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.

17

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 Altymurat, (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:
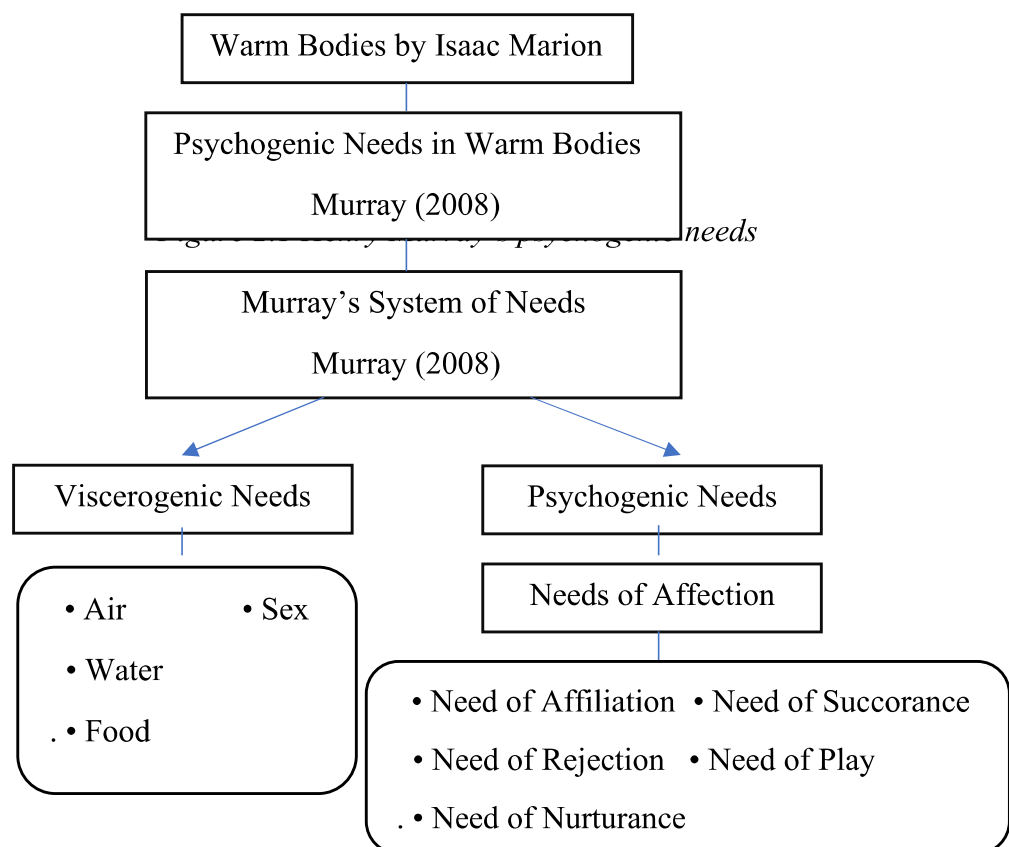

Figure 2.1 Henry Murray's psychogenic needs

22