CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Psychological Approach

During the twentieth century, however, psychological criticism has come to be associated with a particular school of thought: the psychoanalytic theories of Abraham Maslow (Abraham. 1954. *Motivation and Personality).*

It is axiomatic that no single approach can ex-haust the manifold interpretive possibilities of a worthwhile literary work; each approach has its own peculiar limitations.

2.1.2   Abraham Maslow Theory

Each of us is motivated by needs. Our most basic needs are inborn, having evolved over tens of thousands of years. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs helps to explain how these needs motivate us all.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs states that we must satisfy each need in turn, starting with the first, which deals with the most obvious needs for survival itself.

Only when the lower order needs of physical and emotional well-being are satisfied are we concerned with the higher order needs of influence and personal development. Conversely, if the things that satisfy our lower order needs are swept away, we no longer concerned about the maintenance of our higher

order needs.

Maslow's original Hierarchy of Needs model was developed between 1943-1954, and first widely published in Motivation and Personality in 1954. At this time the Hierarchy of Needs model comprised five needs. This original version remains for most people the definitive Hierarchy of Needs.
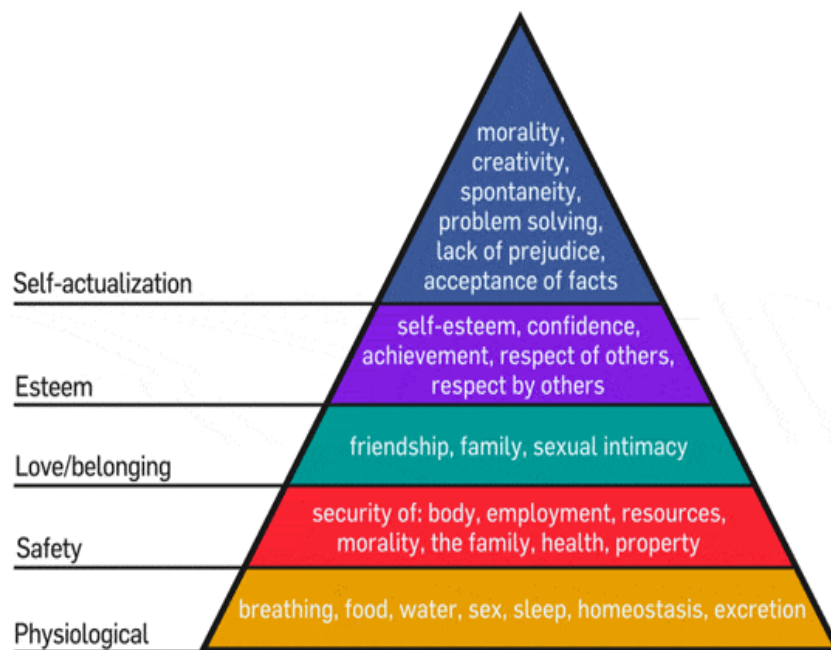
An interpretation of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

2.1.2.1 Physiological Needs

The Physiological Needs such as breathing, food, drink, sleep, sex, excretion are largely (and obviously) biological and physical requirements. When they are not fulfilled, people become preoccupied with filling those needs above all else. For example, starving people in a war zone can be oblivious to danger when in search of food.

2.1.2.2 Safety Needs

In Abraham Maslow hierarchy of needs, the safety needs come after the physiological needs. Maslow used the word "safety" to mean more than just physical safety. Economic, social, vocational, psychological security all fall underneath this second tier of human needs. While safety needs are less immediate or demanding than the physiological needs, when one to feel terribly insecure and unprotected. Fulfilling the safety needs might be likened to providing a bumper or airbags on a car; while you don't always need them, having them gives you some confidence that you can face minorbumps and bruises along the road of life.

Unfortunately, life doesn't always cooperate. Some of you who come from a broken or dysfunctional home know the cringing fear of waiting for the next fight or the other shoe to fall. Many adults go through life stuck on this level and act as if catastrophe will happen any moment. Political appeals for law and order are aimed at people whose insecurities have never been quieted. Maslow also placed religious inclination on the safety rung because he saw that tendency as an attempt to bring about an ordered universe withno nasty shocks.

2.1.2.3 Belongingness and love needs

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 .

Maslow (1954: pg.5) stated that concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love. Giving love is stated some of statement like, "I want you, I need you, I'm going to have you". And giving love is more than the maternal instinct implanted by nature. For Maslow, giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staving off the pangs of loneliness and rejection. The man who attains this level will "feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children."

Even though it's higher in the hierarchy than physical or safety needs, the desire for love and belonging is similar in that it motivates only when a person feels a deficit. According to Maslow, love loses its pull when you've had enough. Thirty years ago he suggested that the desire for love and belonging was the lowest level of unmet need for most Americans. If the continuing popular appeal of Cheers reruns on television is a reliable indicator, his assessment still holds true today.

2.1.2.4 Esteem needs

Maslow felt there was a clear distinction between love and respect or esteem. He felt that an ability to feel self-esteem and personal uniqueness sprung from being loved and embraced by families and communities. As individuals, we naturally wish to excel or be exceptional, to be noticed for our unique talents and capabilities. Once one has some measure of self-esteem and confidence, one gains the psychological freedom to be creative and to grow as well as to be more generous to others

2.1.2.5 Self-Actualization

Maslow refers to peak experiences as the experience of happiness. He notes above that self-actualized people tend to experience a steadier, grounded sense of well-being and satisfaction with life.

According to Maslow, self-actualizing people perceive reality accurately; they have a sense of awe, wonder and gratitude about life. They are not self-centered but rather problem-centered and focus on how to improve and are not deficiency-centered. They are independent thinkers and are not overly influenced by the general culture. Their sense of humor is not sarcastic or hurtful but rather "life-affirming" with a philosophical sense of humor. They have a deeply felt sense of kinship with the human race. Self-actualizing people enjoy life in general and practically all its aspects, while most other people enjoy only stray moments of triumph.

2.1.3 Love Affairs

OferZur, Ph.D (2016) theory of love allows us the choice of being impressed by its crudest aspects (the love of immortality as the key to parental love and as an explanation for a hero's behaviour); or by its subtlest ones (the ultimate dissatisfaction linked with sexual relationships, even in a loving relationship). Yet its edge lies somewhere else. Though the theory might be irrelevant for anyone who happens to be in love, its importance appears as soon as there is trouble in paradise and even more so, when a love affair is over, or simply when the affair is not over, but love is.

There are some types of love affairs in marriage life as follows:

1. **Conflict Avoidance**: People who go to any length to avoid any and all marital conflict may resort to affairs.

2. **Intimacy Avoidance**: "Intimacy avoiders" are reluctant to be intimately close and use the affair to keep themselves at an emotional distance from their spouse.

3. **Individual (Existential or Developmental)**: Mid-life crisis, fear of growing old, the empty nest, depression and asense of emptiness or a void are factors that can fuel an affair.

4. **Sexual Addiction**: Sex addicts compulsively display poor impulse control. They use sex over and over again to numb inner pain and/or a sense of emptiness.

5. **Accidental-Brief Affairs**: This type of one night stand affair "just happens," when a person is in the right (wrong) place at the right time.

Curiosity, pity, drunkenness and even politeness may lead to such affairs.

6. **Philandering**: Some individuals are insecure and constantly need to "score," conquer or receive affirmation about themselves. Narcissistic and impulsive individuals may be especially prone to marital infidelity.

7. **Retribution**: Sometimes one partner wants to "get back" at the other partner by having an affair. This may be payback for withholding money, love, emotion or any other perceived wrongdoing.

8. **Unsatisfactory Marriage**: This kind of affair is the result of a bad relationship in regard to communication,intimacy, support or sexuality.

9. **Exit Affairs**: "Affair exiters" use the affair as a jumping off point to end a marriage.

10. **Parallel Lives**: These are long-term extramarital relationships, which coincide with the original marital dyad. Affairs of this kind do not necessary hurt the marriage and many claim may sometimes even support it by increasing the development and sense of well-being of all involved. Examples of these are Spencer Tracy & Katharine Hepburn's life-long affair or Prince Charles & Camilla Parker Bowles' affair. Such extramarital relationships are sometimes known, accepted or tolerated by the spouse and others.

11. **Online**: Online affairs have become extremely prevalent since the inception of the Internet and the propagation of pornography and online dating. Some view online affairs as one of the biggest threats to

marriage. With the "Quadruple A engine" of accessibility, affordability, anonymity and addiction, the Internet population seems to be exploring sexuality in ways that are unprecedented.

12. **Consensual Extramarital Sexual Relationships**: Sometimes extramarital relationships are explicitlyincorporated into the marriage, as in open marriages, polyamorous, or other arrangements

2.1.4 Negative Effect of Love Affair

Cathy Meyer (2016) theory said that when one partner goes outside of the relationship for emotional or physical needs, the other partner may end the relationship, or forgive and stay in it, but either way, extra-marital affairs have major, negative effects that can be felt for some time.

2.1.4.1. Damage to Self Esteem:

The person who has been cheated on will suffer a blow to his or her self esteem. They may have the usual thoughts of, "Was I not enough?" or "If I hadn't let myself go this would not have happened." Just as children tend to blame themselves for their parents' divorce, many victims of an affair respond to an affair by blaming themselves. The decision to cheat was not yours, and although their have been problems in the relationship, you did not make the decision to have an affair. Chances are it had much more to do with a deficiency in your partner than in you.

2.1.4.2   Loss of Trust in the Cheating Spouse:

The victim of an affair will find it difficult to trust. He or she may doubt their judgment of others. Even if this relationship ends, and another begins, the baggage of love affair can follow. It is important to deal with your trust issues, even if it means getting professional help to do so. You and your future partner will be grateful in the long run that you dealt with the negative consequences of the affair.

2.1.4.3   A Sense of Emotional Instability:

You may feel your world has turned upside down. The things in your life that gave you a sense of security have been shattered. It is normal to feel like the rug has been pulled out from under you. It is important to find that sense of stability inside yourself. Look at your survival skills from the past and realize you can cope with this, too.

2.1.4.4   A Roller Coaster of Emotions:

One minute you may feel like crying, the next screaming. You may blame him today, blame her tomorrow, and blame yourself at the same time. It is common when facing love affair to feel a myriad of emotions. Realize this is normal. Feel what you are feeling and work through it. Don't stuff your feelings. Seek outside help if you need someone to talk to about how you are feeling or if you are feeling overwhelmed.

2.1.4.5 Impacts all Areas of Life:

Extra-marital affairs can cause a ripple effect in your life. You may find yourself looking differently at your job, your friends, your life choices. This can be either positive or negative, but most victims of an affair say that it brought on changes in all other areas of their lives. It's important that you not make changes to major areas of your life while in the midst of the emotional turmoil that accompanies an affair.

There are many reasons for cheating, usually it is done without much thought or consideration of the effects it can have on the other person. However, the effects can be devastating and take a long time to get over and work through. It is important that you address these effects, and find ways to work through them. Build a support network of family and friends, your clergy, professional counselors, or anyone else you can trust to help you overcome these effects and move on to a better future.

2.2. Review of related studies

This research relates to theoretical aspect of a previous study titled A Main Character Analysis of My Sister 's Keeper Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham Maslow Theory by Sari in 2011, from English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic Universities. The thesis discusses thecharacteristic of the main character. This thesis attemp to reveals the needs of the main character based on Abraham Maslow Theory. Meanwhile, this research has similar point with theory used in the thesis

especially in psychoanalysis theory, although the object of the analysis is different in which this research tries to analyzeAnna Karenina as character in Anna Karenina by Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy.

The next researcher, titled The Character of Neil Perry in Dead Poets Society Novel Seen from Abraham H. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory by Arifin in (2007) from English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic Universities.. This thesis discusses about main character has undergone psychological disoder and the character jumped three Needs portrayed by Abraham Maslow. The finding of this thesis, the main character cannot fulfill all the needs of his father.

The third researcher, entitled The Legend of Zelda and Abraham Maslow's Theory of Needs: A Social-Psychological Study of the Computer Game and its Players by Brown (2012), from University of Mancheste , Department of Sociology. This thesis psychological pleasures of computer game play. The researcher also used theory from Abraham Maslow Theory. The result, they demonstrates the value of Maslow's theory for Computer Game Studies and offers a methodology through which futureresearch may be undertaken.

Fromthe reviews related studies that have been taken, authors get the differences and similarities between from previous research. The difference are from the source and the object of the research but using the same approach.