CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

In this research, the researcher uses the psychological approach to analyze the satisfaction of love and belonging needs toward family and the obstacles in pursuing love and belonging needs toward family in the "The Glass Menagerie" drama.

2.1. Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of mind (mental processes) and behavior (Stangor et al., 2011). It means that the mental and the behavior of a person can be used as a reference to help doing the research. The research of literary works is one of the studies that can use psychology as an approach and help the research to analyze the characters in literary works.

In this research, it analyzes a family that preserves the harmony and integrity of the family both in happiness and sorrow with a psychological approach. The family plays an important role to establish the person's character and mentality.

There are several psychologists that their theory can be used to analyze literary works such as Sigmund Freud with his psychoanalytical theory which has three physic zones, such as, id, ego, and superego. In addition, there is also Abraham Harold Maslow with the theory is known as Maslow's Hierarchy of

Needs, the needs that have to fulfil by human. He divides into five needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. In this research, the researcher uses the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs that the core is analyzing the love and belonging needs toward family.

2.2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, there are some needs that related to this psychological, such as, physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization. In addition, these needs are motivated by the desire to achieve or maintain the various conditions upon which these basic satisfactions rest and by certain more intellectual desires.

These basic goals are related to each other, being arranged in a hierarchy of prepotency. This means that the most proponent goal will monopolize consciousness and will tend of itself to organize the recruitment of the various capacities of the organism.

Figure 2.1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

2.2.1. Physiological Needs

The most basic need that human need is physiological needs. The things that human have to fulfill for this need are food, air, water, clothes and so forth (Maslow, 1970). In addition, human must survive to fulfill the needs of their body to get to the next needs, then, human have to fulfill the physiological needs.

For instance, if someone is hungry, he will think about food, try to find food; imagine what he wants to eat and all he can think is just about food. In order that he will not be hungry anymore, he should eat. Then, his physiological needs can be fulfilled.

According to Maslow (1970) if all the needs are unsatisfied, and human can be dominated by the physiological needs, all other needs may become simply nonexistent or be pushed into the background. It means that if human cannot satisfied his or her physiological needs, they will stuck for this needs; they cannot go to the next needs means that they do not survive.

It is then fair to characterize the whole organism by saying simply that it is hungry, for consciousness is almost completely preempted by hunger. All capacities are put into the service of hunger-satisfaction, and the organization of these capacities is almost entirely determined by the one purpose of satisfying hunger. The receptors and effectors, the intelligence, memory, habits, all may now be defined simply as hunger-gratifying tools (Maslow, 1970).

Capacities that are not useful for this purpose lie dormant, or are pushed into the background. The urge to write poetry, the desire to acquire an automobile, the interest in American history, the desire for a new pair of shoes are, in the

extreme case, forgotten or become of secondary importance. The more subtle determinants that ordinarily fuse with the physiological drives in organizing even feeding, drinking, or sexual behavior, may now be so completely overwhelmed as to allow us to speak at this time (but only at this time) of pure hunger drive and behavior, with the one unqualified aim of relief (Maslow, 1970). In addition, it means that when human do not make what they need as their priority, as the example mentioned in the quotation when someone wants to own a new car. Yet of all that the basic need that human must fulfill is when they are hungry they will eat. Therefore, when human eat when hungry is mentioned that his or he physiological needs are satisfied.

Another peculiar characteristic of the human organism when it is dominated by a certain need is that the whole philosophy of the future tends also to change. For our chronically and extremely hungry man, Utopia can be defined simply as a place where there is plenty of food. He tends to think that, if only he is guaranteed food for the rest of his life, he will be perfectly happy and will never want anything more. Life itself tends to be defined in terms of eating. Anything else will be defined as unimportant. Freedom, love, community feeling, respect, philosophy, may all be waved aside as fripperies that are useless, since they fail to fill the stomach. Such a man may fairly be said to live by bread alone. It cannot possibly be denied that such things are true, but their generality can be denied. Emergency conditions are, almost by definition, rare in the normally functioning peaceful society. That this truism can be forgotten is attributable mainly to two reasons. First, rats have few motivations other than physiological ones, and since

so much of the research upon motivation has been made with these animals, it is easy to carry the rat picture over to the human being. Second, it is too often not realized that culture itself is an adaptive tool, one of whose main functions is to make the physiological emergencies come less and less often. In most of the known societies, chronic extreme hunger of the emergency type is rare, rather than common. Thus, it seems impossible as well as useless to make any list of fundamental physiological needs, for they can come to almost any number one might wish, depending on the degree of specificity of description. Human cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity and exercise, and maternal behavior in animals are homeostatic has not yet been demonstrated. Furthermore, this list would not include the various sensory pleasures (tastes, smells, tickling, stroking), which are probably physiological and which may become the goals of motivated behavior. Nor do human know what to make of the fact that the organism has simultaneously a tendency to inertia, laziness and least effort and also a need for activity, stimulation, and excitement (Maslow, 1970).

After the physiological needs have been fulfilled, then, human need the security that includes in safety needs.

2.2.2. Safety Needs

The next need after fulfilling the physiological needs is safety needs. If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which human may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security;

stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on) (Maslow, 1970).

In addition, the human may equally well be wholly dominated by them. They may serve as the almost exclusive organizers of behavior, recruiting all the capacities of the human in their service, and we may then fairly describe the whole organism as a safety-seeking mechanism. Again we may say of the receptors, the effectors, of the intellect, and of the other capacities that they are primarily safety-seeking tools. Again, as in the hungry man, we find that the dominating goal is a strong determinant not only of his current world outlook and philosophy but also of his philosophy of the future and of values. Practically everything looks less important than safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which, being satisfied, are now underestimated). A man in this state, if it is extreme enough and chronic enough, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone (Maslow, 1970). In addition, from that case it can be known that human who underestimates all his need, such as when human satisfy their physiological needs. It means that they only live for themselves or live alone.

Primarily in the needs of the adult, we can approach an understanding of his safety needs perhaps more efficiently by observation of infants and children, in whom these needs are much more simple and obvious. One reason for the clearer appearance of the threat or danger reaction in infants is that they do not inhibit this reaction at all, whereas adults in our society have been taught to inhibit it at all costs. Thus even when adults do feel their safety to be threatened, we may not be

able to see this on the surface. Infants will react in a total fashion and as if they were endangered, if they are disturbed or dropped suddenly, startled by loud noises, flashing light, or other unusual sensory stimulation, by rough handling, by general loss of support in the mother's arms, or by inadequate support safety needs is that human need to feel protecting, away from the criminals, and so forth. The safety needs can become very urgent on the social scene whenever there are real threats to law, to order, to the authority of society. The threat of chaos or of nihilism can be expected in most human beings to produce a regression from any higher needs to the more prepotent safety needs (Maslow, 1970).

Another indication of the child's need for safety is his preference for some kind of undisrupted routine or rhythm. He seems to want a predictable, lawful, orderly world. For instance, injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious and unsafe. This attitude may be not so much because of the injustice per se or any particular pains involved, but rather because this treatment threatens to make the world look unreliable, or unsafe, or unpredictable. Young children seem to thrive better under a system that has at least a skeletal outline of rigidity, in which there is a schedule of a kind, some sort of routine, something that can be counted upon, not only for the present but also far into the future. Child psychologists, teachers, and psychotherapists have found that permissiveness within limits, rather than unrestricted permissiveness is preferred as well as needed by children. Perhaps one could express this more accurately by saying that the child needs an organized and structured world rather than an unorganized or unstructured one. The central role of the parents and the

normal family setup are in. disputable. Quarreling, physical assault, separation, divorce, or death within the family may be particularly terrifying. Also parental outbursts of rage or threats of punishment directed to the child, calling him names, speaking to him harshly, handling him roughly, or actual physical punishment sometimes elicit such total panic and terror that we must assume more is involved than the physical pain alone. While it is true that in some children this terror may represent also a fear of loss of parental love, it can also occur in completely rejected children, who seem to cling to the hating parents more for sheer safety and protection than because of hope of love. Confronting the average child with new, unfamiliar, strange, unmanageable stimuli or situations will too frequently elicit the danger or terror reaction, as for example, getting lost or even being separated from the parents for a short time, being confronted with new faces, new situations.

In contrast, it can be seen the differences safety needs that children and adults needs needed. The children need the protection from their parents or their other relatives such as aunt, uncle, or grandfather and grandmother. Besides that for adults they can protect themselves, but they also need the protection from the others. Both of children and adults have the protection under the law. After human safety needs are fulfilled, then, human can go to the next level of needs is love and belonging needs.

2.2.3. Love and Belonging Needs

The next need after fulfilling the safety needs is love and belonging needs. The needs where human need to be loved, getting attention, share the affection, and intimacy. If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal (Maslow, 1970).

As social beings, family, friendships and intimate connections get many people through the ups and downs of life. Numerous studies have shown that the healthiest, happiest people tend to be more involved in their communities. While there is debate on whether one causes the other is unclear, there is some sense that having wider social connections and relationships are an important part of being happy. Lack of interactions, human relationships and the sense of belonging may result in depression or loneliness while an abundance of love and community often sustain people through difficult times (Desan et al., 2016).

One thing that must be stressed at this point is that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need. Ordinarily sexual behavior is multi determined, that is to say, determined not only by sexual but also by other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not to be overlooked is the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love.

In love and belonging needs, there are three parts includes in love and belonging needs such as family, intimacy, and friendship.

2.2.3.1. Family

The family is the relationship between the parents and children or relationship brother and sister. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of parents or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal (Maslow, 1970).

2.2.4. Esteem Needs

After human have fulfilled their love and belonging needs, then, human go to the next level of needs is esteem need. All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others (Maslow, 1970). Additionally, self-esteem is basically needs of being accepted, respected and valued and it is a desire that people need both to them and to other people or social life.

These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or

appreciation. Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends. An appreciation of the necessity of basic self-confidence and an understanding of how helpless people are without it can be easily gained from a study of severe traumatic neurosis.

According to Maslow (1970) there are two part of esteem needs, such as human are being respected by himself and human are being respected from others. First, human are being respected by himself are the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Then, human are being respected from others are the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation.

As Maslow says the needs that human need are the need to be respected, need for freedom and independence, pride, achievement, courage, reputation, glory and so on. All these needs are needed for somebody in this real life.

2.2.5. Self-actualization Needs

Self-actualization is top level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. When someone has already got anything he wanted. Even if all these needs are satisfied,

we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what lie, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can he, he just be. He must be true to his own nature (Maslow, 1970).

According to Maslow (1954) based on article entitled Self-Actualization: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs there are some characteristics that possessed by self-actualize there are, acceptance and realism: Self-actualization reflects the individual's acceptance of who he/she is, what he/she is capable of, and his/her realistic and accurate perception of the world around him or her (including the people within it and how they relate to the individual). Then, Problem-centering: Self-actualized individuals are not purely focused on internal gain; they appreciate the benefits of solving problems that affect others so as to improve the external world. Spontaneity: The self-actualized individual thinks and acts spontaneously, as a result of having an accurate self- and world-view. Autonomy and Solitude: While the self-actualized among us conform to societal norms and are often people-centered in their problem-solving, they often display the need for personal freedom and privacy. Continued Freshness of Appreciation: No matter how simple, straightforward or familiar an experience, the self-actualized individual is capable of seeing things from new perspectives and appreciating the breadth and wonder of things in his/her world. Peak Experiences: These are experiences that display three core characteristics: significance, fulfillment, and spirituality (Komninos, 2017).

It refers to human's desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him or her to become actualized in what he or she is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one idiosyncratically is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming.

2.3.   Theory of Character

In literature there is one elements of fiction that can be analyzed is character. It can be analyzed by using the psychological approach. A psychological approach is, however, merely one way of evaluating characters; it is also possible to analyze character presentation in the context of narratological structures. Generally speaking, characters in a text can be rendered either as types or as individuals. A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character. The term round character usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features (Klarer, 2004).

In addition, there are also some types of character that can be analyzed that related through the relevance between the character and the reader and in what ways does he contribute to the story of which he is part such as simple and complex (Kenney, 1966).

Simple character is less representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character, but different with complex character. Additionally, character is also divided as major character and minor character.

2.3.1. Major Character

Major characters are the most important characters in the story. There are two types, of which there may be a couple for each. There are protagonist and protagonist character. It can be said as protagonist character is as a character that is central to development and resolution of the story's conflict.

2.3.2. Minor Character

Minor characters are the supporting characters their actions help drive the story forward. They may impact the decision the protagonist or antagonist make, either helping or interfering with the conflict. That is not focused on by the primary storyline, but appears or is mentioned in the story enough to be more than just a minor character or a cameo appearance.

2.4.   Previous Study

There are some previous researchers that have already analyzed about "The Glass Menagerie" drama and also about family and marriage. For the first previous researcher is (Daniel, 2013) with his research entitled "*The world of illusion in Tennessee William's "The Glass Menagerie"*", in his research, he analyzed about the play of gentle aristocratic tradition of the warm South at bay in the soulless materialistic society of the North. The individual crushed by a mechanical society is forced to seek relief from pain in memory fantasy and flight. The glass Menagerie is considered by many critics to be Williams' best play. This play when it staged in 1944 immediately established Williams' reputation as a

dramatist. Earlier, he had written a short story 'Portrait of a Girl in Glass'. Also he had composed a film script 'Gentleman Caller'. The Glass Menagerie derives from these two pieces as well as from his experience of his own family and their life in St. Louis which is the drama's locale. This is the play of gentle aristocratic tradition of the warm South at bay in the soulless materialistic society of the North. The individual crushed by a mechanical society is forced to seek relief from pain in memory fantasy and flight.

Then, the second previous researcher are (Guan, Jia, & Gao, 2016) with their research entitled "*Fragile as Escaping into the Glass World—Analysis of The Glass Menagerie from the Perspective of Cognitive Domains*", in their research, they analyzes about the cognitive grammar in *The Glass Menagerie* drama. The Glass Menagerie is one of Tennessee Williams' most well-known tragic plays, which is to a large degree the autobiography of the play writer. It's one of Williams' most accepted plays and won recognition both from his own times and the current society. Three key phrases are singled out from the play and analyzed from the en- cyclopedic perspective of cognitive grammar. The theme of the play and the tragic personalities of the main characters are revealed explicitly during the process of analysis. From the analysis, it can be safely drawn that cognitive grammar is conducive to literature interpretation and can serve as a handy tool in literature criticism.

The next researchers are (Ubesekera & Luo, 2008) and their research is "*Marriage and Family Life Satisfaction: A Literature Review*" they analyzes marriages and family satisfaction. The knowledge contributions of previous

studies in the area of marriages and family life. The endeavor was to examine the extent of the knowledge contributions on this study area and to highlight possible research direction in line with the marriage and family life satisfaction. The review was done chronologically based on empirical and critical reviews of marriage patterns and family life. The review of empirical studies of marriage patterns and family life studies was done in two aspects: studies in Sri Lankan context and foreign context. According to the review it seemed that there is a research gap in the area of studying marriage patterns and their effects on family life satisfaction. In Sri Lankan context no any study could be found, on marriage and its effects on family life satisfaction. Because of this rationale, the review considered marriage as a major study phenomenon, which has a significant influence on the family life satisfaction and endeavored to provide a base for an empirical study on marriage and family life satisfaction in Sri Lankan context.

Then, the researcher (Jayachandran, 2015) with his journal entitled "*Conflict between Illusion and Reality: A Study of Tennessee Williams' The Glass Menagerie"* tells about Tennessee Williams presents before us the dark world of one-dimensional society of the modern civilization that survives in the midst of exploitation, violation of moral code of conduct, dehumanized passions of power and intimate relationships in this play. He makes us realize that such worldly circumstances of the tainted world drives the misfits, the rebels or the fugitive kinds to lead lives of depression, alienation and unhappy madness. It happens due to their failure of adjustment with the worldly norms and they construct make-believe worlds around them through fabricated illusions in order to feel a sense of

untrammeled freedom. In the light of these factors, the paper analyses the theme of the conflict between illusion and reality in Tennessee Williams' *The Glass Menagerie*.

The last previous research entitled *"Childcare arrangements and mothers' satisfaction with work-family balance"* by (Luppi & Arpino, 2016). Their research is about focusing on the relationship between fertility and life satisfaction. One key and robust finding in this literature is that parents tend to be more satisfied than their childless counterparts, especially in the years around childbearing. It has also been found that men tend to gain more than women in terms of life satisfaction from being parent. They use random effects models on longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labor Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey (2003-2013). The results show that a balanced mix of paid and unpaid childcare is associate to mothers' higher satisfaction with the work-family balance, while difficulties related to paid childcare - such as the affordability and the flexibility of the care –negatively impact on the satisfaction with work-family reconciliation.

From all the previous research is different with this research. This research analyze about love and belonging needs toward family in "The Glass Menagerie" drama. Some previous research also discuss about "The Glass Menagerie" drama, but different in analyzing. Also, some previous research discuss about family.

2.5.   Theoretical Framework

In this part is theoretical framework that took from Maslow's Hierarchy. In this research, researcher analyzes about the way to satisfy love and belonging needs toward family and the obstacles in pursuing love and belonging needs in family in "The Glass Menagerie" drama that family is one of the aspect that is included in Love and Belonging Needs of Maslow's Hierarchy.
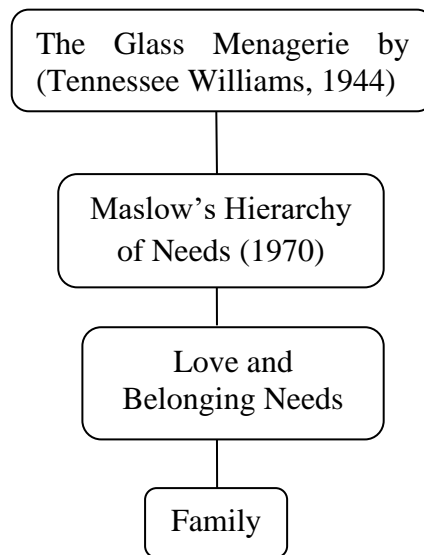
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│ (Tennessee Williams, 1944)│
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│   Maslow's Hierarchy     │
│   of Needs (1970)        │
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Figure 2.2. Theoretical Framework