and Carver, 1983). Simply put, people view the world in different ways. Some people see the world through rose colored glasses, they tend to have a good outlook on life. These optimists expect good things rather than bad things to happen to them (Scheier and Carver, 1985). On the other hand, some

people see the world through dark glasses and have an unfavorable outlook on life. This pessimist expects bad results (Scheier and Carver, 1985). In general, optimism and pessimism are considered a characteristic of personality.

According to P. Challadurai (2006: 66), the characteristic of personality create parameters for people's behavior, they provide us with a framework for predicting behavior. For example, shy individuals, uncomfortable, and introvert in social situations may submit and conform may be ineffective as advertisers for "ideas".

B. The Identification of Problem

Based on the background of the study, the authors identified the following problems, namely :

- a. The dominant type of Optimism and Pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book.
- b. The effect of optimism and pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book for the readers.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study is limited to the optimism and pessimism sentences found in *Asia vs Barat* book.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the authors identified the following problems, namely :

- a. Which one is dominant type Optimism and Pessimism were found in *Asia vs Barat* book?
- b. What is the effect of optimism and pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book to the readers?

E. The Objective of Study

Based on the study problems above, the purpose of this study are :

- a. To determine what type of optimism is dominant in the book of *Asia vs Barat*.
- b. To describe what is the effect of optimism and pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book for the readers.

F. The Significance of Study

This study is expected to bring the advantages and benefits to the readers. This study has the following theoretical and practical meanings, namely:

- a. Theoretically, to contribute to those who are interested in the literature field.
- b. Practically, to be a reference for other researchers in studying optimism and pessimism
 1. To students, able to understand some examples of optimism and pessimism sentences and their types.

2. To teachers, able to explore more about optimism and pessimism sentences along with the types of groupings to be developed into learning materials for students.
3. To other researchers, to increase understanding and experience in deepening the sentences of optimism and pessimism and their classification.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This study is completed with theories correlated to the topic researched in order to prevent misunderstanding toward the topic: literature, prose, novel, optimism, pessimism, and so on.

1. Literature

Literature has been widely recognized by many people. The Latin word “literatura” comes from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of writing the alphabet, Klarer (2004: 1). Literature is referred to as a whole written expression, with the limitation that not every written document can be categorized as a literary work in a more precise world sense, Klarer (2004: 1).

Literature can be classified to fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose; it can be further distinguished according to major forms such as novel, short story or drama and works are often categorized according to historical periods or their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations.

Literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific work. Literary works can be classified into three literature, namely drama, prose, and poetry.

Prose is a form of language that lacks a formal metrical structure. According to Samuel Coleridge (1835: 177), prose as words in their best order,

where poetry is the best order. It applies the natural flow of speech, and the usual grammatical structure rather than rhythm structure, as in the case of rhyme and rhythm. Traditional poetry is also written in one meter. A meter is a cadence. Regular beats come from the meter. Traditional poetry has been used to tell stories, sing songs, and convey news, Sarah K.C. (2004: 78).

The term of prose originates from the Latin *prosa*, meaning “in phrase” which derives from *prosa oratio*, meaning “straight, direct, unadorned speech”. This phrase was derived from *prostrus* meaning “straightforward or direct” and can be further traced to *pro versus*, meaning “turned forward”, Wendy Martin (2002: 78).

Prose comprises of full grammatical sentences which consist of paragraphs and forgoes aesthetic appeal in favor of clear, straightforward language. It can be said to be the most reflective of conversational speech. Some work of prose do have versification and a blend of the two formats that is called prose poetry.

Prose connotes spoken or written discourse that is not patterned into metric or free verse, To put it simply, prose is writing or speech that is not poetry.

Prose refers simply to any written piece of work that is built on sentences (and paragraph) rather than lines or verses (like poetry). Example or kinds of prose include novels, short stories essays, letters, editorials, articles, and journals.

Barry (1993: 39) says that characteristics of prose can be broken into four categories, divided by purposes :

- a. Narrative, writing which tells a story (can be fiction or non-fiction); usually told in chronological order, has character; follows the basic plot-line – exposition, rising action, climax, and falling action.
- b. Expository, gives basic information; used often in speeches and essays, does not tell a story or argue.
- c. Descriptive, describes something in detail, again without telling a story or arguing a point, used most often in combinations with another mode of writing, but alone is often found in scientific or medical reports.
- d. Persuasive, argues a point (or two sides of a question); gives evidence in favor or against.

Barry (1995: 39) says that there are a variety of different types of prose, these are include :

- a. Nonfictional prose a piece of writing based on fact. Examples include autobiographies, biographies, and non-fiction essays.
- b. Fictional prose imaginative writing. Examples include novels, parables, short stories, and most drama.
- c. Heroic prose: writing based on the formulatic expressions found in oral traditional. Examples include legends and fables.

- d. Prose poetry: a literary work which exhibits poetic quality using emotional effects and heightened imagery but are written in prose instead of verse.

2. Optimism

Optimism is a person who hopes that good things will happen to him. Optimism is the pessimism opposites, whereas pessimism is a feeling of helplessness.

Scheier and Carver (1985) expand the definition of optimism / pessimism beyond just general expectations of future outcomes to include explanations of how past successes and failures contribute to how these expectation develop in individuals. Optimism that is overall, sees good things, thinks positively and easily gives meaning to them. Optimistic individuals are able to produce something better than the past, are not afraid to fail, and try to keep challenging other experiments when they fail again.

Scheier and Carver (1985) have defined optimism as a generalized expectancy that good as opposed to bad outcomes will generally occur when confronted with problem across important life domains. It is a strong expectation that despite the inevitable setbacks and frustrations, events and experiences will eventually turn out all right.

In general, optimism is used to denote a positive attitude and is a part of positive psychology. Optimism can be temperamental, that is, some people by

nature are more positive about life, but at the same time it can be also learned with the right type of experiences.

According to the concept of learned optimism, proposed by Seligman (2010), optimism can be enhanced by selecting achievable goals. Optimistic statements are usually based on the logical and concrete facts and depend upon the explanatory styles of a person. According to Goleman that cited by Ghufon and Rini (2013) saw the optimism through the view of emotional quotient, that is someone's self defense in order not to fall to the foolishness, desperation, and depressions when they face any difficulties.

Scheier and Carver (2010: 879) state that there are several characteristics of optimism, namely :

- a. Never give up with something.
- b. Does not fear to take chances.
- c. Always have faith in whatever happens.
- d. Never get disappointed quickly.
- e. Always try to see only the positive out of everything.
- f. Finds all the possible ways in any problem available to solve anything.
- g. Self-confidence is the key.
- h. Overcomes anything easily.
- i. Be a motivation factor.
- j. Finds all goodness.
- k. Gives happiness to him / herself and others.
- l. Hopes for the best always.

There are two types of optimism, optimism of explanatory style and optimism of dispositional. These types can describe how the optimism affects a person's life.

a. Optimism of Explanatory Style

Optimism of explanatory style is a psychological attribute that shows how people explain to themselves why they experience certain events, either positive or negative, or in other word show people explain mentally the things that happen to them (Seligman, 1980: 15).

Buchanan and Seligman (1995: 303) describe optimistic explanatory style as a predisposition to view good outcomes as internally caused and bad outcomes as externally caused. An optimistic explanatory style has been found to be associated with good outcomes in health and achievement.

Seligman (1991) regards optimism of explanatory style as a learned reaction and believes that people can be trained in behavioral techniques in order to substitute optimistic responses for pessimistic responses to stressful events.

In contrast, the optimism of explanatory style view of optimism taps into the immediate reactive optimistic or pessimistic tendencies, which explain events and contribute to a person's general optimistic or pessimistic coping response going forward.

For example: we do not blame ourselves 100% for things that go wrong and we realize there are other external influences on what happens.

b. Optimism of Dispositional

Optimism of dispositional can be defined as the hope that more good and desirable things will happen than bad things will happen to us in the future (Scheier & Carver, 1985). These are expectations that can also be part of a person's personality traits, as some people are more optimistic than pessimistic.

Scheier and Carver (1992) wrote that optimism “confers benefits on what people do and what people are able to achieve in times of adversity.” They believe that “people are greatly influenced by their expectations about certain actions.” They explain that people who view desirable outcomes as possible seek to obtain those outcomes even when pursuit of those outcomes is difficult. On the other hand, who view desirable outcomes as impossible or unattainable tend to cease from trying to obtain those outcomes.

Scheier and Carver (1985) call this specific type of global expectancy optimism of dispositional and defined it as “the tendency to believe that one will generally experience good vs bad outcomes in life.” Optimism of dispositional is often measured using the Life Orientation Test (LOT; Scheier & Carver, 1985) which is a measure of expectation.

An optimistic expectation leads to the belief that goals can be attained however it does not specify how these goals will be attained.

For example: be optimistic because we have great confidence in our abilities or because we believe other people like and look out for us.

3. Pessimism

Pessimism is an entrenched habit of mind that has swept and disastrous consequences: depression mood, resignation underachievement, and even unexpectedly poor physical health". Seligman states in his 1995 book *The Optimistic Child*.

Scheier and Carver (2010: 879) said that are some characteristics of pessimism, namely :

- a. Give up easily.
- b. Fears to take the next step.
- c. Loses faith easily.
- d. Gets disappointed quickly on the first failure.
- e. Never see anything positive.
- f. Finds no way in any problem.
- g. Self-pity is the key.
- h. Regrets everything and develops hatred.
- i. Be a discouraging factor.
- j. Finds all faults.
- k. Destroys happiness within him/herself and others around.

1. Hopes doubt in everything.

There are two types of pessimism, namely pessimism of defensive and pessimism of dispositional. These types can describe how the pessimism affects a person's life.

- a. **Pessimism of Defensive**

Pessimism of defensive is a strategy used by anxious people to help later manage their anxiety so that they can work productively. Pessimism of defensive lowers their expectations to help prepare for the worst. Then, they mentally play through all the bad things that might happen.

Pessimism of defensive shows initial feelings of anxiety and low perceived control before undertaking a task (Noren & Cantor, 1986). In contrast, optimists do not make stressful assessments of the tasks they are about to perform, which shows moderate control over the situation.

However, optimism and defensive pessimism show similar levels of performance. This is because defensive pessimist focus on the negative aspects of the situations, whereby they can control anxiety before and so it does not affect task performance (Showers, 1992).

For example, bereavement or sever illness. They focus on everyday thoughts, feelings, and motivations such as how a person deals with feeling anxious before giving a speech or meeting a blind date.

b. Pessimism of Dispositional

Pessimism of dispositional, like pessimism of defensive, anticipates negative outcomes. However, each of their appearances is different. Pessimism of dispositional implies less perceived control, which means they do not engage in the behaviors necessary to achieve their goals. According to Dr. Jeffery Rossman (2010), Pessimism of dispositional is the tendency to believe the worst on the basis.

This generates a feeling of helplessness that makes these individuals focus more on their limitations for performing the tasks, generating a spiral of anxiety that overwhelms them, and which increase over time (Hammontree & Ronan, 1992, Noren & Chang, 2002; Showers & Ruberns, 1990). Accordingly, pessimism of dispositional differ also from optimism, as the letter avoid considering undesired results that may compromise their positive perception and control of the situation (Spencer & Noren, 1996).

For example: the causes were internal to you, they won't change over time, and they'll affect everything. They focus to the general tendency to have negative expectations about future events.

4. Biography of Ng Aik Kwang.

Officially, He can be addressed as Dr Ng Aik Kwang, since He has PhD in Psychology from the University of Queensland (Australia). But He prefer to be known simply as “Kwang”. After He obtained his PhD (or became “Permanently Head Damaged”), He returned to Singapore, where He is born, to lecture at the National Institute of Education (NIE).

During this time at NIE (1999-2005), He wrote a few books on creativity, including a controversial best seller *Why Asians are less creative than Westerns* (which has been translated into Chinese and Bahasa Indonesia). He also received the 2001 Early Career Research Award from the International Council of Psychologists for a provocative research paper which is interestingly entitled *Why Creators are Dogmatic People, “Nice” People are not Creative and Creative People are not “Nice”*.

In 2005, He resigned from his full-time job at NIE to set up *The Idea Resort – A Haven For Learners*. It provides practical and interactive workshops for school teachers, students, parents, employees, and anyone who’s interested in creativity. As an academic-author-entrepreneur, He has conducted training and given keynote speeches on creativity in different primary & secondary schools, junior colleges, polytechnics and institutes of Technical Education. He has also lectured part-time in different universities like Singapore Management University, Nanyang Technological University and SIM University.

Educational Qualification

1. Bachelor of Arts, National University of Singapore (1991)
2. Bachelor of Social Science, National University of Singapore (1992)
3. Doctor of Philosophy, University of Queensland, Australia (1998)
4. Postgraduate Diploma of Teaching in Higher Education, Nanyang technological University, Singapore (2001)

Previous Work Experience

1. Senior Officer, National Productivity Board, Singapore
2. Senior Tutor, Department of Psychology, University of Queensland
3. Assistant Professor, National Institute of Education
4. Adjunct Professor, Singapore Management University
5. Part-time lecturer, SIM university & NIE/NTU

Awards / Recognition

1. 2001 Early Career Research Award, International Council of Psychologists

Books

1. *Why Asians Are Less Creative Than Westerns (2001)*
2. *Liberating the Creative Spirit in Asian Students (2004)*
3. *Creative Problem Solving for Asians: A practical Guide to Develop Your Creativity as an Asian (2007)*

4. *Asian and Western Paths to Happiness: How to be Creative and Live the Good Life (2008)*
5. *Creativity Question & Controversies (2009)*
6. *Psychology of Creativity (2013)*

Workshops

- A. How to Nurture Creative Students – A Creative Problem Solving Approach
- B. How to Nurture Creative Students – A Personality Approach
- C. How to be a Happy and Creative teacher _ Insights from Positive Psychology
- D. How to be a Creative Student – A Creative Problem Solving Approach
- E. How to be a Creative Student – A Personality Approach
- F. How to Raise Happy and Creative Children – A Psychological Guide for Parents

5. Synopsis of *Asia vs Barat* Book

How can a culture have a big part in the process of forming one's creativity? Is it true that in general Asians are more difficult to think, feel, and act creatively than Westerners? Why?

There are many differences between Asian and Western societies. The fundamental differences between the two cultures eventually formed their own characteristics between the value system, personality, and self-meaning, even reaching up to differences in parenting and the education system prevailing in Asia and the West until now.

This book will explain in detail all aspects relating to the triggering that have unwittingly been formed from an early age. Kwang will explain these aspects with a slick and through discussion.

If you are interested in increasing your capacity and passion in life, forming personalities, who are more creative, or just questioning things that affect creativity, be prepared, Kwang will guide you to answer these questions.

A. Relevant of Studies

Fiona Parashar, 2009 in her journal entitled "*The Psychology of Optimism and Pessimism: Theory and Research Findings*" reviewed the field of optimism at first being struck by the many positive results associated with optimism and then by the widespread tendency that humans have for optimism or for positive bias in viewpoints them about their lives and self-assessments.

Zohair, 2013 in his journal entitled "*The Relationship between Optimism-Pessimism and Personality Traits among Students in the Hashemite University*" analyzes the correlation between optimism, pessimism and personality traits (neuroticism, emotional stability, introversion, and extraversion), also identifies the prevalence of optimism and pessimism of the research sample according to the variables of gender, academic specialization, level of learning, and average score.

Simin, 2015 in his journal entitled "*Study of Relationship between Optimism, Pessimism and Coping Strategies with Mental Health among University Student of Lorestan*" knows the relationship between optimism, pessimism, and coping strategies as well as mental health and ability to predict these concepts on student mental health in the 2014 academic year in Lorestan University. This research method is correlational and the data were analyzed using stepwise regression.

Pipit, 2013 in her thesis entitled "*Aspek Pendidikan Nilai Religius dan Optimisme dalam Hapalan Solat Delissa*" analyzes the religious and optimism aspects in Delissa as the main characters after she lost her legs and mother due to the Tsunami in Aceh. Data collection of the main character is done by looking for evidence from dialogues or sentences in novels and the underlying behavior and attitudes of the main characters. To get the religious and optimism aspects, she was analyzed by using qualitative descriptive techniques.

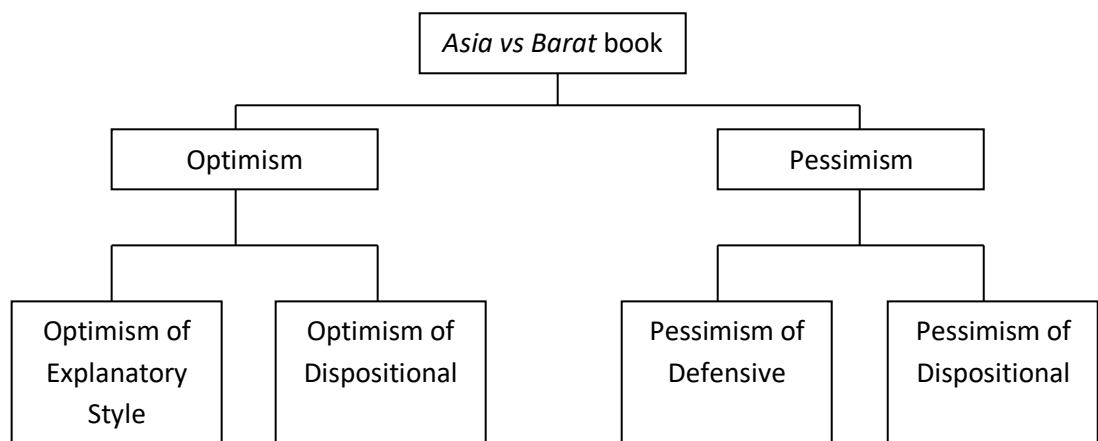
Anggun, 2013 in her thesis entitled "*Optimism and Pessimism in Negeri Lima Menara by Ahmad Fuadi to Increase the Motivation to Student MI Level*"

deals with optimism and pessimism to increase student motivation according to the age of the student. The author explains the optimism and pessimism in *Negeri Lima Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi. To find out optimism and pessimism in the novel, the writer uses the document analysis method.

B. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework has been designed based on the literature reviews the hypothesis of this research. This conceptual framework interprets the optimism and pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book. Like all other human experiences, optimism and pessimism are closely related to the psychology.

The conceptual framework of this study is illustrated as in tree diagrams as follows (Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework of Optimism and Pessimism)



The explanation of tree diagram above: this study focuses on the analysis of optimism and pessimism varieties in *Asia vs Barat* book. It means that this study deals with optimism and pessimism. To know the optimism and pessimism varieties in this book, the researcher try to analysis the optimism and pessimism purposed by Scheier & Carver and to relate the optimism and pessimism varieties in this book based on psychology, they are explanatory optimism, dispositional optimism, defensive pessimism and dispositional pessimism.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying a descriptive qualitative design. Moleong (2007: 6) states that qualitative research is carried out to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptual motivation, action and so on, in a descriptive holistic manner, in terms of words and language, in context certain naturalistic uses some naturalistic method.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data is from the book written by Ng Aik Kwang entitled *Asia vs Barat*. The data will be collected from the sentences uttered by Kwang that support optimism and pessimism in this book. The sentences (32 pages) were the source of data in completing this research.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

After reading this book for several times until its full meaning can be understood, the data were collected by the following steps:

1. Identifying the sentences that give information about optimism and pessimism of this book

2. Classifying the sentences based on the characteristics optimism and pessimism according by Scheier & Carver's theory
3. Giving the explanations and reasons to conclude the story as the whole discussion.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

Data were analyzed from the texts of this book. Reading the *Asia vs Barat* book by Ng Aik Kwang is the beginning of the data analyzing process. The data in this study analyzed using documentary techniques. This means that the author collects information by studying, analyzing, and reading related theories from certain books and journals around the object of research. The data will be collected from Ng Aik Kwang's *Asia vs Barat* book. In addition, some information from textbooks and the internet that is relevant to the problem is also referred to support his study.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this research were statements which indicated sentences in shows the optimism and pessimism in this book. The data were taken from *Asia vs Barat* book by Ng Aik Kwang.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, we were analyzed by focusing on the optimism and pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book based on Scheier and Carver's theory about optimism and pessimism.

1. Optimism

Optimism is mental attitude reflecting a belief or hope that the outcome of some specific endeavor, or outcomes in general, will be positive, favorable, and desirable. Some sentences that shows optimism categorized by Scheier and Carver's theory.

a. Never give up with something

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Never give up with something* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

- 1) "American scientist Watson and Crick feel the intense competition presses them to race to find

the structure of DNA. *But at that time, they made the most significant breakthroughs by focus their attention only on the puzzle at hand eyes so that they don't just momentarily forget about their competitors and the Noble prize awaiting, but also at times and eat.*" (Chapter 1, page 10, line 5).

This sentence explain about American scientists competed to uncover the DNA structure, even they were very competitive and too focused with that case. So, they didn't think about the reward anymore.

- 2) "Werner von Braun, who developed the Germany rocket used to bomb London during World War II. His boss considered himself to have failed more than 65.000 times in developing such a rocket and asking how much longer will it take. *Werner von Braun replied that he would need to fail several thousand more times.*" (Chapter 1, page 20, line 17).

This sentence explain about the Werner von Braun is a person who never gives up, the more failures he faces, the more motivated he becomes.

- b. Does not fear to take chances

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Does not fear to take chances* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

- 3) "They spoke excitedly about regarding various aspects of school work and though realizing the importance of good grades and praise from their parents, *they are firmly stated that "It is not the most important".*" (Chapter 1, page 10, line 27).

This sentence explain about everyone has the right to voice their wishes, even if they are student. Plus, everyone has their own way to achieve successful.

- 4) *“He is so trapped in his personal mission in life until he was willing to sacrifice many things, including possibilities will be the existence of a whole person in the world.” (Chapter 1, page 27, line 15).*

This sentence explain about the people are willing to sacrifice something to achieve success, because they dare to take risks for change the conditions better than before.

c. Always have faith in whatever happens

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Always have faith in whatever happens* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

- 5) *“They train people to think that motivators were important, but not as important as intrinsic motivation in carrying out creative task. Through training like this, they hope to imitate expert’s attitude owned by Woody Allen, Watson, and Crick, namely protecting themselves from the temptations of fame and fortune in their creative work.” (Chapter 1, page 10, line 16).*

This sentence explain about the importance of a motivator figure to try to get training in limiting himself from fame, wealth, and this is also one way of building a good personality.

- 6) “I learned what we need to become a world-class inventor like that. *The answer does not about genes, but rather whether we want to work extra hard to develop expertise in a particular domain.*” (Chapter 1, page 21, line 18).

This sentence explain about success achieved not because of superior genes but because of a strong will and trust in any opportunity.

d. Never get disappointed quickly

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Never get disappointed quickly* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

- 7) “*The experts obtained the best performance in several areas certain, not because they were born with special genes, but because they are doing persistent training.*” (Chapter 1, page 15, line 18).

This sentence explain about the experts have been through a lot of practice and experience, and we should know the effort will not betray the results.

- 8) “*A creative genius changed the pain and torment experienced during this period of set itself into a valuable and creative product that can enrich our conventional world.*” (Chapter 1, page 25, line 29).

This sentence explain about everyone who stands out in society has a unusual background in his entire life and other difficulties. But, they are capable of creating extraordinary things than the average person.

- e. Always try to see only the positive out of everything

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Always try to see only the positive out of everything* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

- 9) “The first group evaluated extrinsic reasons, for example *“I enjoy people’s recognition and financial rewards for my poetry”*; The second group judged intrinsic reasons, for example *“I like to play with words”*. After manipulation of this experiment, both groups were asked to create their own *haiku*.” (Chapter 1, page 8, line 6).

This sentence explain about two different motivations in making *haiku*, but both are the same true, but the results are also in accordance with what is attempted.

- 10) “*Expert performers are very dedicated individual person who diligently repeats a program or instruction which is agreed by the community and can most animate someone’s work, for example a painting by a painter master, or a master violin composer concertos.*” (Chapter 1, page 22, line 2).

This sentence explain about the expert performers are people who bring other people’s work to life, not because they plagiarizing, but because they have high dedication to a work so it doesn’t die. Depending on the glasses where we see it.

- f. Finds all the possible ways in any problem available to solve anything
- One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Finds all the possible ways in any problem available to solve anything* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

11) “*Mumford and Gustavson explain these attributes of creativity by the following ways: be open to in this world, has a wide interest in life, and interested in ideas that are deep and complicated to solve real-world problems. However, in creative work this complex mental model is not sufficient by itself. This is because in every creative job, an abstract idea and untested ones must be translated into concrete action.*” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 17).

This sentence explain about Mumford and Gustavson opinion, there are various ways to be creative. But, all must be tested first through action.

12) “As was conveyed by Picasso, about his dream of becoming a person painter, “*I want to paint in an unusual way make it appear alive. I want to help the audience to find something he wouldn't find without myself. That's why i want to emphasize the inequality, for example between the left eye and the right eye. So, my aim is to begin with, to generate this movement with opposing pressures, and resistance forces*”.” (Chapter 1, page 25, line 5).

This sentence explain about Picasso makes his own way of painting and dare to be different. So, that he has a characteristic that is only owned by him, and the results have a high value and are not common.

g. Self-confidence is the key

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Self-confidence is the key* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

13) “*First, the inventor shows a passion for what he did. Second, because of his enthusiasm, the inventor was willing to spend a lot of time and energy on realizing its goal. Third, he has tolerance towards ambiguity, for example, it can withstand uncertainty during this creative problem-solving process.*” (Chapter 1, page 5, line 22).

This sentence explain about an inventor must have confidence which includes several important points such as showing enthusiasm, tolerance, and so on.

14) “*We don’t have much difference in intellectual, just a passion problem and hard work.*” (Chapter 1, page 19, line 29).

This sentence explain about basically all people are born the same, the difference is the willingness to try.

h. Overcomes anything easily

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Overcomes anything easily* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

15) “*People who work intelligently in their jobs (with modify its work in innovative ways to increase efficiency and productivity) will feel refreshed*

and got more challenging assignments in the future.” (Chapter 1, page 14, line 16).

This sentence explain about by creating new methods can make it easier for us to live something and to get maximum result.

16) “At the age of 20, *the upper level violinist has practiced for an average of 10.000 hours, approximately 2.500 hours longer than the following group of violinist it’s the most accomplished and 5.000 hours longer than the lowest level violinist.*” (Chapter 1, page 16, line 23).

This sentence explain about to reach a higher level in a field, you have to do something more challenging than average person in that field and it is has a long process.

i. Be a motivation factor

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Be a motivation factor* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

17) “Hollywood filmmaker, Woody Allen to keeps intrinsic motivation at a high level and creativity in a very competitive film industry, *with ignore appreciation and criticism. Even so, he still innovate with styles and new themes.*” (Chapter 1, page 10, line 1).

This sentence explain about Woody Allen is a person who is so focused on his main goal that he can create new and amazing works. And of course this attitude should be a motivation for us.

18) *“People who have reaching higher levels takes more times to do a continues exercise than his partner at a lower level, even when there is no difference total time spent by both of groups for related activities domain.” (Chapter 1, page 16, line 14).*

This sentence explain about experience only increases with the amount of time spent to practicing.

j. Finds all goodness

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Finds all goodness* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

19) *“If you want to be a talented individual who has extraordinary achievements in a field, you don’t need the best genes in the world. But you must get adequate support from those close related person during the formative years.” (Chapter 1, page 18, line 23).*

This sentence explain about sometimes we have to look at things from a different perspective, success is not innate, but from support.

20) *“Frankl lost his entire family and friends at Auschwitz but he got through the brutal conditions and inhuman there. However Frankl not only did he succeed in living, he also emerged with strong confidence human zeal to resist and pass worst conditions in his life”. (Chapter 1, page 26, line 20).*

This sentence explain about behind his dark past, Frankl is still able to have a high spirit of life.

k. Gives happiness to him/herself and others

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Gives happiness to him/herself and others* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

21) “Albert Einstein, who changed our understanding of his special theory of relativity; *English poet T.S. Eliot whose poem is entitled The Wasteland make us aware of how destructive our life is at this modern era*; Likewise with freedom fighters from India, *Mahatma Gandhi who ended the British occupation in India by a creative way against the strong British.*” (Chapter 1, page 13, line 25).

This sentence explain about some figures in the past who created a breakthrough that changed many people and even the world because of their creative intelligence.

22) “Only thanks to the persuasion of astronomers and mathematicans from English, *Edmund Halley, who moved him to write down the findings to be passed on to the children and grandchildren inside his book Philosophiae Naturalis Principa Mathematica.*” (Chapter 1, page 28, line 28).

This sentence explain about thank’s to Halley’s persuasion, Newton finally wanted to pass down his work which was poured into a book that was very influential throughout the world for several generations.

1. Hopes for best always

One of the characteristics of the optimism sentence is *Hopes for best always* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

23) “*Parents even move to other areas to give their children the best possible environment for doing the exercises.* In addition, Bloom also found that all individuals were finally reached the international level in his performance, work together with mentor masters who also reach first that level or have trained individuals up to that level.” (Chapter 1, page 17, line 10).

This sentence explain about parents are an important factor in directing a child’s future and determining which one is best for the child.

24) “*A creative genius is a very challenged to produce innovative transformations in the realm where he worked and then accepted by all fields.*” (Chapter 1, page 22, line 6).

This sentence explain about everyone who trains hard must have the hope of becoming the best their field.

2. Pessimism

Pessimism is a negative mental attitude in which an undesirable outcome is anticipated from a given situation. Some sentences that shows pessimism categorized by Scheier and Carver’s theory.

a. Give up easily

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Give up easily*

and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

25) *“Charles Dickens had only worked five months at a black polish factory before finally came out from the dark age.” (Chapter 1, page 24, line 24)*

This sentence explain about Charles Dickens gave up because the conditions he was facing were getting more difficult in that age.

26) *“Only certain people in this world could being creative because they were born with a special talent.” (Chapter 1, page 19, line 9).*

This sentence explain about that’s not everyone can be a creative person, only certain people can be like that.

b. Fears to take the next step

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Fears to take the next step* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

27) *“This process will be more difficult when the inventor faces social rejection from community that is afraid to change. In situation like this, the inventors need to show a strong attitude of autonomy, independence, and self-confidence in what he does.” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 30).*

This sentence explain about the inventor must be ready to face every obstacle and dare to take risks.

28) *“Ilse loves Einstein as a father, she has no passion to be close to him physically. Her heart said to not married to that man.” (Chapter 1, page 32, line 7).*

This sentence explain about Ilse didn't want to be with Einstein because she wasn't interested with him.

c. Loses faith easily

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Loses faith easily* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

29) "*He would fall under the pressure to adjust itself towards the community.*" (Chapter 1, page 7, line 1).

This sentence explain about we must be good at adjusting ourselves in the community so as not to meet failure.

30) "*We'll only have chaos in our lives, especially in our relationship with loved ones.*" (Chapter 1, page 27, line 11).

This sentence explain about everything that is to be achieved, of course there must be sacrifices, one of which is a relationship with other people.

d. Gets disappointed quickly on the first failure

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Gets disappointed quickly on the first failure* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

31) "*He relied on his friend's lesson notes to pass the exam. Finally, this boy dropped out of school because he could not stand the school discipline*

that was too harsh.” (Chapter 1, page 30, line 18).

This sentence explain about this child is too quick to give up because he stricted by school rules, even though it is for the good of his future too.

32) *“His professor refused to recommend a teaching position to him when he graduated from university in Zurich. They thought Albert was a flat and boring. So, he was forced to work as a minor patent officer in a small office in Switzerland for living his family that continues to grow.” (Chapter 1, page 30, line 25).*

This sentence explain about that time Einstein was still less capable, many people still doubted his ability.

e. Never see anything positive

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Never see anything positive* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

33) *“His hard-working partners (still use the same way tried and tested in doing assignments) will feel itself is like the grain (dust) of a great system, and including those who were terminated in a short time.” (Chapter 1, page 14, line 19).*

This sentence explain about every person who is successful there must be people who are less fortunate or not successful in achieving something.

34) *“He is not the young man we could call “the young man can be expected” because he can only learn to speak when he was three years old.” (Chapter 1, page 30, line 13).*

This sentence explain about people who are slow to learn something are often underestimated by other people.

f. Finds no way in any problem

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Finds no way in any problem* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

35) “They found that many things turned out to be not what they said by many people. *Finally, in themselves grow the attitude what Therivel calls de omnibus dubitandum (doubt of everything).*” (Chapter 1, page 23, line 6).

This sentence explain about in this world there are people whose thoughts are not in the same direction as the average person.

36) “*Amadeus Mozart, who is talented in music but a father who is failed because it never reached the Kapellmeister level or orchestra conductor, despite getting a lot of support from Papa Mozart who hoped to change his failure career by gifted son.*” (Chapter 1, page 24, line 19).

This sentence explain about even behind every success of famous figures, they have many failures.

g. Self-pity is the key

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Self-pity is the key* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

37) “*Being an inventor in everyday life will not get international recognition. Even so, it will make us live a life that is meaningful, healthy, and balanced.*” (Chapter 1, page 14, line 11).

This sentence explain about if the inventor want to be known internationally, we can't just be inventors in our daily activities, we have to create new breakthroughs.

38) “*We won't become famous like they were world class, but at least still can taste the joy of happiness in life.*” (Chapter 1, page 26, line 32).

This sentence explain about in every condition there must be positive side and negative sides that are obtained.

h. Regrets everything and develops hatred

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Regrets everything and develops hatred* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

39) “He said, “God is like Mickey Mouse, the fictional character we create during live in this world.”*That means, God is not created us, but we created God.*” (Chapter 1, page 23, line 29).

This sentence explain about people have different sight in evaluating something, including judging the characteristic of God.

40) “*His transformation to become a world-class citizen gave him pathetic path in his personal life. A little by little he was getting away from his wife Mileva, who feeling depressed with her husband’s cold attitude.*” (Chapter 1, page 31, line 19).

This sentence explain about not all characters who look successful lead a pleasant life, like Einstein figure who also has pathetic things in his family life.

i. Be a discouraging factor

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Be a discouraging factor* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

41) “*He found that it was necessary about ten years to absorb science before it can produce creative masterpiece.*” (Chapter 1, page 18, line 1).

This sentence explain about the time is also one of the factors needed to be creative.

42) “*Einstein’s father was repeatedly caught up in business and plunged his family into a hard situation*” (Chapter 1, page 24, line 30).

This sentence explain about family is also one of the factors that can encourage successful of someone.

j. Finds all faults

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Finds all faults* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

43) “*Negative experiences in the early formative years of these world-class inventors screw up conventional acceptance script culture.*” (Chapter 1, page 23, line 1).

This sentence explain about a difficult background makes someone think differently than the average person.

44) “*They are not always fun people to be friends, regardless of his achievements and fame. Like the proverb: unsightly but unsightly!*” (Chapter 1, page 32, line 31).

This sentence explain about sometimes there are no great people in all fields, generally people who focus on being creative in doing something, they forget the importance of socialization.

k. Destroy happiness within him/herself and others around

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Destroy happiness within him/herself and others around* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

45) “*The difficult times at a young age these creative geniuses make him a very alert, hypersensitive, and tense emotionally.*” (Chapter 1, page 23, line 13).

This sentence explain about people who have a personality like this not only harm to him, but also those around him too.

46) “*His reluctance to getting involved with other people is sometimes too extreme that he is often do not get recognition from his boss. It was as he thought that his thoughts and sight is very personal and pure.*” (Chapter 1, page 28, line 17).

This sentence explain about Newton has a stubborn nature and doesn't want to listen to other people, even his boss hate it.

1. Hopes doubt in everything

One of the characteristics of the pessimism sentence is *Hopes doubt in everything* and examples of these sentences that are obtained from this book are:

47) “*The inventor will encounter many obstacles in every unusual solution which he offers, to face this obstacle, the inventor must be passionate and have a high work commitment to take calculated risk, and preserving to face the difficult obstacle.*” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 25).

This sentence explain about the inventor must not hesitate and not be afraid to carry out his every action.

48) “*The true love is a random term to describe a complicated phenomenon in this world, where people live in this absurd and meaningless universe imparts meaning to their personal life to dispel the void that always stabbed them in the back with shadow of destruction.*” (Chapter 1, page 23, line 23).

This sentence explain about some people doubt the existence of love because everyone has a different passion.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data, the following findings were found: optimism and pessimism from *Asia vs Barat* book by Ng Aik Kwang. It can be categorized based on its type according to the Quora theories, namely optimism (optimism of explanatory style and optimism of dispositional) and pessimism (pessimism of defensive and pessimism of dispositional).

1. Optimism

Optimism Types	Frequency
Optimism of Explanatory Style	13
Optimism of Dispositional	11

Table 4.1. Optimism Frequency

No.	Sentence / Dialogue of Optimism	Type of Optimism
1.	“American scientist Watson and Crick feel the intense competition presses them to race to find the structure of DNA. But at that time, they made the most significant breakthroughs by focus their attention only on the puzzle at hand eyes so that they don’t just momentarily forget about their competitors and the	Optimism of Explanatory Style

	Noble prize awaiting, but also at times and eat.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 10, line 5</i>).	
2.	“Werner von Braun, who developed the Germany rocket used to bomb London during World War II. His boss considered himself to have failed more than 65.000 times in developing such a rocket and asking how much longer will it take. Werner von Braun replied that he would need to fail several thousand more times.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 20, line 17</i>).	Optimism of Explanatory Style
3.	“They spoke excitedly about regarding various aspects of school work and though realizing the importance of good grades and praise from their parents, they are firmly stated that “It is not the most important”.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 10, line 27</i>).	Optimism of Dispositional
4.	“He is so trapped in his personal mission in life until he was willing to sacrifice	Optimism of Explanatory Style

	<p>many things, including possibilities will be the existence of a whole person in the world.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 27, line 15</i>).</p>	
5.	<p>“They train people to think that motivators were important, but not as important as intrinsic motivation in carrying out creative task. Through training like this, they hope to imitate expert’s attitude owned by Woody Allen, Watson, and Crick, namely protecting themselves from the temptations of fame and fortune in their creative work.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 10, line 16</i>).</p>	<p>Optimism of Dispositional</p>
6.	<p>“I learned what we need to become a world-class inventor like that. The answer does not about genes, but rather whether we want to work extra hard to develop expertise in a particular domain.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 21, line 18</i>).</p>	<p>Optimism of Explanatory Style</p>
7.	<p>“The experts obtained the best</p>	<p>Optimism of</p>

	performance in several areas certain, not because they were born with special genes, but because they are doing persistent training.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 15, line 18</i>).	Explanatory Style
8.	“A creative genius changed the pain and torment experienced during this period of set itself into a valuable and creative product that can enrich our conventional world.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 25, line 29</i>).	Optimism of Explanatory Style
9.	“The first group evaluated extrinsic reasons, for example “I enjoy people’s recognition and financial rewards for my poetry”; The second group judged intrinsic reasons, for example “I like to play with words”. After manipulation of this experiment, both groups were asked to create their own <i>haiku</i> .” (<i>Chapter 1, page 8, line 6</i>).	Optimism of Dispositional
10.	“ <i>Expert performers are very dedicated</i>	Optimism of

	<p><i>individual person who diligently repeats a program or instruction which is agreed by the community and can most animate someone's work, for example a painting by a painter master, or a master violin composer concertos." (Chapter 1, page 22, line 2).</i></p>	Explanatory Style
11.	<p>"Mumford and Gustavson explain these attributes of creativity by the following ways: be open to in this world, has a wide interest in life, and interested in ideas that are deep and complicated to solve real-world problems. However, in creative work this complex mental model is not sufficient by itself. This is because in every creative job, an abstract idea and untested ones must be translated into concrete action." (Chapter 1, page 6, line 17).</p>	Optimism of Explanatory Style
12.	<p>"As was conveyed by Picasso, about his dream of becoming a person painter, "I</p>	Optimism of Dispositional

	<p>want to paint in an unusual way make it appear alive. I want to help the audience to find something he wouldn't find without myself. That's why i want to emphasize the inequality, for example between the left eye and the right eye. So, my aim is to begin with, to generate this movement with opposing pressures, and resistance forces". (Chapter 1, page 25, line 5).</p>	
13.	<p>"First, the inventor shows a passion for what he did. Second, because of his enthusiasm, the inventor was willing to spend a lot of time and energy on realizing its goal. Third, he has tolerance towards ambiguity, for example, it can withstand uncertainty during this creative problem-solving process." (Chapter 1, page 5, line 22).</p>	<p>Optimism of Explanatory Style</p>
14.	<p>"We don't have much difference in intellectual, just a passion problem and</p>	<p>Optimism of Dispositional</p>

	hard work.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 19, line 29</i>).	
15.	“People who work intelligently in their jobs (with modify its work in innovative ways to increase efficiency and productivity) will feel refreshed and got more challenging assignments in the future.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 14, line 16</i>).	Optimism of Dispositional
16.	“At the age of 20, the upper level violinist has practiced for an average of 10.000 hours, approximately 2.500 hours longer than the following group of violinist it’s the most accomplished and 5.000 hours longer than the lowest level violinist.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 16, line 23</i>).	Optimism of Explanatory Style
17.	“Hollywood filmmaker, Woody Allen to keeps intrinsic motivation at a high level and creativity in a very competitive film industry, with ignore appreciation and criticism. Even so, he still innovate with	Optimism of Explanatory Style

	styles and new themes.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 10, line 1</i>).	
18.	“People who have reaching higher levels takes more times to do a continues exercise than his partner at a lower level, even when there is no difference total time spent by both of groups for related activities domain.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 16, line 14</i>).	Optimism of Explanatory Style
19.	“If you want to be an talented individual who has extraordinary achievements in a field, you don’t need the best genes in the world. But you must get adequate support from those close related person during the formative years.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 18, line 23</i>).	Optimism of Dispositional
20.	“Frankl lost his entire family and friends at Auschwitz but he got through the brutal conditions and inhuman there. However Frankl not only did he succeed	Optimism of Dispositional

	<p>in living, he also emerged with strong confidence human zeal to resist and pass worst conditions in his life”. (<i>Chapter 1, page 26, line 20</i>).</p>	
21.	<p>“Albert Einstein, who changed our understanding of his special theory of relativity; English poet T.S. Eliot whose poem is entitled <i>The Wasteland</i> make us aware of how destructive our life is at this modern era; Likewise with freedom fighters from India, Mahatma Gandhi who ended the British occupation in India by a creative way against the strong British.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 13, line 25</i>).</p>	<p>Optimism of Explanatory Style</p>
22.	<p>“Only thanks to the persuasion of astronomers and mathematicians from English, Edmund Halley, who moved him to write down the findings to be passed on to the children and grandchildren inside his book</p>	<p>Optimism of Dispositional</p>

	<i>Philosophiae Naturalis Principa Mathematica.</i> ” (Chapter 1, page 28, line 28).	
23.	“Parents even move to other areas to give their children the best possible environment for doing the exercises. In addition, Bloom also found that all individuals were finally reached the international level in his performance, work together with mentor masters who also reach first that level or have trained individuals up to that level.” (Chapter 1, page 17, line 10).	Optimism of Dispositional
24.	“A creative genius is a very challenged to produce innovative transformations in the realm where he worked and then accepted by all fields.” (Chapter 1, page 22, line 6).	Optimism of Dispositional

Table 4.2. Result of Optimism Research

2. **Pessimism**

Pessimism Types	Frequency
Pessimism of Defensive	13
Pessimism of Dispositional	11

Table 4.3. Pessimism Frequency

No.	Sentence / Dialogue of Pessimism	Type of Pessimism
1.	<p>“Charles Dickens had only worked five months at a black polish factory before finally came out from the dark age.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 24, line 24)</i></p>	Pessimism of Defensive
2.	<p>“Only certain people in this world could being creative because they were born with a special talent.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 19, line 9).</i></p>	Pessimism of Dispositional
3.	<p>“This process will be more difficult when the inventor faces social rejection from community that is afraid to change. In situation like this, the inventors need to show a strong attitude of autonomy, independence, and self-confidence in what he does.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 6, line</i></p>	Pessimism of Dispositional

	30).	
4.	<p>“Ilse loves Einstein as a father, she has no passion to be close to him physically. Her heart said to not married to that man.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 32, line 7</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>
5.	<p>“He would fall under the pressure to adjust itself towards the community.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 7, line 1</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>
6.	<p>“We’ll only have chaos in our lives, especially in our relationship with loved ones.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 27, line 11</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>
7.	<p>“He relied on his friend’s lesson notes to pass the exam. Finally, this boy dropped out of school because he could not stand the school discipline that was too harsh.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 18</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Defensive</p>
8.	<p>“His professor refused to recommend a teaching position to him when he</p>	<p>Pessimism of Defensive</p>

	<p>graduated from university in Zurich.</p> <p>They thought Albert was a flat and boring. So, he was forced to work as a <i>minor patent</i> officer in a small office in Switzerland for living his family that continues to grow.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 25</i>).</p>	
9.	<p>“His hard-working partners (still use the same way tried and tested in doing assignments) will feel itself is like the grain (dust) of a great system, and including those who were terminated in a short time.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 14, line 19</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>
10.	<p>“He is not the young man we could call “the young man can be expected” because he can only learn to speak when he was three years old.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 13</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Defensive</p>
11.	<p>“They found that many things turned out</p>	<p>Pessimism of</p>

	<p>to be not what they said by many people.</p> <p>Finally, in themselves grow the attitude what Therivel calls <i>de omnibus dubitandum</i> (doubt of everything).”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, page 23, line 6).</p>	Defensive
12.	<p>“Amadeus Mozart, who is talented in music but a father who is failed because it never reached the <i>Kapellmeister</i> level or orchestra conductor, despite getting a lot of support from Papa Mozart who hoped to change his failure career by gifted son.” (Chapter 1, page 24, line 19).</p>	<p>Pessimism of</p> <p>Defensive</p>
13.	<p>“Being an inventor in everyday life will not get international recognition. Even so, it will make us live a life that is meaningful, healthy, and balanced.”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, page 14, line 11).</p>	<p>Pessimism of</p> <p>Dispositional</p>
14.	<p>“We won’t become famous like they were world class, but at least still can</p>	<p>Pessimism of</p> <p>Dispositional</p>

	taste the joy of happiness in life.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 26, line 32).</i>	
15.	“He said, “God is like Mickey Mouse, the fictional character we create during live in this world.” That means, God is not created us, but we created God.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 23, line 29).</i>	Pessimism of Defensive
16.	“His transformation to become a world-class citizen gave him pathetic path in his personal life. A little by little he was getting away from his wife Mileva, who feeling depressed with her husband’s cold attitude.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 31, line 19).</i>	Pessimism of Defensive
17.	“He found that it was necessary about ten years to absorb science before it can produce creative masterpiece.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 18, line 1).</i>	Pessimism of Defensive
18.	“Einstein’s father was repeatedly caught	Pessimism of

	up in business and plunged his family into a hard situation” (<i>Chapter 1, page 24, line 30</i>).	Defensive
19.	“Negative experiences in the early formative years of these world-class inventors screw up conventional acceptance script culture.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 23, line 1</i>).	Pessimism of Defensive
20.	“They are not always fun people to be friends, regardless of his achievements and fame. Like the proverb: unsightly but unsightly!” (<i>Chapter 1, page 32, line 31</i>).	Pessimism of Dispositional
21.	“The difficult times at a young age these creative geniuses make him a very alert, hypersensitive, and tense emotionally.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 23, line 13</i>).	Pessimism of Defensive
22.	“His reluctance to getting involved with other people is sometimes too extreme	Pessimism of Defensive

	<p>that he is often do not get recognition from his boss. It was as he though that his thoughts and sight is very personal and pure.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 28, line 17</i>).</p>	
23.	<p>“The inventor will encounter many obstacles in every unusual solution which he offers, to face this obstacle, the inventor must be passionate and have a high work commitment to take calculated risk, and preserving to face the difficult obstacle.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 6, line 25</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>
24.	<p>“The true love is a random term to describe a complicated phenomenon in this world, where people live in this absurd and meaningless universe imparts meaning to their personal life to dispel the void that always stabbed them in the back with shadow of destruction.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 23, line 23</i>).</p>	<p>Pessimism of Dispositional</p>

Table 4.4. Result of Research Pessimism

D. Discussion

There are several conclusions that the author found, namely:

1. The most dominant type that shows optimism in *Asia vs Barat* book is Optimism of Explanatory Style and the most dominant type that shows pessimism from *Asia vs Barat* book is Pessimism of Defensive.
2. The effect of optimism and pessimism to the readers can be found in several reviews of this book which are explained below:
 1. ... delightful to read, refreshing, informative, provocative. – Professor David Y.F. Ho, University of Hong Kong.
 2. ... stimulating reading for all Westerners and Easterners alike. – Professor Elwyn Thomas, University of London.
 3. ... a thought-provoking book which raises important issues for the 21st century. – Associate Professor Ian Smith, University of Sydney.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter mainly presents the conclusions and the suggestions of this study. The analysis in the previous chapter has been concluded and in the end the author will try to suggest some important things related to the discussion of this study. This suggestion is considered important for everyone, especially other researchers who will come to everyone, especially other researchers who will conduct research in the same field.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and discussion of Chapter IV, it can be concluded that:

1. The dominant type of optimism in *Asia vs Barat* book is Optimism of Explanatory Style. It is defined as a global expectation that more good (desirable) things than bad (undesirable) that will happen in the future. In other words, optimism is an expectation or hope that create by our self to face something in our lives. It is presumed to be stable with little scope for change and is alternatively described as a big optimism.

The dominant type of pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book is 'Defensive Pessimism' is the tendency to believe the worst on a consistent basis. In other words, defensive pessimism is a situation that made pessimistic to

face something that happen in our life and always blaming ourselves of every single thing.

2. The effect of optimism and pessimism to the readers are to increase the experience in undergoing various things. Based on the reviews of readers who have read this book and discussed above, we can conclude that the Optimism effect teaches the spirit of the various characters or events reviewed in this book, while the Pessimism effect to describe some bad things happen in various conditions which are described so as not to look at something with pessimistically.

B. Suggestion

In studying literary works, characters must be considered important because they can become readers of the theme of this book and it is also useful for readers to know the meaning of sentences in this book. To hang an understanding of the meaning of the sentences in this book, the writer uses the Scheier and Carver's theory to describe optimism and pessimism as well as the types in this book.

In addition, for those who are interested in studying literature, this research an contribute to students enjoying literary works, especially with the existence of this book. However, this study is still far from perfectbecause in fact this study discusses a small part of all aspects that can be addressed by a literary study.

The writer hopes that this research can be useful for other researchers who are interested in analyzing this research. By reading this thesis, readers will get the benefit and experience of life, which is published in this *Asia vs Barat* book. The author expects comments and criticisms from related parties with this optimism and pessimism analysis.

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APPENDIX

	Optimism of Explanatory Style	Optimism of Dispositional
Optimism	<p>“American scientist Watson and Crick feel the intense competition presses them to race to find the structure of DNA. But at that time, they made the most significant breakthroughs by focus their attention only on the puzzle at hand eyes so that they don’t just momentarily forget about their competitors and the Noble prize awaiting, but also at times and eat.” (Chapter 1, page 10, line 5).</p>	<p>“They spoke excitedly about regarding various aspects of school work and though realizing the importance of good grades and praise from their parents, they are firmly stated that “It is not the most important”.” (Chapter 1, page 10, line 27).</p>
	<p>“Werner von Braun, who developed the Germany rocket used to bomb London during World War II. His boss considered himself to have failed more than 65.000 times in developing such a rocket and asking how much longer will it take. Werner von</p>	<p>“They train people to think that motivators were important, but not as important as intrinsic motivation in carrying out creative task. Through training like this, they hope to imitate expert’s attitude</p>

	<p>Braun replied that he would need to fail several thousand more times.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 20, line 17</i>).</p>	<p>owned by Woody Allen, Watson, and Crick, namely protecting themselves from the temptations of fame and fortune in their creative work.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 10, line 16</i>).</p>
	<p>“He is so trapped in his personal mission in life until he was willing to sacrifice many things, including possibilities will be the existence of a whole person in the world.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 27, line 15</i>).</p>	<p>“The first group evaluated extrinsic reasons, for example “I enjoy people’s recognition and financial rewards for my poetry”; The second group judged intrinsic reasons, for example “I like to play with words”. After manipulation of this experiment, both groups were asked to create their own <i>haiku</i>.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 8, line 6</i>).</p>

	<p>“I learned what we need to become a world-class inventor like that. The answer does not about genes, but rather whether we want to work extra hard to develop expertise in a particular domain.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 21, line 18).</i></p>	<p>“As was conveyed by Picasso, about his dream of becoming a person painter, “I want to paint in an unusual way make it appear alive. I want to help the audience to find something he wouldn’t find without myself. That’s why i want to emphasize the inequality, for example between the left eye and the right eye. So, my aim is to begin with, to generate this movement with opposing pressures, and resistance forces”.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 25, line 5).</i></p>
	<p>“The experts obtained the best performance in several areas certain, not because they were</p>	<p>“We don’t have much difference in intellectual, just a passion problem and</p>

	<p>born with special genes, but because they are doing persistent training.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 15, line 18</i>).</p>	<p>hard work.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 19, line 29</i>).</p>
	<p>“A creative genius changed the pain and torment experienced during this period of set itself into a valuable and creative product that can enrich our conventional world.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 25, line 29</i>).</p>	<p>“People who work intelligently in their jobs (with modify its work in innovative ways to increase efficiency and productivity) will feel refreshed and got more challenging assignments in the future.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 14, line 16</i>).</p>
	<p>“Mumford and Gustavson explain these attributes of creativity by the following ways: be open to in this world, has a wide interest in life, and interested in ideas that are deep and complicated to solve real-world problems. However, in</p>	<p>“If you want to be an talented individual who has extraordinary achievements in a field, you don’t need the best genes in the world. But you must get adequate support from those close</p>

	<p>creative work this complex mental model is not sufficient by itself. This is because in every creative job, an abstract idea and untested ones must be translated into concrete action.” (Chapter 1, page 6, line 17).</p>	<p>related person during the formative years.” (Chapter 1, page 18, line 23).</p>
	<p>“First, the inventor shows a passion for what he did. Second, because of his enthusiasm, the inventor was willing to spend a lot of time and energy on realizing its goal. Third, he has tolerance towards ambiguity, for example, it can withstand uncertainty during this creative problem-solving process.” (Chapter 1, page 5, line 22).</p>	<p>“Frankl lost his entire family and friends at Auschwitz but he got through the brutal conditions and inhuman there. However Frankl not only did he succeed in living, he also emerged with strong confidence human zeal to resist and pass worst conditions in his life”. (Chapter 1, page 26, line 20).</p>
	<p>“At the age of 20, the upper level</p>	<p>“Only thanks to the</p>

	<p>violinist has practiced for an average of 10.000 hours, approximately 2.500 hours longer than the following group of violinist it's the most accomplished and 5.000 hours longer than the lowest level violinist.” (Chapter 1, page 16, line 23).</p>	<p>persuasion of astronomers and mathematicans from English, Edmund Halley, who moved him to write down the findings to be passed on to the children and grandchildren inside his book <i>Philosophiae Naturalis Principa Mathematica.</i>” (Chapter 1, page 28, line 28).</p>
	<p>“Hollywood filmmaker, Woody Allen to keeps intrinsic motivation at a high level and creativity in a very competitive film industry, with ignore appreciation and criticism. Even so, he still innovate with styles and new themes.” (Chapter 1, page 10, line 1).</p>	<p>“Parents even move to other areas to give their children the best possible environment for doing the exercises. In addition, Bloom also found that all individuals were finally reached the international level in his performance, work together with mentor masters who also reach</p>

		<p>first that level or have trained individuals up to that level.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 17, line 10</i>).</p>
	<p>“People who have reaching higher levels takes more times to do a continues exercise than his partner at a lower level, even when there is no difference total time spent by both of groups for related activities domain.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 16, line 14</i>).</p>	<p>“A creative genius is a very challenged to produce innovative transformations in the realm where he worked and then accepted by all fields.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 22, line 6</i>).</p>
	<p>“Albert Einstein, who changed our understanding of his special theory of relativity; English poet T.S. Eliot whose poem is entitled <i>The Wasteland</i> make us aware of how destructive our life is at this modern era; Likewise with freedom fighters from India, Mahatma Gandhi who ended the</p>	

	<p>British occupation in India by a creative way against the strong British.” (Chapter 1, page 13, line 25).</p>	
	<p>“Expert performers are very dedicated individual person who diligently repeats a program instruction which is agreed by the community and can most animate someone’s work, for example a painting by a painter master, or a master violin composer concertos.” (Chapter 1, page 22, line 2)</p>	

	Pessimism of Defensive	Pessimism of Dispositional
Pessimism	<p>“Charles Dickens had only worked five months at a black polish factory before finally came out from the dark age.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 24, line 24</i>)</p>	<p>“Only certain people in this world could being creative because they were born with a special talent.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 19, line 9</i>).</p>
	<p>“He relied on his friend’s lesson notes to pass the exam. Finally, this boy dropped out of school because he could not stand the school discipline that was too harsh.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 18</i>).</p>	<p>“This process will be more difficult when the inventor faces social rejection from community that is afraid to change. In situation like this, the inventors need to show a strong attitude of autonomy, independence, and self-confidence in what he does.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 6, line 30</i>).</p>
	<p>“His professor refused to recommend a teaching position to him when he graduated from</p>	<p>“Ise loves Einstein as a father, she has no passion to be close to him</p>

	<p>university in Zurich. They thought Albert was a flat and boring. So, he was forced to work as a <i>minor patent</i> officer in a small office in Switzerland for living his family that continues to grow.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 25</i>).</p>	<p>physically. Her heart said to not married to that man.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 32, line 7</i>).</p>
	<p>“He is not the young man we could call “the young man can be expected” because he can only learn to speak when he was three years old.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 30, line 13</i>).</p>	<p>“He would fall under the pressure to adjust itself towards the community.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 7, line 1</i>). “We’ll only have chaos in our lives, especially in our relationship with loved ones.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 27, line 11</i>).</p>
	<p>“They found that many things turned out to be not what they said by many people. Finally, in themselves grow the attitude what Therivel calls <i>de omnibus dubitandum</i> (doubt of</p>	<p>“We’ll only have chaos in our lives, especially in our relationship with loved ones.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 27, line 11</i>).</p>

	everything).” (<i>Chapter 1, page 23, line 6</i>).	
	“Amadeus Mozart, who is talented in music but a father who is failed because it never reached the <i>Kapellmeister</i> level or orchestra conductor, despite getting a lot of support from Papa Mozart who hoped to change his failure career by gifted son.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 24, line 19</i>).	“Being an inventor in everyday life will not get international recognition. Even so, it will make us live a life that is meaningful, healthy, and balanced.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 14, line 11</i>).
	“He said, “God is like Mickey Mouse, the fictional character we create during live in this world.” That means, God is not created us, but we created God.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 23, line 29</i>).	“We won’t become famous like they were world class, but at least still can taste the joy of happiness in life.” (<i>Chapter 1, page 26, line 32</i>).
	“His transformation to become a world-class citizen gave him pathetic path in his personal life. A little by little he was getting away	“They are not always fun people to be friends, regardless of his achievements and fame.

	<p>from his wife Mileva, who feeling depressed with her husband's cold attitude." (<i>Chapter 1, page 31, line 19</i>).</p>	<p>Like the proverb: unsightly but unsightly!" (<i>Chapter 1, page 32, line 31</i>).</p>
	<p>"He found that it was necessary about ten years to absorb science before it can produce creative masterpiece." (<i>Chapter 1, page 18, line 1</i>).</p>	<p>"The inventor will encounter many obstacles in every unusual solution which he offers, to face this obstacle, the inventor must be passionate and have a high work commitment to take calculated risk, and preserving to face the difficult obstacle." (<i>Chapter 1, page 6, line 25</i>).</p>
	<p>"Einstein's father was repeatedly caught up in business and plunged his family into a hard situation" (<i>Chapter 1, page 24, line 30</i>).</p>	<p>"The true love is a random term to describe a complicated phenomenon in this world, where people live in this absurd</p>

		<p>and meaningless universe imparts meaning to their personal life to dispel the void that always stabbed them in the back with shadow of destruction.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 23, line 23).</i></p>
	<p>“Negative experiences in the early formative years of these world-class inventors screw up conventional acceptance script culture.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 23, line 1).</i></p>	<p>“His hard-working partners (still use the same way tried and tested in doing assignments) will feel itself is like the grain (dust) of a great system, and including those who were terminated in a short time.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 14, line 19).</i></p>
	<p>“The difficult times at a young age these creative geniuses make him a very alert, hypersensitive, and tense emotionally.” <i>(Chapter 1, page 23, line 13).</i></p>	

	<p>“His reluctance to getting involved with other people is sometimes too extreme that he is often do not get recognition from his boss. It was as he thought that his thoughts and sight is very personal and pure.”</p> <p><i>(Chapter 1, page 28, line 17).</i></p>	



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Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : AlvinRamadhani
 NPM : 1602050105
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,35

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Optimism and Pessimism in "Asia vs Barat" Book	
	Rhetorical Analysis on "Hitam Putih" Talkshow in Trans 7	
	Figurative Language in William Shakespeare Poetry	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Alvin Ramadhani

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Alvin Ramadhani
 NPM : 1602050105
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Optimism and pessimism in "Asia vs Barat" book

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

acc RF

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon,

Alvin Ramadhani

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Nomor : 819/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp. : ---
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Alvin Ramadhani**
 N P M : 1602050105
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Optimism and Pessimism in Asia vs Barat Book

Pembimbing : **Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggal : **16 Mei 2021**

Medan, 23 Ramadhan 1441 H
16 Mei 2020 M

Wassalam
 Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
 1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
 (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



UMSU

Unggul | Cerdas | Berprestasi

Bila memaknai surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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Lamp. : -- 29 Juni 2020 M
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat

Assalamu' alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Alvin Ramadhani**
NPM : 1602050105
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Optimism and Pessimism in Asia vs Barat book

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu' alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh


Dekan
[Signature]
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302





Tembusan :
- Peringgal



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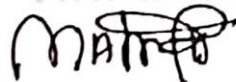
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : ALVIN RAMADHANI
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Optimism and Pessimism in *Asia vs Barat* book

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
1 - Mei - 2020	Revise Chapter 1 : Background, formulation of problem and significance of study	
5- Mei - 2020	Revise Chapter 2 : Revise theory, add previous relevant research	
10 - Mei - 2020	Revise Chapter 3 : Reasons choosing the method Techniques of collecting data and analyzing method	
12 - Mei - 2020	Acc for seminar	

Medan, 12 Mei 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Diketahui / Disetujui
Ketua Prodi



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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Nomor: *AM* KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Alvin Ramadhani
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Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Optimism and Pessimism in Asia vs Barat book"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 19 Muharram 1442 H
07 September 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

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Pekerjaan Ayah : Pegawai Swasta
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3. Data Pendidikan Formal

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