

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In *Beneath a Marble Sky*, Shors addresses the issue of sibling rivalry as is represented in the story. The researcher analyses the work using Joseph Carrol's theory regarding human motives and the theory survival of the fittest by Herbert Spencer. Shors reveals that certain human motives underlying the siblings to regard their brother or sister as an opponent in obtaining life resources. They are the motives of nurture, romance, constructive effort, and dominance. This research uncovers that the siblings' desire to compete is their nature as a human being to dominate over life resources, such as parental attention, power, and properties.

Beneath a Marble Sky presents the motive of nurture in sibling rivalry case. That motive encourages siblings to protect their relatives. Two siblings, namely Aurangzeb and Jahanara, scores high in nurturing trigger the competition. It is because they have diverse values. Jahanara nurtures with love, meanwhile Aurangzeb nurtures with hatred. Sibling namely Dara thoroughly discourages to nurture his genes because it reflects the selfishness. Dara believes nurturing should include the whole people. The second motive is romance that encourages the sibling to establish a romantic relationship that passes the genes. The siblings with the highest score are Aurangzeb and Jahanara. They compete by influence their opponent sibling's partner for their requirements. Meanwhile, Dara alienates himself from that motive since it does not feel beneficial for the people. The third

is constructive effort motive. It encourages the siblings to improve their self-potential for survival. Sibling with the highest score is Dara since his self-potential relates to unity in diversity. Jahanara underpins Dara and competes with Aurangzeb because they have diverse values. Unfortunately, Jaha and Dara were outnumbered with Aurangzeb. The last motive is dominance. It encourages the siblings to dominate over life resources. By using his self-potential, Aurangzeb dominates the resources. He has the highest score on dominance motive. He won the competition on domination because he uses the hatred to manipulate the majority to oppress the minority. It means that he dominates the empire already. Dara sees that the motive of dominance engenders many deaths, so he alienates the motive for the good of the people.

There are some paradox and non-paradox phenomena with the siblings as the ecosystem of human nature. First, the first-born sibling named Dara has a paradox of organized death. He destroys the bad nature in his ecosystem as an individual periodically. In the end, he sacrifices his life for the good of the people. Second, the third-born sibling named Aurangzeb has a paradox of complexity. The more complex the nature he has, the more fragile he become. Second, the female sibling named Jahanara has a non-paradox phenomenon with her nature. Her nature has cooperation where, while her bad nature occurs, her good nature will oppress it. Thus, it can balance the ecosystem of her nature.

The writer agrees that the siblings are designed to survive with human motives inside them. Jahanara is the sibling who can balance the motive inside her

so that it can save her and other life that is crucial to her. However, when the individual is controlled by the motives inside himself, it might damage many lives as what Aurangzeb did. On the other hand, there is a sibling that could see other things that are more substantial than his survival. He chooses humanity than his life.

The sibling rivalry depicted in *Beneath a Marble Sky* reveals the sibling issues in families in the middle of our society. Appropriate responses from parents or older people at least minimize the sibling issue. And if we can prepare the siblings to confront their issue, they will perceive they are the closest person from the same mother. It might emerge their solidarity, and they can nurture their kinship with themselves included.

