

**AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOGENIC NEEDS OF THE
MAIN CHARACTER “WARM BODIES” NOVEL BY
ISAAC MARION; A PSYCHOLOGICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2023

STATEMENT PAGE SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, ADITYA ZADIRA, NPM 161210052

Here with declare that the thesis entitled

**AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOGENIC NEEDS OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER "WARM BODIES" NOVEL BY ISAAC MARION; A
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Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or other.

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**APPROVAL PAGE AN ANALYSIS OF
PSYCHOGENIC NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendeskripsikan kebutuhan kasih sayang tokoh utama sebagai mayat hidup. Penelitian diawali dengan pengenalan tentang peranan kasih sayang yang berdampak penting pada kehidupan manusia. Pembahasan tentang nilai-nilai kemanusiaan, khususnya peranan kasih sayang dalam kehidupan sehari-hari yang merupakan peranan penting untuk menjadi pribadi yang baik dan bisa membantu sesama manusia. Diperlihatkan melalui sudut pandang berbeda, dari sisi gelap kemanusiaan yang tercerminkan melalui mayat hidup yang mana perlahan-lahan kembali pada wujud manusianya karena ada kasih sayang yang diterima yang ingin kembali menjadi manusia dan menemukan arti dari kehidupan, dalam novel “Warm bodies” sebagai sumber data. Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk kebutuhan kasih sayang yang diperoleh dan diberikan oleh mayat hidup muda sebagai tokoh utama yang mempengaruhi perubahan secara fisik maupun jiwa dalam mendapatkan kembali sisi manusia. Untuk mencapai tujuan di atas, penelitian ini menggunakan observasi nonpartisipatif sebagai metode pengumpulan data. Metode analisis data menggunakan kategorisasi yang dikemukakan oleh Henry Murray (2008). Obyek penelitian ini adalah kebutuhan kasih sayang psikogenik dalam novel “Warm bodies”. Hasil analisis data berupa kata, frase dan kalimat dalam novel yang menggambarkan kebutuhan akan kasih sayang bagi R sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel yang menginginkan kehidupan manusianya kembali. Analisis isi dilakukan untuk menganalisis data dengan mengkategorikan data dalam tiga bentuk kebutuhan kasih sayang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 3 bentuk kebutuhan kasih sayang dalam novel. Yang terdiri dari 18 kebutuhan data afiliasi, 10 kebutuhan data nurturance, dan 18 kebutuhan data succorance. Serta 6 data dalam kesusahan tokoh utama memenuhi kebutuhan utamanya pada kebutuhan psikogenik.

Kata kunci: *Psikogenik, Kebutuhan Kasih Sayang, Mayat Hidup, Tubuh Hangat*

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to describe the needs of affection of the main character as an undead. The research begins with an introduction to the role of affection which has an important impact on human life. Discussion about human values, especially the role of love in everyday life which is important role to be a good person and can help fellow human beings. Shown from a different point of view, from the dark side of humanity which is reflected through the undead which slowly returns to its human form because of the affection received in the novel "Warm bodies" as a data source. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the forms of needs of affection obtained and given by the young undead as the main character which influences physical nor mental changes in regaining the human side. To achieve the above objectives, this study used non-participatory observation as method of collecting data. The method of analyzing data using categorization proposed by Henry Murray (2008). The object of this research Psychogenic needs of affection in "Warm bodies" novel. The Result analyzing the data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences in the novel that describe the need for affection for R as the main character in the novel who wants his human life back. Content analysis was conducted to analyze the data by categorizing data in three get the forms of needs affection. The results showed 3 forms of needs affection in the novel. Which consists of 18 needs of affiliation data, 10 needs of nurturance data, and 18 needs of succorance data. Also, 6 data found in the struggle of main character to fulfill psychogenic needs.

Keywords: *Psychogenic, Needs of Affection, Undead, Warm Bodies.*

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TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
STATEMENT PAGE SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iv
APPROVAL PAGE	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER I	1
1.1 Background of the Research.....	1
1.2 Identification of Problem	5
1.3 Limitation of Problem.....	5
1.4 Formulation of Problem.....	5
1.5 Objectives of the Research	6
1.6 Significance of the Research	6
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II	8
2.1 Psychological Approach.....	8
2.2 Murray's System of Needs	9
2.2.1 Viscerogenic Needs.....	9
2.2.2 Psychogenic Needs.....	10
2.3 Previous Study.....	18
2.4 Theoretical Framework	22
CHAPTER III	23
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	23
3.1 Research Design.....	23
3.2 Object of the Research	23
3.3 Method of Collecting data	24
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data (Categorization).....	25
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result	26
CHAPTER IV	27
4.1 Types of Psychogenic Needs.....	27
4.1.1 Needs of Affiliation.....	29
4.1.2 Needs of Nurturance.....	32

4.1.3 Needs of Succorance	37
4.2 The Struggle to Fulfill Psychogenic Needs	41
4.2.1 Having Group	41
4.2.2 Killing Others	43
4.2.3 Aspect of Being Human	44
CHAPTER V.....	46
5.1 Conclusion.....	46
5.2 Suggestion	47
REFERENCES	48
APPENDIX	49
DATA OF THE RESEARCH	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2.1 THEORETICALFRAMEWORK.....	22
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Every human being is driven by his own needs and desires in life. Needs that refer to reasons to continue living such as wanting to be loved, loving someone, or wanting to be recognized in society. Needs that lead to mental or emotional satisfaction, inner conflict within humans. In its terms, it is called psychogenic needs, which are needs that emphasize the deep desire of human emotions as the purpose and meaning of life. Without the fulfillment of this need, people often fall into the negative side. These psychogenic needs are not only reflected in real life, but also illustrated through literature works.

(Klarer, 2004, p. 29) states that “Since action develops through a time chain of events, literature is typically thought of as a temporal art. Nonetheless, because they can record a specific moment in time and allow the viewer to see it in a single instant, the visual arts are frequently referred to as spatial arts.”. When writing literary pieces, authors attempt to use this graphical structure. Film and drama are two genres and media that frequently have fragmented tales that forgo regular plots. These stories always indirectly influence the other key components, like setting and character development. There are many branches of literature, one of which is the most famous is the novel.

The novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories of a person's life with those around him by highlighting the character and traits of the characters in the story. The words "realism" and "individualism" are frequently used to describe

the newly established novel, highlighting some of the fundamental developments of this new medium. The modern book sets itself apart by rooting the plot in a specific historical and geographical reality, as opposed to the classical epic, which displayed a cosmic and allegorical depth (Klarer, 2004, p. 24). The literature work itself is used as research on the many psychological approaches. In order to examine the values of needs in humans. although it is still rarely encountered, unlike the branch of the psychological approach which is often discussed. Psychogenic needs are interesting to be raised as the main problem. Moreover, seen from the state of the world that ignores the values of life.

Psychogenic needs are one of the studies, which are rarely studied. Whereas in it there are various issues regarding human mental or emotional needs that can be raised as problems to be studied. Aspects of needs itself can be seen from the characters in the novel, especially the main character. One of the novels that portrayed psychogenic needs is "Warm Bodies" written by Isaac Marion, starting from the growing feeling of love for the main character to one of the funniest parts, when the main character is happy in a red-blooded state. Knowing the bloodless undead, only humans can.

The story begins with a man named "R" because that's the only letter he remembers. Although, "R" is an undead. He is different from the others; he always questioning his life before death and has a desire to live again. The desire of "R" to be able to feel how it feels to be human again, is shown throughout the novel "Warm Bodies". Horror that is not lost is followed by the romance of a tragedy like *Romeo and Juliet* by historic writer *William Shakespeare*. However, it is shown with

different and fresh packaging. Isaac Marion known as the best-selling author of the "zombie romance" novel *Warm Bodies*.

Unfortunately, the popularity of "Warm Bodies" is not from the novel, but film that was released in 2013. Successfully won several nominations for the *Teen Choice award* (2013), *Best World Soundtrack* (2014), *Golden Trailer Award* (2013) and other nominations.

"*Warm Bodies*" is a sad, creepy, and sweet love story. A value of life that is rarely remembered, a big that covers "How to be human". The author, Isaac Marion presents the story so fresh with horror-romance spices that are fun to follow along the story. His meeting with Julie made "R" slowly feel back to being human because of the love given. Starting from dreaming, coldness, even heartbreak, corpses cannot feel it all. Long story short, warm bodies introduce the power of great love. The role of psychogenic need can change those who have died to feeling life again.

Based on the story above, the researcher found that the needs of affection were a major factor in the changes that occurred in the main character. Who is in a state of death can return to life, if given love such as loving, protecting, and other forms in the context of psychogenic needs, The researcher found one example in the *Warm Bodies* novel in chapter 1 in the sentence form "My friend 'M' says the irony of being a zombie is that everything is funny, but you can't smile because your lips have rotted off" this proves that "R" has fulfilled psychogenic needs domain affection, the type is affiliation by having fun and a friend named "M".

According to Murray's system of need theory, Psychogenic need include Ambition Needs, Materialistic Needs, Power Needs, Information Needs,

sadomachistic needs and Especially Affection Needs. Affection Needs are divided into five categories such as Affiliation, Nurturance, Play, Rejection, and Succorance is the most important thing in the sense of being life (Murray, 2008, p. 77). It is thought that the term affection refers to a hypothetical process that occurs in the brain, most likely in the interbrain, and manifests itself subjectively as feelings of pleasure or discomfort, emotion, and mental satisfaction as a combination of affective behaviors such as a particular bearing, demeanor, intonation of speech, tempo of movement, etc. (Murray, 2008, p. 131). Psychogenic need experienced by the main character, R in the novel *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion still rarely found in literature research. Through similar object of the research psychogenic view in that novel. This is an example of research that has been completed. Related to previous research by Harris (2015) studies about an examination of social desirability confounds in a new ipsative measure of Murray's psychogenic needs. Finding shows psychogenic needs scale are likely to be inherently confounded with high or low social desirability and thus cannot be sufficiently adjusted without disrupting the validity of the constructs that they are supposed to measure.

The researcher found that psychogenic need is described in the novel, which indirectly reflection in real life. it has definitely an eye opener to find meaning of life through psychogenic needs, as human beings to fulfill desires related to self-satisfaction. Searching for the meaning of being born as a human being and feeling grateful for the greatness of a human being. This therefore sparks the interest for the

researcher to conduct research with a title of "An Analysis OF Psychogenic Needs of The Main Character “Warm Bodies” Novel By Isaac Marion; A Psychological Approach”

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher analyzes Psychogenic needs (emotional satisfaction) which are divided into three parts:

1. The types of Psychogenic needs found in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.
2. The obstacle of the main characters in getting Psychogenic needs in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.
3. The struggle of the main character to fulfill his Psychogenic needs in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.

1.3 Limitation of Problem

Based on problems in the identification of the problem, the researcher limited this research into two categories.

1. The types of Psychogenic needs found in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.
2. The struggle of the main character to fulfill his Psychogenic needs in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.

1.4 Formulation of Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research

Questions:

1. What are Psychogenic needs found in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion?

2. What are the struggles of main character in fulfilling his Psychogenic needs in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this Research below:

1. To find out what are Psychogenic needs found in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.
2. To find out the struggles of main character in fulfilling his Psychogenic needs in *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

This research significance in theoretical form is expected to be helpful in providing theories and insight for literary study especially on Psychogenic needs in literary works. Furthermore, this research is expected to aid and develop studies for students and undergraduate students regarding literary criticism particularly in psychological approach.

2. Practically

Practically, this research expected to be useful. Hopefully can be used as one of new topics in literary studies and make it more various, and help the reader extents their knowledge through motivation theory and psychological approach to identify Psychogenic needs.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Literature Source of guidelines used for various types of activities in the education sector. Literature it also interpreted as a reference for obtaining certain information that can be a book or writing in a form other than a book.

Personal Psychological A branch of psychology that studies personality and its variation among individuals. It is a scientific study which aims to show how people are individually different due to psychological forces. Its areas of focus include: construction of a coherent picture of the individual and their major psychological processes investigation of individual psychological differences investigation of human nature and psychological similarities between individuals.

Psychogenic needs Occasioned by regnant tensions, with or without emotion, that are closely dependent upon certain external conditions or upon images depicting these conditions. the psychogenic needs with mental or emotional satisfactions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer discusses about all theories related to the topic. This chapter is divided into three parts. They are review of related studies, Previous study, and theoretical framework. In the first part, the writer reviews other previous study done by other researchers. The second part, review of related theories, discusses the most relevant theories for the study. The third part, theoretical framework, explains the contribution of the theories and reviews in solving problem of this study.

2.1 Psychological Approach

A literary criticism strategy known as the psychological approach places emphasis on the psychological elements included in a literary work. Due to the development of consciousness for both the author and the critic, these psychological components of literature received attention in research and criticism. Currently, the advancement and development of a society are not exclusively determined by its material components, but also by its psychological or spiritual components. Several authors have applied this theory to their works of fiction, using it as a beneficial resource for understanding a person's traits and personality. (Klarer, 2004, p. 17) a psychological approach defines as a perspective, based on certain assumptions, about behavior. Each approach holds shared ideas about how to describe, predict, and explain behavior. The psychological approach most directly results in a significant enlargement of a literary work's significance. When we talk about psychology and its role in literature, really just looking at the author's creativity.

Because all literary works are founded on experiences in some way and because all authors are also people, inevitably affected by the full range of emotional issues that experiences might bring about. Not everything psychology is used in the analysis of literary works, but to some extent, we must be willing to use psychology to examine probability in order to understand the literary works (Bennet & Nicholas, 2009, p. 54).

2.2 Murray's System of Needs

According to Murray (2008, p. 76) state that Needs have been highlighted, including the type of trend (impact) that can be objectively observed and the type of effect that the person claims, intends or desires. Motivation in Personality: Needs, Murray's most important contribution in theory and research for personality is his concept of the need to explain motivation and direction to behavior. His hard work in motivation, which forms the basis or core of his personality theory, has produced the most carefulness and possibility in determining the categories of needs that can be found anywhere in psychology. It is important to note that the concept of this need is not developed from self-introspection or from case studies of patients who have experienced treatment but through intensive study of normal subjects. Murray system of needs categorized.

2.2.1 Viscerogenic Needs

According to Murray, 2008, p. 77, Viscerogenic/Primary is one of the main, physiological necessities which stem from natural procedures and generate physical satisfaction related to biological. They are inclusive of the requirement for air, sex, food, psychogenic need, water, defecation, and urination. The majority of primary

viscerogenic needs, in the usual sense, things like hunger and thirst appear to be intrinsic. They are most likely caused independent of external factors their surroundings. Other needs, called "psychogenic needs," have been discovered to operate independently after the primary needs are met.

2.2.2 Psychogenic Needs

US. psychologist Henry Alexander Murray defined psychogenic/secondary need as concerned with emotional satisfaction in Opposition to biological satisfaction. Such psychogenic needs include the affiliative, dominance and seclusion. Psychogenic Needs are triggered by persistent tensions, with or without emotion, that are strongly influenced by circumstances outside the person's control. Thus, in a broad sense, it can say that viscerogenic needs are concerned with physical satisfactions, whereas psychogenic needs are concerned with mental or emotional satisfactions.

Murray, 2008, p. 80 state that "It is possible to briefly enumerate secondary or psychogenic wants, which are supposedly derived from and dependent on main needs. It stands for typical response patterns and desires. Although it is not implied that they are essential biological needs, some of them might be innate". The Fifth are primarily concerned with actions involving inanimate objects:

1. Need for acquisition. to amass possessions and wealth. to seize, snatch, or steal anything. For take a chance. For do service in exchange for cash or things.
2. Need for conservatism. to assemble, maintain, clean, and repair objects. to defend against harm.

3. Need for order. to set things in order, organize them, or store them. to maintain order and cleanliness. meticulously accurate.
4. Need for retention. keeping items in your possession. not lending or giving. to accumulate. to practice miserliness, thrift, and economy.
5. Need for construction: building and organizing. This covers everything from a simple propensity for associating two things to an enthusiasm for creating intricate structures. It is a tendency for organizing or configuring things with either a utilitarian or aesthetic goal. It has been determined that including creative writing is convenient. (Murray, 2008, p. 121)

Following are categories for behaviors that display what are typically referred to as ambition, will to power, achievement desire, and prestige: need of superiority. This has been broken up into two needs:

1. Need of Achievement: the desire for control over things, people, and ideas as well as the need for recognition and the pursuit of high social status. This is a core ego need that, by itself, has the power to motivate any behavior or combine with any other need to motivate any behavior.
2. Need of Recognition: to exclaim one's accomplishments and boast in order to win admiration or request respect. to aim for distinction, high office, honors, or social status. (Murray, 2008, p. 121)

People questioned whether the next need should be separated from the Recognizing drive. The two have been blended in this study;

1. Needs of Exhibition: to draw focus to a single individual to thrill, shock, amuse, or excite. Self-dramatization. The aspirations and behaviors that

include defending status or avoiding embarrassment go hand in hand with achievement and recognition:

2. Need of Inviolacy: These aspirations and efforts include maintaining one's reputation, maintaining one's sense of self-worth, being impervious to criticism, and maintaining psychological "distance."(Murray, 2008, p. 122)

It is founded on a combination of pride and emotional realism. It includes the need for seclusion, which in studies was thought to be the antithesis of the urge for exhibition and, as a result, was not given distinct consideration. The need of Inviolacy divided into three subs of need:

Need of in avoidance is dread of withdrawal from causal factors of humiliation, needs of counteraction, the effort to rectify failures, to prove one's value following dissatisfaction, and to exact insult retaliation, as well as needs of defense, the vocal protection of mistakes and transgressions. Counteraction is not really a need of its own. It is a situation of wants of Accomplishment or Need Aggression serving needs of Inviolacy.

Need of in avoidance. escape failure, humiliation, disgrace, and scorn. to avoid doing something that is out of one's league. to conceal an imperfection.

Need of Defendant. To protect oneself from criticism or denigration. to regard one's behavior. to provide justifications, justifications, and excuses. to fend off probing.

Example: a motivational to defend self against critics.

Need of Counteraction. Proudly to overcome defeat by restriping and retaliating.

To select the hardest tasks. To defend one's honors in action. Example: the ambition to get past hardships or trying tests, instead of settling for being defeated.

Need of Dominance. influencing or commanding others. to sway, forbid, or order. to rule and guide. to withstand. to coordinate group action.

Need of Deference. to respect and obediently obey O ally rules to cooperate with the boss. to be willing to serve.

Need for Simplicity. to understand. to mimic or resemble. to relate to other people. to believe and also have faith.

Needs of Autonomy. to resist pressure or coercion. to challenge the ruling party or seek freedom elsewhere. working towards independence.

The next two needs constitute the familiar sado-masochistic dichotomy. Aggression seems to be either, the heightening of the will-to-power (Achievement, Dominance) when faced by stubborn opposition. One wonders whether Basement should be considered a motivation in itself. Humiliation always seems to be a gesture serving some other purpose, except for the phenomenon of masochism, such as the desire to avoid future suffering or impending punishment, the desire to submit, or the desire to show great respect.

Need of Aggression: to harm or assault a thing to kill. to intentionally mock, insult, insult, or accuse someone. to harshly punish Sadism.

Need of Abasement: surrendered to obey and accepted the punishment.

Need of Contrarience.: To act differently from others. To be unique. To take the opposite side. To hold unconventional views.

Due to the fact that the next need contains an inhibition-related behavior that may be subjectively distinguished, it has been granted a separate status. Objectively speaking, it is distinguished by the absence of socially inappropriate behavior. The subject wants to avoid receiving criticism or punishment from their parents or the general public. The desire is predicated on the idea that every person possesses primal, asocial inclinations that must be controlled if they are to continue being accepted members of their culture.

1. Need of Blame avoidance: by controlling unsociable or unconventional impulses, one can avoid blame, rejection, or punishment. to act appropriately and follow the law. For the Example: to regulate tension that is quick to anger or fear in certain circumstances so as not to blame circumstances or people.

The following four requirements relate to the need for exchange of supply, or withholding of affection among individuals.

1. Need of Affiliation: to welcome, associate, reside with others. work with others. Engage in friendly conversation. to adore forming groups. Example: has friends or married part of the affiliation.
2. Need of Rejection. to disown, disregard, or omit an object. to maintain a distance and neutrality. to be prejudiced. Example: The feeling of rejection is believed to have developed as an evolutionary. A man who has been reject by woman will be more mature.
3. Need of Nurturance: To feed, help, or safeguard a defenseless object. to show sympathy. To “mother” a child. Example: Protecting loved ones in

dangerous situations, helping them in times of trouble, and being by their side in any situation.

4. Need of Succorance: To seek aid, protection or sympathy. To cry for help. To plead for mercy. To adhere to an affectionate, nurturant parent. To be dependent. Example: a child who gets protection from his parents.
5. Need of Play: for relax, look for entertainment, seek distraction. enjoy oneself, engage in gaming. to have fun, laugh, and joke around. To prevent a lot of tension. Example: Play with friends and laugh to get mental health.

(Murray, 2008, p. 77) states that “The psychogenic needs with mental or emotional satisfactions”. Reflect how people perceive their life compared to how they would like it to be. It is related to but different from happiness, which alludes to ephemeral states of affect over time., for example in the need of affection for affiliation, not everyone wants to relate to and join social can be because of the introverted nature that he has. Whatever it is depends on the personality of that person. Murray divides needs categorized into five domains such as, ambition needs, materialistic needs, power needs, affection needs, and information needs. Especially in needs of affection related to the research classification into five forms:

2.1.2.1 Need of Affiliation

Establishing relationships and alliances. to accept, participate, and live with others to work together and communicate with others in a cordial way. To fall in love. To participate in groups.

1. Desires and Effects: To approach and enjoyably cooperate or exchange feelings with a related object: An object that resembles or likes the person. To please and win the affection of a cathected Object. To follow and remain loyal to a friend.
2. Feelings and Emotions: Trust, good-will, affection and love. Sympathetic empathy. Example: Trust a friend
3. Trait-names and Attitudes: Affiliative, friendly, sociable, gentlemanly, lovable, trusting, and friendly.

2.1.2.2 Need of Rejection

The term refers to feelings of apathy, disgust or contempt toward other people, which are accompanied by behaviors such as excluding, avoiding, withdrawing, excluding, or ignoring.

1. Desires and Effects: To distance oneself from a negatively cathected Object. To reject, abandon, expel, or remain unconcerned about an inferior Object.
2. Feelings and Emotions: Disgust, contempt, boredom, indifference. Example: Rejecting someone who is a bad influence in order to judge what is good or not for yourself. Rejecting someone who is a bad influence in order to judge what is good or not for self.
3. Trait-names and Attitudes: Rejective, forbid, ridicule, aloof, haughty Isolated, detached, indifferent. Discriminatory, critical, selective.

2.1.2.3 Need of Succorance

The need to be loved. To seek help, protection, or sympathy. to scream for help to beg forgiveness to cling to an affectionate, nurturing parent to rely on. The Succorance drive seeks a nurturant.

1. Desires and Effects: To meet one's needs with the sympathetic help of allies. To be cared for, supported, defended, surrounded, protected, loved, counseled, guided, pampered, forgiven, comforted. To stay close to a loyal patron. To always be a supporter.
2. Feelings and Emotions: Anxiety about helplessness; feel insecure, abandoned, desperate. Example: to get protection from a friend.
3. Trait-names and Attitudes: dependent or helpless; Sad, grieving, tragic; Applicant, request, begging.

2.1.2.4 Need of Nurturance

Give sympathy or satisfy the needs of others. The need to love. Helping, feeding, supporting, entertaining, protecting or making comfort / calm, those who need comfort and tranquility. improve the welfare of people who are helpless. Give time, energy or money as a means of helping others. Give freedom. This need can also be fulfilled by intra nurturance through searching for entertainment by using drugs, drinks or food to forget sadness and suffering. The Nurturance drive seeks a succorant.

1. Desires and Effects: Sympathize, will give object demands because it is helpless. other Object who is weak, crippled, tired, untrained, humiliated, defeated, lonely, hopeless, sickly, or mentally ill. To assist an Object who is in danger. to feed, assist, support, safeguard, console, nurse, and heal.
2. Feelings and Emotions: Pity, compassion, and tenderness. Example: A mother who supports her child when he falls in a down situation.

3. Trait-names and Attitudes: Caring, sympathetic, compassionate, gentle, motherly, protector, preserver, father, benefactor, humanity; generous, merciful, generous, gentle, patient, forgiving, tolerant.

2.1.2.5 Need of Play

A physical or mental leisure activity that is undertaken purely for enjoyment or amusement and has no other Objective. To have fun, laugh and relax, enjoy oneself. To avoid serious tensions.

Some people use their free time to engage in various kinds of entertainment: games include cards, sports, dancing, and social gatherings with alcohol. Cheerfulness can also characterize their working hours. loves to laugh and make jokes about everything. attributes this to the n Play operation: the tendency to act for 'fun', with no further purpose.

1. Trait-names and Attitudes: Playful, jolly, cheerful, easy-going, light-hearted, sportive. Example: Have fun with a friend to find peace and to avoid tension.

2.3 Previous Study

Related to previous research, from the same psychology, theory approach and research objects. Purpose of the previous study to avoid plagiarism and show the authenticity of the study. There are many researchers who examine the psychological approach, about human needs. Although with different thoughts, various forms of psychological theory have been developed from generation to generation with new perspectives. Starting from Sigmund Freud with the theory of psychoanalysis (1923), Carl G. Jung with Jungian Archetypes (1947), Henry A. Murray with Explorations in Personality (1938), Abraham Maslow with Hierarchy

of needs (1943) and other experts. These are the previous studies which related and have different in this research.

For the first is Moputi¹ & Husain², (2018), entitled "An Ambition Analysis Represented By The Main Character in Perfume: The Story Of A Murderer". her journal discusses about the ambition of the main characters in Perfume: The Story of a Murderer. The aim of his research is to show that the need for ambition is encouraged to fulfill psychogenic needs. The method research, she used qualitative and collecting data related on script movie. The research uses psychological approach to analyze the fictitious of the main character. The result from her study is that the ambition has the causes and the effects. The different her and the researcher is from the objective research that uses the need of ambition, although the theory is from psychogenic needs.

The Second is Altyurat, (2021), entitled "Human Behavior in Organizations Related to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory". In this research, he is discussed about Physiological requirements, comfort needs, the desire to be loved and respected, and the need for self-esteem are also part of the hypothesis. Using qualitative method and collecting the data. The research uses psychological approach Hierarchy of needs by Maslow. The result from his study is how to act in to the organization's success improves in fulfilling the goal and purpose that has been set out to serve others. The similarity between this research and researcher is using psychological approach. But with a different object of the research.

The third by Kusumawijaya, (2019). In a study entitled "The Prediction of Need for Achievement to Generate Entrepreneurial Intention: A Locus of Control

Mediation". Discusses about the need of achievement for SME workers in Bali. The goal of the study was to forecast what would need to be accomplished in order to boost entrepreneurial intent by influencing the locus of control of SME employees in Bali. Purposive sampling was used to select the 190 respondents for this study of SME workers in Bali, and the response rate was 100%. Research methods based on the desire for succorance, locus of control, and entrepreneurial intent. The object of the research using McClelland need of achievement. The method using is quantitative the data purposive sampling method, namely SME employees in Bali. Data collection techniques using questionnaires with research instruments based on the need for achievement, locus of control, entrepreneurial intention. The different her and the researcher is from the objective research that uses the need of achievement and data collecting techniques using sample questionnaires.

The Fourth by Gupta, (2020). In study entitled "Synergy Between Teaching and Freud's Structural Theory of Personality: ID, Ego and Superego." This research discussed about Students are like blank slates with no preconceived notions or predetermined objectives. Given the current circumstances, students are going through such traumatic experiences that it is difficult for them to handle peer pressure. Teachers who also serve as mentors can assess the character and conduct of their charges and respond appropriately. Their psychoanalytic criticism can cause students' lives to change dramatically. The goal of the research's focus study is to illustrate how Internal Drive (ID), Ego, and Superego, three factors that Sigmund Freud proposed as determining a person's personality, affect teaching. Our

understanding of the human mind has been shaped in part by Freud's work. His research and conclusions still have an impact on our understanding of the human mind more than a century later. By using qualitative method. His research is different from that of researchers, who both use psychological approaches and qualitative methods. However, the object of the research is not the same.

The Fifth by Erin, (2021). Entitled “Investigating Erin Gruwell's Ambition in Richard Lagravenese's Freedom Writers Movie (2007) from Murray’s Personology”. The study aims to look into Erin Gruwell's aspirations, who is the main character in the movie Freedom Writers (2007). The researchers used a qualitative descriptive research design in which the movie's script served as the primary data source and other sources, including websites, e books, and other articles, were used as secondary data sources. The researchers used document analysis to collect and analyze the data qualitatively. The objective of the research was to categorize the different types of ambition needs that Erin faced and to determine the effects of Erin Gruwell's ambition as it was portrayed in the film. Erin's character is portrayed in the movie in various ways according to Murray's Personology. Her research's findings can be divided into three categories. First, when Erin's motivation to become a teacher is examined in Murray's theory of personology, it can be seen that her id is present, her ego motivated her to take action to fulfill her ambition, and her superego persisted in her pursuit of her objectives. Second, the main character's ambition needs are psychogenic secondary needs, which include achievement, recognition, and exhibition. Thirdly, the main character's ambition steered her in the right direction and had an impact on not only

herself but also her surroundings. Her research is different from that of researchers, who both use psychological approaches and qualitative methods. However, the object of the research he uses is needs of ambition, while the researcher uses needs of affection.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The framework used in this study based on Henry Murray framework called as Murray's system of needs which are related to the topic. Thus, to analyze the data and to answer the problem, the researcher uses the theory of Murray's system of needs: psychogenic need of affection by Henry Murray. This theory included in human needs theory, uses psychogenic needs of affection and the type of need of affection. It is as follows:

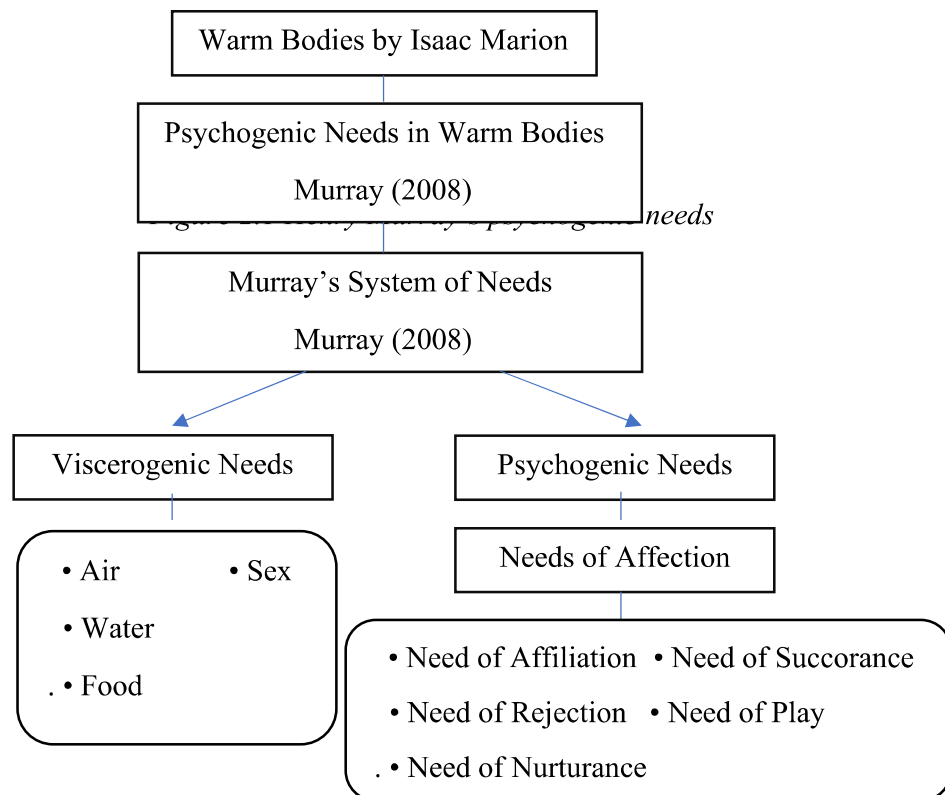


Figure 2.1 Henry Murray's psychogenic needs

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of Research Design, Data and Data Source, Data Collection, Data Analyzing, and the last is Data Analysis and Interpretation. The researcher will clearly explain those aspects as the following;

3.1 Research Design

By employing qualitative study, the researcher got the data in the form of qualitative data. (Creswell, 2014, p. 194), Compared to quantitative research methods, qualitative methods show a different approach to academic inquiry. Nevertheless, the procedures are similar. Textual and visual information is used in qualitative methods. The study can then be categorized as library research. Data is being collected for this study using a range of literary sources. Here, the term "literatures" refers to sources other than just books, such as journal, magazines, newspapers, and the internet. This study's research design can be described as a set of guidelines for gathering and interpreting data that are obtained from "Warm Bodies" novel originally written by Isaac Marion.

By using Qualitative approach, the researcher analyzed the psychogenic needs of affection. It could be described that psychological conflict was belong to intrinsic element of novel. Therefore, qualitative approach was the appropriate approach to analyze. In addition, psychogenic theory was used to analyze the research formulations.

3.2 Object of the Research

The purpose of research is to gather data that will be used for certain purposes and functions regarding an objective, valid, and reliable variable (Creswell, 2014,

p. 82). The object of the research used in this research to solve the problem is the psychogenic needs reflected in the novel *Warm Bodies*. In this research, the data are in the forms of sentences; specifically, are character's statement dialogues and descriptions given by the author of the novel. The data in this research were taken from the novel "Warm Bodies" by Isaac Marion. It contained 226 pages in 18 chapters. This novel can be called as the primary source. To support the primary source above, the researcher also needed others data called secondary source which assist in the process of analyzing the primary data. Therefore, the researcher got much information taken from textbooks, such as literature theory, dictionary, theory values and other sources taken from internet which discuss more about psychology study.

3.3 Method of Collecting data

Data collecting technique can be defined as the process and the way of conducting research. In this study, the researcher took the data from the novel "Warm Bodies". The data here are in the form of words. In collecting data, the researcher used observation non-participant technique. (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 156) states that "Observation Non participant is where the observer does not participate in the life of the person to be observed, and is separately domiciled as an observer" Then, the second technique is taking note. The technique of collecting data is conducted as follows:

1. Reading "Warm Bodies" novel intensively and repeatedly to grasp the point and obtain data relevant to the topic of the research.
2. Selecting or highlighting raw data.

3. Writing down the data in the significance notes to separate them.
4. Sorting the data
5. Removing identical and repeated data which has been sorted.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data (Categorization)

The final activity in qualitative research is analyzing and interpreting the data collected and presenting the result. (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 255) states that “Data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses. and assertions can be developed and evaluated”. Data analysis is categorizing data related to what will be analyzed. (Suyitno, 2018, p. 47) states “Categorization is the labeling of the data description based on the potential characteristics and relationships (associative) of the reflected data meaning”. Therefore, there are many steps to be conducted by the researcher to analyze the data. By basing on the psychological approach, the data analysis process uses Categorization method for analysis this thesis based on psychogenic needs of affection by Henry Murray. Technique of Analyzing data process are follows:

1. Sorting Data. The raw data are sorted to avoid similarity and repetition.
2. Categorization Data. The data are categorized based on Murray Theory of Psychogenic.
3. The Data analyze based on 5 psychogenic needs, needs of affiliation, needs of rejection, needs of succorance, needs of nurturance, and needs of play. Subcategory data. the data has been categorized into 1 theory, there is psychogenic needs of affection. then enter it in a Subcategory because

match it to the sentence or paragraph that was included in the containment of which form of needs of affection was one. For example, the main character who gets attention and love from people who love him. Which means it falls into a subcategory, needs of succorance.

4. Drawing conclusion based on analyze of the study.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In this research, the researcher uses the result of data analysis by qualitative descriptive method. The method in this study includes textual by using words and sentences that is make analysis techniques classification data based on theoretical concepts that are relevant to the problem being analyzed. The researcher obtained several cases from sentences in the novel that there were forms of needs of affection in accordance with the theory psychogenic in the novel *Warm Bodies* by Isaac Marion.