

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Self-reliance in literature often manifests protagonists undergoing a journey of self-discovery. Self-reliance as a theme is common in coming-of-age novels. Protagonist learn to trust their own instincts and beliefs, often in the face of societal norms or external pressures. Literary works may celebrate the uniqueness of individuals and their ability to think independently. Novel writers, for example, sometimes use characters who challenge established norms and conventions. These characters often embody the spirit of self-reliance by refusing to conform to societal expectations and instead following their own path. Characters who embrace their individuality and self-reliance often serve as role models or antiheroes. (Emerson 1993).

This research focuses on the novel *Where Crawdads Sing* by Delia Owens, and it is primarily known for its themes of isolation, nature, and resilience; there are also elements of self-reliance and independence that can be found within the novel. Kya, the main character, exemplifies self-reliance in several ways such as: survival in isolation, independence in learning, emotional independence, and so on.

Delia Owens is also the co-author of three internationally bestselling nonfiction books about her life as a wildlife scientist in Africa including *Cry of the Kalahari*. She has won the John Burroughs Award for Nature Writing and has been published in *Nature*, *The African Journal of Ecology*, and many others. She currently lives in North Carolina. The *Where the Crawdads Sing* was her first novel and it was popular and became *The New York Times Fiction Best Sellers* in 2019 and 2020 (The New York Times 2020, 1). Delia Owens, as the author of this fiction novel, is a

wildlife scientist who won several awards for her nonfiction books. One of her best-known books is *Cry of the Kalahari*, for which she received the John Burroughs Award (Owens 2020, 1). She also has a degree in zoology from the University of Georgia and a Ph.D. in *Animal Behavior*, which influences the majority from the female protagonist's perspective, placing herself in the midst of nature. Her mother taught her how to hike without stepping on rattle snakes, and most important not to be afraid of critters of any kind. Delia went on to spend most of her life in or near true wilderness, and since childhood has thought of Nature as a true companion and one of her best friends. Since her family spent some of every summer in the mountains of North Carolina, Delia has a special attachment to the wild and beautiful places of that state. *Where the Crawdads Sing* is based in the lush Carolina coastal marsh.

Broadly speaking, this story in this novel contains about the behavioral impact on a young woman who is forced to live much of her young life without a group. In *Where the Crawdads Sing*, Kya Clark, whose full name is Catherine Danielle Clark, was born in North Carolina in October 10th, 1945. She was the youngest daughter of five siblings, and she had become the victim of physical and verbal abuse by her father, or Pa. Periodically, her siblings and parents left her alone in the shack and make Kya has to depend on nature for her daily needs. Accustomed to living alone without receiving formal education or school since childhood, she has been abandoned by her mother. Hence, she has to live a life with her abusive father and she preferred to live in Marsh without anyone after she was abandoned by her father, siblings, and her friend, Tate. Kya felt that they left her because they hated her so she learned to live without anybody in Marsh. Kya always hid there because she knew that she would be safe and nobody would find her. She fell in love with Tate,

but he left her and she was disappointed and did not trust anyone. However, when Tate left, she had a relationship with Chase. At the end of the story, Kya was suspected of attempting to Chase's murder, and Tate revealed that Kya was a local poet named Amanda Hamilton. (Owens, 2018).

Delia Owens in the novel leads the readers with insight into the life story illustrating the power of self-reliance. Raising herself largely on her (Kya) own from the age of six on, the novel talks about and navigates many adult responsibilities when she is very young and lives most of her life without a human family, but she finds companionship in nature and sees herself as part of a family of wild creatures. It also talks about human society as fundamentally disconnected from nature, causing civilization to be confined, artificial, and heartless.

This research will be conducted with the aim and focus to analyse the self-reliance, and the power of self reliance in Delia Owens' novel after the main character Kya was abandoned by her entire family and lived alone in the middle of the forest with no one to accompany her. In the analysis to all aspects in this research, the theory of self reliance proposed by Emerson (1993) will be applied.

## **1.2 Problem Identification**

From the discussion above, the writer will identify two problems as follows:

1. What are the causes which makes Kya become self-reliance in Delia Owen's novel *Where the Crawdads Sings*?

What are the cause which makes Kya become self-reliance

2. How Kya was did to achieve self-reliance depicted in Delia Owens's novel *Where the Crawdads Sings*?

### 1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this research are articulated as follows:

1. To analyze the causes of Kya's self-reliance in Delia Owen's novel *Where the Crawdads Sings*.
2. To evaluate how Kya was did to achieve self-reliance depicted in Delia Owens's novel *Where the Crawdads Sings*.

### 1.4 Scope

Drawing from the context provided in the preceding paragraphs above, the scope of this research will focus on the aspects of self-reliance and how she is motivated to achieve it as depicted in Delia Owen's *Where the Crawdads Sings*. Simultaneously, the writer will scrutinize the manner in which these aspects are mirrored in the novel, with a particular focus on Kya, the protagonist, and her endeavor to embrace self-reliance after her family left her. This research will not discuss other things not related to those aspects other researchers, especially those who are interested in discussing Delia Owen's novel, *Where the Crawdads Sings*, have broad opportunities to carry out their researches on various other topics within the novel.

### 1.5 Significance

The significance of the study is formulated into two kinds, namely theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research lies in its potential to contribute to the existing body of knowledge within the field. By analyzing the themes of self-reliance and the protagonist's struggle experienced by Kya within the novel, *Where the Crawdads Sings*. This study offers a deeper understanding of

human resilience, personal growth, and the complexities of individualism. The insights gained from this analysis could enhance literary theories related to character development, narrative structures, and the portrayal of societal themes in literature.

Practically, the findings of this research hold relevance for individuals navigating their own journeys of self-reliance and personal growth. The protagonist's experiences can serve as a source of inspiration and guidance for readers facing similar challenges in their lives. Additionally, educators, psychologists, and counselors could use the insights to develop curricula, therapeutic approaches, or discussions centered around themes of independence, overcoming adversity, and building inner strength. Furthermore, this research may foster a deeper appreciation for literature's capacity to reflect and illuminate various facets of the human experience. Furthermore, literary works also impart moral lessons by depicting scenarios that hold relevance to human existence and serve as reflective snapshots of societal truths.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Sociology of literature**

Literature should reflect the realities, values, and spirit of the society in which it is produced. He encouraged American writers to draw inspiration from their own culture and environment, advocating for a literature that was authentically American, literature should serve the intellectual and moral development of individuals and society as a whole. He saw literature as a means of educating and uplifting the spirit of the people. This aligns with the sociological perspective that literature can influence and shape societal norms, values. (Emerson, 1993)

Sociology of literature is a field of multidisciplinary studies which examines the impact of social structures on the production of literary texts. The premise of those involved in this type of research is that the creation of literary works is the result of certain social situations, and the mystery of literature cannot be properly understood unless we first carefully analyze its relationship with these situations. Sociology of literature is an integral part of books, literary works and reading, each of which is analyzed and studied in the fields of sociology of books, sociology of literary creation, and sociology of reading (Pooyandeh, 2002: 34).

The sociology of literature is a distinct field within sociology that examines the social and cultural contexts of literature. Scholars in this field analyze how literature reflects, shapes, and is influenced by social structures, institutions, and historical contexts. It explores questions about the role of literature in society, the

social functions of literary works, and how literature interacts with broader social phenomena. (Cuddon, 1998)

Sociology of literature also seen as a structure from the product of an ongoing historical process. Based on this theory, literature is an ideology that cannot be separated from the struggle of social forces in society. A research in genetic structuralism views literary works from two aspects, namely intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. The methodological implication of this theory in the reading of interpretation text (in this case the is interpretation of a novel) is to examine two aspects, namely internal structure of interpretation and genetic aspect of the formation of structure of the interpretation. (Goldman, 1970).

According to Laurenceon and Swingewood (1972: 11) in *The Sociology of Literature*: “Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of person in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists”. Further argue that as with sociology, literature too is preminently concerned with human’s social world, adaption to it, and desire to change in.

It could be assumed that based on the quotation above, the sociology of literature serves as a bridge between literary analysis and the study of societal dynamics. This field recognizes that literature is not created in a vacuum but is deeply intertwined with the social, cultural, and historical contexts in which it emerges. By examining how literature reflects, critiques, and engages with various aspects of society, the sociology of literature offers a holistic understanding of both the literary works themselves and the broader world they inhabit.

## 2.2 The Approaches of Sociology of Literature

Emerson (1993) did not develop a formal or systematic approach to the sociology of literature, as he was primarily a philosopher, essayist, and literary figure. However, his philosophical and literary works do contain ideas and perspectives that can be relevant to the sociological analysis of literature. Here are some aspects of Emerson's approach that can be considered when examining the sociology of literature: individualism and self-reliance can be applied to the sociology of literature, nonconformity and the rejection of societal conventions, a key figure in the Transcendentalist movement, which emphasized the interconnectedness of humans with nature and the spiritual world. This perspective can inform sociological discussions on the portrayal of nature, intellectual independence and the development of one's own ideas can be applied to the study of literature, He belief in the unlimited potential of the individual can be explored in literature's portrayal of human development, growth, and self-culture.

While Emerson's approach to literature is more philosophical and literary than sociological, his ideas on individualism, nonconformity, and the relationship between the individual and society can provide valuable perspectives for sociologists and scholars interested in examining how literature reflects and influences social and cultural aspects of human life.

Eagleton (1996) is a prominent British literary theorist and critic known for his contributions to various fields, including literary theory and cultural studies.

However, it's possible that you are referring to Eagleton's general approach to the sociology of literature or his views on the social and political dimensions of literary works. Eagleton has explored these themes in several of his books and essays. Some



key points and ideas associated with his work in the sociology of literature may include:

1. **Literature as a Social Practice:** Eagleton sees literature as a social practice deeply embedded in the cultural and historical context of a society. He argues that literary texts are not isolated works but are shaped by the social, political, and economic conditions of their time.
2. **Ideology and Literature:** Eagleton is known for his Marxist perspective on literature, emphasizing the role of ideology in literary works. He contends that literature can reflect, challenge, or reinforce the dominant ideologies of a society.
3. **Class and Literature:** Eagleton often examines the class dynamics within literature. He explores how literature can illuminate class struggles, inequalities, and power relations.
4. **Cultural Studies:** Eagleton has been a key figure in the development of cultural studies, which involves the study of culture, including literature, as a way to understand social structures and everyday life. His work in this area emphasizes the interconnectedness of literature and culture.
5. **Literature and Politics:** Eagleton has explored the political dimensions of literature, including its potential to engage with and influence political debates and movements.

Goldmann (1970) is particularly associated with the concept of "genetic structuralism." While he did not write a specific work titled "Sociology of Literature," his ideas and approach to the relationship between literature and society are as follows:

1. **Genetic Structuralism:** Goldmann's approach to the sociology of literature is often associated with genetic structuralism, a method that seeks to uncover the underlying social and historical structures that shape literary works. He believed that literature reflects the collective consciousness and historical context of a particular society.
2. **Literature as a Social Product:** Goldmann viewed literature as a product of society rather than as an isolated creation of individual authors. He emphasized the importance of understanding the social and historical conditions that give rise to literary texts.
3. **The Role of the Author:** Goldmann challenged the notion of the solitary genius and argued that authors are shaped by their social and cultural milieu. He believed that an author's worldview and creative choices are influenced by the broader societal context.
4. **Literature and Ideology:** Goldmann examined how literature can embody and transmit the ideologies of a given society. He believed that literature can serve as a site of ideological struggle and can both reflect and challenge prevailing ideologies.
5. **Literary Criticism and Sociology:** Goldmann advocated for an interdisciplinary approach that combines literary criticism and sociology. He believed that analyzing literature should involve a deep understanding of the social, economic, and political forces at play in the author's world.

In conclude, the approaches of sociology of literature is a specialized branch of sociology dedicated to investigating the intricate connection between literature and society. Its primary objective is to comprehend how literature mirrors and wields an impact on various facets of human existence, encompassing social, cultural, and

political dimensions. Within this field, multiple approaches exist, each offering a distinct lens through which scholars examine the sociology of literature, each with its unique focus and view point.

### 2.3 Self Reliance

Self-Reliance emphasizes the idea that individuals should follow their inner guidance and not conform to societal norms or the expectations of others. It encourages to cultivate self-trust and self-confidence, and to avoid relying on external authorities for validation. It also argues that true greatness comes from embracing one's uniqueness and authenticity, and from having the courage to express one's individual ideas and beliefs. Emerson (1993).

Emerson's self-reliance emphasizes in several points:

1. **Nonconformity:** Emerson encourages readers to be nonconformists, urging them to trust their own thoughts and beliefs rather than conforming to societal norms and expectations. He believes that true greatness arises from being true to oneself, even if it means going against the grain.
2. **Self-Trust:** Emerson advocates for self-trust and self-confidence. He believes that individuals should trust their own judgment and intuition instead of relying on external authorities for validation or guidance.
3. **Individuality:** Emerson celebrates individuality and uniqueness. He argues that each person has a distinct perspective and should express their ideas and beliefs authentically, rather than imitating others or seeking approval.
4. **Society's Influence:** Emerson criticizes the influence of society on individuals, suggesting that conformity often leads to mediocrity and a loss of personal

identity. He encourages people to break free from the shackles of conventional thinking.

5. **Consistency:** While Emerson promotes individuality, he also cautions against rigid consistency. He believes that people should not be afraid to change their minds and evolve in their thinking.
6. **Intuition and Nature:** Emerson emphasizes the importance of connecting with nature and one's inner intuition. He believes that nature provides insights and inspiration that can guide individuals toward self-discovery and self-reliance.

This concept is often associated with personal growth, resilience, and a willingness to trust one's instincts and inner wisdom. Self-reliance encourages people to think critically, be creative problem solvers, and take responsibility for their choices.

Crane (2015) states self reliance is live a more Self Reliant Sustainable Lifestyle with Pure Freedom by Learning from Leading Experts Inside Self-Reliance Mastery. Being injured is one thing, but being injured and not knowing how to take care of it yourself is another. Learn how to overcome migraines, survive a stroke or heart attack, reverse hypothermia, fix cavities and teeth decay, stop massive bleeding, clot internal bleeding, protect yourself against pandemic, virus, and bacteria, and so much more with these Super Herbs etc. In other sense, self-reliance is also called "self-sufficiency." Self-sufficiency refers to an individual's capacity to rely on their own skills, assets, and discernment to make choices and carry out actions. It implies a state of independence and self-reliance, wherein one isn't heavily reliant on external forces, viewpoints, or aid.

Thoreau (2004) believed that self-reliance is closely tied to a deep connection with nature. He found inspiration and sustenance in the natural world and believed

that living in harmony with nature fosters self-sufficiency and spiritual growth. He argued that individuals should have the freedom to shape their own lives, make their own choices, and live in accordance with their values and principles.

Covey (1989) encourages individuals to take control of their lives, make choices based on principles, and take responsibility for their actions and decisions. He emphasizes the importance of understanding that while we may not have control over external circumstances, we always have control over our responses to those circumstances. This aligns with the concept of self-reliance, which involves being proactive, taking initiative, and relying on one's own inner resources to navigate challenges and make choices that align with personal values and principles.

It encourages individuals to cultivate a self-reliance mindset and approach to life, where they are not solely reactive to external factors but are instead active agents in shaping their own paths and destinies. It underscores the idea that personal responsibility and independence are key components of effectiveness and success in both personal and professional spheres.

The cultural themes that constitute the assumptions of the theory are "being true to one- self" and "being connected." These assumptions cut across all three concepts of self- reliance. The first assumption, "being true to oneself," refers to acknowledging one's heritage and living in keeping with the worldview of one's culture. The worldview of the Cherokee that provides the roots for this theory is considered to be circular and holistic where all things are believed to come together to form a whole (Altman & Belt, 2008). The second assumption, "being connected," refers to identifying and utilizing resources within creation. According to this dimension of the worldview, each person is a resource within the creation. The gifts and talents of each person will benefit not only the person but also the family,

community, and cultural group. One identifies and utilizes their own gifts and talents and those of others.

In essence, self-reliance involves having confidence in one's abilities and values, and it encourages people to think critically, solve problems creatively, and make choices based on their personal convictions rather than conforming to societal norms or seeking validation from others. This idea is often explored in literature, philosophy, and personal development contexts, as it emphasizes the importance of individuality, authenticity, and taking responsibility for one's choices. By cultivating self-reliance, individuals aim to become more resilient, adaptable, and self-aware in their pursuit of meaningful lives.

#### **A. The Cause of Self – Reliance**

According to Savatagi, Srinivas, and Payyappallimana (2022), in the context of the health system, self-reliance is about the decisions made at the individual level. These decisions are caused by various social, economic, political, and human agency factors. However, historical perspectives of self-reliance revealed that it is predominantly viewed from a resource availability perspective which reflects a narrow understanding and application of a complex social construct. Hence, there is a need to expand our analytical understanding of the systemic underpinning of self-reliance in health policy and systems practice.

#### **B. The aspects of Self-Reliance**

Thoreau's (1991) concept of self-reliance goes beyond mere independence; it encompasses a deeper connection to nature, a minimalist lifestyle, and a rejection of societal conformity. Below some aspects of self-reliance as expressed by Thoreau:

1. **Simplicity and Minimalism:** It is advocates for a simple and minimalist lifestyle as a means of achieving self-reliance. He believes that reducing material desires and possessions allows individuals to be less dependent on external sources and more self-sufficient.
2. **Self-Sufficiency in Daily Life:** Experiment at Walden Pond embodies self-reliance. He built his own cabin, grew his own food, and lived a life of self-sufficiency, emphasizing the importance of self-reliance in meeting one's basic needs.
3. **Connection to Nature:** Thoreau believed that self-reliance is closely linked to a deep connection with nature. He found inspiration and sustenance in the natural world and believed that living in harmony with nature fosters self-sufficiency and spiritual growth.
4. **Independence in Thought:** He encourages individuals to trust their own judgment and intuition. He emphasizes the importance of self-reliance in intellectual and moral matters, encouraging people to think for themselves and question societal norms.
5. **Nonconformity:** He is a proponent of nonconformity and urges individuals to resist societal pressures and conformity. He believes that self-reliance involves staying true to one's own values and principles, even when they go against the grain.
6. **Work and Labor:** They values physical labor and sees it as essential for self-reliance. He believes that work connects individuals to the earth and allows them to be self-sufficient.
7. **Financial Independence:** While Thoreau emphasizes simplicity and reduced materialism, he also recognizes the importance of financial independence. He

advises individuals to live within their means, avoid unnecessary expenses, and not be enslaved by financial obligations.

8. **Individual Autonomy:** Thoreau's concept of self-reliance is closely linked to individual autonomy. He argued that individuals should have the freedom to shape their own lives, make their own choices, and live in accordance with their values and principles.
9. **Resisting Materialism:** Thoreau is critical of materialism and believes that it can erode one's self-reliance. He encourages people to resist the pressures of consumerism and focus on what is essential for a meaningful life.

Thoreau's concept of self-reliance continues to serve as a wellspring of inspiration for those in pursuit of a purposeful, self-sustaining lifestyle and for those who cherish a stronger bond with nature while resisting the pressures of societal conformity. His stress on individual accountability, uncomplicated living, and autonomy has forged a enduring influence on the realms of literature and philosophy.

### C. The elements of Self-Reliance

Covey (1989) outlines several principles and habits related to self-reliance and personal effectiveness. These principles and habits help individuals become more self-reliance and proactive in their personal and professional lives the elements related to self-reliance such as:

**Be Proactive:** This is the foundation of self-reliance in Covey's framework. Being proactive means taking control of your actions and decisions, rather than reacting to external events. It involves recognizing that you have the power to choose your responses to life's challenges.



**Begin with the End in Mind:** Covey emphasizes the importance of setting clear goals and defining a personal mission statement. This habit encourages individuals to have a clear vision of what they want to achieve and to align their actions with their long-term objectives.

**Put First Things First:** Self-reliance involves effective time management and prioritization. Covey advises individuals to focus on important, not just urgent, tasks. This habit encourages planning and organizing one's time to work toward meaningful goals.

**Sharpen the Saw:** Self-reliance includes taking care of one's physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being. Covey advocates continuous self-improvement through activities that rejuvenate and enhance personal effectiveness.

It can be concluded that many of them are interconnected and contribute to a sense of self-reliance. The habits collectively promote a proactive and responsible approach to personal and professional life, emphasizing the importance of individual agency and personal responsibility in achieving effectiveness and success.

#### **D. Steps to be self-reliant**

Kloppers (2019) offers some several practical steps:

##### **1. Accepting yourself, and being your own best friend.**

Learning and appreciating your own character strengths is very important in being able to support yourself as you go through life. What are your character strengths? Are you kind? Curious? Brave? Don't forget to reflect on your achievements and the things you accomplish that make you feel proud. It's important not to put yourself down or sabotage your own efforts.

## **2. Inner confidence.**

In society, we're conditioned to feel happy when we receive compliments, praise, and reassurance from others. If that's not forthcoming, we can feel insecure or vulnerable, sometimes even helpless. Being self-reliant involves the ability to feel confident in yourself when these aren't around—because they may not always be. Not sure what to be confident about? Try one of these activities to increase your sense of self-worth.

## **3. Making our own decisions.**

Kloppers advises against looking consistently outside for security and relying on others to accept us for who we are. When we can accept ourselves as unique and practice non-judgment, we can find security from inner sources.

## **4. Recognize and manage dependence.**

Becoming aware of when you tend to turn to others is a part of self-knowledge. We may know that we turn to others for certain things, but sometimes this means we're missing out on a chance to build up our own confidence. Setting goals and achieving them your own way not only gives you a sense of accomplishment and reward but greater belief in your own judgment.

## **5. Accept yourself for who you are.**

Self-acceptance is a huge thing. Instead of looking to others for approval, it's alright to give that approval yourself. Seeking others' acceptance is yet another way that we practice dependence on others, and it can be a pervasive, hard-to-shake habit. To develop self-reliance, we need to notice these tendencies before we can change them. But it's worth it.

These points highlight the importance of developing a strong sense of self, self-confidence, and self-acceptance as central components of self-reliance. By

practicing these principles, individuals can become more self-reliant and less dependent on external validation or support, ultimately leading to greater inner strength and resilience.

## 2.5 Review of Research

Numerous researchers have previously undertaken studies inspired by Delia Owens' novel *Where the Crawdads Sing*. While some of these previous discussions share similarities with the ongoing research, it's important to underscore the distinctiveness of this current study. This research stands out due to its unique focus of discussion, the specific sub-topics addressed, and the novel research approach or theory employed for analysis. To emphasize this novelty, we will now highlight a selection of previous studies, illustrating how this research diverges and contributes uniquely.

The first research is **Kya's Individuation Process In Delia Owens' Where The Crawdads Sing**, Fajar Swastika (2021). It focusing on describing an essential piece of identity development as it promotes independence, which aids in one's ability to successfully function as an adult with increased well-being (McLean, Breen, & Fournier, 2010). Within the process of individuation, individuals have the opportunity to bring forth the suppressed aspects of their unconscious and reveal their true, authentic self. The journey of individuation is exemplified through the character Kya Clark in Delia Owens' 'Where the Crawdads Sing.

The research question delves into a comprehensive analysis of the individuation process as depicted through the character Kya Clark in Delia Owens' novel 'Where the Crawdads Sing.' Specifically, it seeks to identify the key attributes characterizing Kya's individuation journey and explore the strategies she employs to

facilitate this process. This inquiry adopts a literary criticism approach with a psychological perspective, centering on the central character. The theoretical framework guiding this investigation is rooted in Jung's (1990) theory of individuation.

Through her research, the author unravels the presence of the individuation process within the character of Kya. Kya undergoes several key facets of the individuation journey, including the transformation occurring before reaching middle age, triggered by the profound impact of personal tragedies. This transformative process extends over a considerable duration and is marked by physical suffering and emotional turmoil. Regarding the strategies employed in Kya's individuation, she actively acknowledges her animus, confronts and acknowledges her shadow side, reduces the influence of her persona, and gradually unveils the depths of her unconscious.

For the second and last related research, **Ralph Waldo Emerson's Self-Reliance In Katniss Everdeen's Individualism**, Depi Mahlina (2019). This research aims to investigate whether Katniss Everdeen, the central character in the film 'The Hunger Games,' aligns with the principles of American philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson's self-reliance philosophy. Employing an American Studies approach, this inquiry explores the backdrop of the American capitalist society depicted in the film and the historical context highlighting Americans' distinctive individualistic spirit. These elements serve as foundational evidence to support the argument that Katniss Everdeen embodies Emerson's concept of self-reliance.

Through qualitative analysis, it is revealed that Katniss Everdeen exhibits the hallmark characteristics of Emerson's self-reliance. She chooses to follow her individual will rather than conforming to societal expectations, thereby fostering her

unique culture centered on personal needs rather than societal demands. Additionally, in order to remain true to her own will, she maintains a commitment to honesty in her interpersonal relationships, prioritizing her inner voice over external influences.