

**LOVE AND BELONGING NEEDS OF THE MAIN  
CHARACTER IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S "JANE  
EYRE" NOVEL; A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
Esti Dyah Safitri  
131210046**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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**THESIS**

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



**By:  
Esti Dyah Safitri  
131210046**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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Esti Dyah Safitri

131210046

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I, Esti Dyah Safitri, NPM No. 131210046

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

### **LOVE AND BELONGING NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S "JANE EYRE" NOVEL; A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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 others.

Batam, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2017

Esti Dyah Safitri  
(131210046)

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**This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

**Drs. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd.  
NIDN: 1015106603**

## ABSTRAK

Sastra adalah kegiatan kreatif untuk ide-ide dan perasaan. Sastra merupakan bentuk refleksi dari gejala sikap seseorang terhadap lingkungan alam yang dituangkan dalam bentuk seni. Salah satu karya sastra yang paling populer adalah novel. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memilih Jane Eyre yang ditulis oleh Charlotte Bronte yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1874 sebagai objek penelitian ini. Novel ini akan diterapkan ke dalam pendekatan humanistik psikologi dengan teori hirarki kebutuhan yang diusulkan oleh Abraham Maslow. Berdasarkan Maslow semua jenis manusia dipengaruhi oleh kebutuhan dasar mereka. Maslow menciptakan hierarki kebutuhan manusia ke dalam lima tingkat. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti berfokus pada tingkat ketiga; kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencerminkan kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki dari karakter utama Jane Eyre yang berhubungan dengan keluarganya, persahabatan dan keintiman. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dan data dikumpulkan dengan teknik dokumentasi. Data dianalisis dengan teknik kategorisasi. Data tersebut dianalisis berdasarkan hubungannya dengan tujuan penelitian kedua unsur intrinsik dan ekstrinsik dalam karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode informal untuk menyajikan hasil penelitian. Jadi, data yang akan dilaporkan secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan kata-kata dan kalimat. Setelah menganalisa kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki pada karakter utama dari plot cerita di "Jane Eyre" novel karya Charlotte Bronte, penulis menyimpulkan; 1. Kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki dari karakter utama yang terkait dengan keluarga di novel ini tidak terpenuhi karena Jane Eyre adalah seorang yatim piatu, 2. Kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki yang berkaitan dengan persahabatan terpenuhi karena ia berteman dengan Helen Burn dan Marry Ann Wilson, 3. Kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki yang berhubungan dengan keintiman terpenuhi setelah pernikahannya dengan Mr. Rochester.

**Kata kunci: Kebutuhan Cinta dan Memiliki, Keluarga, Persahabatan, keintiman, Psikologi Humanistik**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Literature is a creative activity for ideas and feelings. Literature is a form of reflection of one's attitude symptoms of the natural environment as outlined in an art form. One of the most popular literary works is novel. In this research, the researcher chooses Jane Eyre novel written by Charlotte Bronte which published in 1874 as the object of this research. This novel would be applied into psychology humanistic approach by the hierarchy of needs theory proposed by Abraham Maslow. Based on Maslow all the types of human are influenced by their basic needs. Maslow created the hierarchy of human needs into five levels. In this research, the researcher focuses on the third level; love and belonging needs. The aim of this research is to reflect love and belonging needs of the main character on Jane Eyre novel related to her family, friendship and intimacy. This research is kind of qualitative research and the data are collected by documentation technique. The data are analyzed by categorization technique. The data is analyzed based on its relationship with the purpose of the research both intrinsic and extrinsic element in literary work. This research uses informal method to present the research result. So, the data will be reported descriptively by using words and sentences. After analyzing the love and belonging needs of the main character on the plot story in "Jane Eyre" novel by Charlotte Bronte, the first result is love and belonging needs of the main character related to the family in the novel is unsatisfied because Jane Eyre is an orphan. The second result is love and belonging needs related to the friendship are satisfied because he befriends of Helen Burn and Marry Ann Wilson. The last result is love and belonging needs related to the intimacy is satisfied after her marriage with Mr. Rochester.*

**Keywords: Love and Belonging Needs, Family, Friendship, Intimacy, Humanistic Psychology**

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

**“Fastabiqul khoiroot”.**  
**“Then strive together (as in race) towards all that is  
good.”**  
**(QS. Al-Baqarah: 148).**

**When you lost your attitude, you lost everything.**

### **DEDICATION**

**For those who I love and loving me back.**



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Batam, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2017

Esti Dyah Safitri

131210046

# TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE</b>	
<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	
<b>PERNYATAAN</b> .....	i
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	ii
<b>APPROVAL SHEET</b> .....	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	iv
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	v
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION</b> .....	vi
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF FIGURE</b> .....	x

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the research .....	1
1.2. Identification of problem .....	4
1.3. Limitation of the problem.....	5
1.4. Formulation of the problem.....	5
1.5. Objective of the research .....	5
1.6. Significance of the research.....	6
1.6.1. Theoretical Aspect.....	6
1.6.2. Practical Aspect .....	6
1.7. Definition of Key Terms.....	7

## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Approach Used .....	9
2.2. Theory of Character.....	10
2.2.1. Major Character .....	11
2.2.2. Minor Character.....	11
2.2.3. Protagonist Character.....	12
2.2.4. Antagonist Character .....	13
2.2.5. Flat Character (Simple) .....	14
2.2.6. Round Character (Complex) .....	15
2.3. Humanistic Psychological Approach.....	16
2.4. Hierarchy of Human Needs .....	17
2.4.1. Physiological Needs.....	18
2.4.2. Safety Needs .....	19
2.4.3. Love and Belonging Needs.....	19

2.4.4. Esteem Needs.....	20
2.4.5. Self-Actualization Needs .....	21
2.5. Theoretical Framework The Basic Needs.....	22
2.6. Previous Study .....	23

**CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

3.1. Research design .....	26
3.2. Object of the research .....	27
3.3. Method of collecting data .....	28
3.4. Method of analyzing data .....	30
3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result.....	30

**CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

4.1. Love and Belonging needs reflected in Jane Eyre.....	32
4.1.1. Love and Belonging Needs of Jane Eyre Relates to Her family.....	33
4.1.2. Love and Belonging Needs of Jane Eyre Relates to Her Friendship.....	36
4.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs of Jane Eyre Relates to Her Intimacy Love .....	39

**CHAPTER V CONCLUSION .....** 46

**BIBLIOGRAPHY .....** 48

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

**RESEARCH LETTER**

## LIST OF FIGURE

	page
Figure 2.1 Hierarchy of Human Needs .....	17
Figure 2.2 Theoretical framework .....	22

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a creative activity for ideas and feelings. The creative expression will be constantly evolving by the times. On the one hand, literature is a form of reflection of one's attitude to the symptoms of the natural environment as outlined in art form. Literature is the writing or study of books valued as works of arts which can be divided into three kinds, such as prose fiction, poetry, and drama, (Wellek & Warren, 1949). This opinion showed that all literary works such beautiful arts and based on their opinion all literary works can be categorized into all the fiction such as prose, short story, novel, poetry and drama or play which the author has message convey within the story.

Related to the literature, the most popular literary works is novel which has been familiar for all the readers. Novel is one of literary forms and also can be said a book of long narrative in literary prose. It is reflection of human life and represented imaginatively. Through reading, analyzing and understanding novel the reader can get many advantages. Novel is a fiction writings and words which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. A novel generally tells about human life in their interaction with the environment and each other. And also partly tells about animals' life. In a novel, the author tried as much as possible to direct the readers about the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel. There are various types of novels; detective novel, romance novel, mystery novel,

gothic novel, and science fiction novel. In addition, the novel also tells about the wonderful things like a love story, so that the readers love it.

One of the examples of the famous novels is *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte. It was published in London, England on 16 October 1847 by Smith, Elder & Co, originally published as *Jane Eyre: An Autobiography*. *Jane Eyre* is an orphan young girl. Orphan Jane's childhood is full of trouble, but her stubborn independence and sense of self help her to steer through the miseries inflicted by cruel relatives and a brutal school. A position as governess at Thornfield Hall promises a kind of freedom. But Thornfield is a house full of secrets, its master a passionate, tormented man, and before long Jane faces her greatest struggle in a choice between love and self-respect.

*Jane Eyre* novel was written by Charlotte Bronte and she published her first novel, *Jane Eyre*, in 1847 under the manly pseudonym Currer Bell. She was born on 21 April 1816. Her father was curate of Haworth, Yorkshire, and her mother died when she was five years old, leaving five daughters and one son. In 1824, Charlotte, Maria, Elizabeth and Emily were sent to Cowan Bridge, a school of clergymen's daughters, where Maria and Elizabeth both caught tuberculosis and died. The children were taught at home from this point on and together they created vivid fantasy worlds which they explored by writing stories. Charlotte work as a teacher from 1835-1838 and then as a governess. In 1846, along with Emily and Anne, Charlotte published poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. In 1854 she married the Revd Arthur Bell Nicholls. She died the next year, on 31 March 1855.

By the explanation above, the researcher would be analyzing this novel by using a humanistic psychology theory by Abraham Maslow. Humanistic psychology incorporates the positive aspects of human who has an important role that love, creativity, value, and personal growth. This theory states that humans have the potential to grow into a health psychology, namely self-actualization. Specifically, Maslow conceptualizes the following five levels of needs, arranged in a ladder starting with lower need and moving on to higher needs: 1. Physiological needs, for example, hunger, thirst; 2. Safety needs, for example, security, stability; 3. Love and Belonging needs, for example, affection, identification; 4. Esteem needs, for example, prestige, self-respect; 5. Self-actualization needs. (Krech, et al., 1974:462) as quoted in (Minderop, 2013). One cannot skip the achievement of the higher needs before the lower needs are met. A lower need must be adequately satisfied before the next higher need can fully emerge in a person's development.

Love and belonging needs come into play after the physiological and safety drives are satisfied. Love and belonging needs are fulfilled by interaction with friends and companions, a supportive family, identification with a group, and an intimate relationship. Love and belonging needs are based on affection and love. Everyone could not live without somebody else; they need to be loved and to love the other. Everyone wants the other in their life to create their own family. In a daily, people can see many varieties of love and belongingness, for example woman or wife needs for love and belongingness from man or her husband, child needs for love and belongingness from their parents, and somebody needs for love

and belongingness from the other. All of these matters are motivated by needs for love and belongingness to the others. To fulfill needs for love and belongingness, everyone must have strong motivation in that way. These realities often occur and can be found around us.

From the above explanation, the researcher means to make deeper, brief and practical analysis about psychological aspects. For this practical analysis the researcher has chosen Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte. The researcher intends to conduct a study on Humanistic Psychological approach by the title **“LOVE AND BELONGING NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE’S “JANE EYRE” IN NOVEL; A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”**.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

The researcher describe several problems in the novel as seen through humanistic psychological approach, those are;

1. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her family reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.
2. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her friendship reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.
3. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her intimacy love reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.
4. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her society reflected in Jane Eyre Novel



### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

In this research, the researcher will be focus to analyze some aspects of the novel as seen through humanistic psychological approach, those are;

1. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her family reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.
2. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her friendship reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.
3. Love and belonging needs of the main character relates to her intimacy love reflected in Jane Eyre Novel.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Referring to the limitation of the problem above, there are some problems of Jane Eyre as the main character in reaching her love and belonging needs. The researcher formulated as bellow;

1. How does Jane Eyre fulfill love and belonging needs relates to her family?
2. How does Jane Eyre fulfill love and belonging needs relates to her friendship?
3. How does Jane Eyre fulfill love and belonging needs relates to her intimacy?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

The researcher has some objectives in analyze the novel, those are;

1. To find out love and belonging needs of Jane Eyre relates to her family.
2. To figure out love and belonging needs of Jane Eyre relates to her friendship.
3. To reveal love and belonging needs of Jane Eyre relates to her intimacy.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

The significances of the research can be seen as follow:

### **1.6.1 Theoretical Aspect**

The purpose of this research is the literature criticism could be more apply deeply and the theory from the expert more developed during the study. The theoretical reason of conducting this research is the researcher hopes this research can be used to contribute the developing of humanistic psychological study, especially in analysis of the basic human needs. And the second reason is the researcher also hopes this research is able in adding knowledge of literature research, especially in humanistic psychological approach.

### **1.6.2 Practical Aspect**

This study has significance for the students, especially for the English Department. First all, this research meant to encourage the students to study more about literature. This research gives information concerning the novel through the love and belonging needs by using humanistic psychological approach. Then, to give the information to students to study the novel as one of literary works and the

reader a better understanding about the content of the story and theory. The most important thing is that this research is meant to provide a model for those who are doing literary research. Finally the students to get more knowledge and experience from those stated in the novel.

### **1.7 Definition of Key terms**

Several key terms are defined below to support the understanding of the reorders; the key terms are as follow:

**Love and Belonging Needs** : Love and belonging needs can be completed by joining in a group or association, accept the values and traits or wearing uniforms with the intention to feel a sense of belonging. To satisfy the need for love we can build close relationships and caring with other people or with people in general, in this relationship, giving and receiving love is equally important. (Minderop, 2013).

**Family** : Social unit of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and having a shared commitment to the mutual relationship (“Family,” 2017).

**Friendship** : Friendships exists largely through an involvement in certain activities, which

generates sentiments which, in turn, encourage further activities (Pahl, 2000, p.14) as quoted in (Yusuf, 2015).

**Intimacy** : The relationship of friendship differs from other interpersonal relationships, even those characterized by mutual caring, such as relationships among colleagues: friendships are, intuitively, “deeper,” more *intimate* relationship (Helm, 2013).

**Humanistic Psychological** : The humanistic approach to personality grew out of discontent with the psychoanalytic and behavioral description of human nature prominent in the 1950s and 1960s. Humanistic psychology has its roots in European existential philosophy and the works of some American psychologists, most notably Carl Roger and Abraham Maslow (Burger, 2008)

## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 Approach Used**

In this chapter the researcher explains about the main theoretical framework used and review of related literature. It discusses some important theories used to support this analysis. There are two kinds of theory used in this research; they are theory of character and theory of humanistic psychological approach. Theory of character explains about kinds of character in fiction. Furthermore, to analyze the literary work, the researcher needs to apply a theory or an approach. The approach used in this research is the theory by Abraham Maslow, the humanistic psychology theory because this research deals with love and belonging needs. In humanistic psychological states that humans have the potential to grow into a health psychology, namely self-actualization. Maslow conceptualized that all needs and he arranged in a ladder starting from the lowest needs move on to the highest needs; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, safety needs and self-actualization needs.

### **2.2 Theory of Character**

Characters are figures in the story. According to (Abrams, 1999) characters are people who present in dramatic or narrative work. It means that characters

have important position because from the characters the reader can understand the thoughts and intentions of the author. It can be seen through the dialogue and action based on the description which given by the author. (Aminuddin, 2013) states that character is the actor who carries out the event in fiction, so it is able to wreathe a story. Whereas, the author's way to show the character or the actor is called as characterization. It means that character is a group of players in fiction who help to braid a story, and characterization is the author's method to illustrate the character. As people know that character is one of the elements of fiction, so without it the story cannot be built. It means that character is the life of literature.

People learn about characters in fiction in many ways including what characters think, say and do, what other think and say about them, and the author's comment to make or imply about them. Fiction contains developing characters, unchangeable characters, characters that are very individual, characters that represent a whole group of people or stereotypes characters that are central to the story and characters that are almost part of the setting.

Character in fiction has several kinds, such as major character, minor character, protagonist character, antagonist character, flat character, and round character. Those all kinds of characters would be explained below.

### **2.2.1 Major Character**

(Wolloch, 2004) states that major character is similar to the aristocracy of the story. Major character is also known as the main character, hero or heroine, or the protagonist. In stories with good guys and bad guys, the villain, or antagonist can be a major character. In addition, (Aminuddin, 2013) states that major

character is a character who has important role in a story. Generally, the major character is often commented by the author. Major character is the vital character that helps the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of the conflict revolve around these characters. To determine the major character, the readers can establish it through the importance of character's role, the frequency of appearance, the indication given by the author, and the title of the story.

### **2.2.2 Minor Character**

(Wolloch, 2004) states that minor character is similar to the proletariat of the story. It means that the minor character is the character that has unimportant role because its presentation is only to complete, and support the major character. In addition, (Aminuddin, 2013) observes that minor character can be emerges rarely in the story. Though the indication given by the author, minor character only discussed perfunctory. It can be said that minor character serves to complement the major character and help to move the plot events forward.

Clearly, minor character is a kind of character with significant role and function in the story and it stands as the helper character. Through the importance of character' role, this kind of character is appeared infrequently. By way of the indication given by the author, minor character is spoken by the author rarely. Therefore, minor character stands as the opposite of the major character. Minor characters are the others characters in the story that interact with or help the main characters.

### **2.2.3 Protagonist Character**

(Bennet & Royle, 2004) state that the most obvious definition of the protagonist character of a novel or play would be the person with whom people identify, with whom people sympathize, or whose position or role protagonist character is the good character, so it endeared by the readers. It means that protagonist character is a kind of character with good and delicate action and it stands as the idol for the readers of the story. Behavior of protagonist is all about what the readers wish. That this why the protagonist stands as the idol of the character or as the hero of the story, because every move of protagonist is fine or excellent and it brings the moral value to the readers of the story.

There are some ways to determine the character, (Aminuddin, 2013) states that the readers can investigate it through the author' speech towards the character, the character's description is given by the author through the illustration of the live environment or the way to dress, show how its behavior, see how the character talks about itself, observe how its mindset, perceive how the other characters talk about is, distinguish how the other characters talk about with it, notice how the character react to it, and see how the character react the other characters.

### **2.2.4 Antagonist Character**

According to (Bennet & Royle, 2004), the antagonist character is the character with which people might not be identified, even in willful resistance to



prevailing codes of morality and behavior. It means that antagonist character by contrast with the protagonist. Antagonist character is the offender who cannot be accepted by the readers because this character is not in accordance with readers' desire (Aminuddin, 2013). In opposite with the protagonist, antagonist character is the bad character and the readers of the story hate it because behavior of antagonist is all about unexpected wish of the readers. The antagonist stands as the evil of the story and every act of antagonist is wicked and immoral.

Consistent with (Aminuddin, 2013), to determine the antagonist, the readers of the story can find it through the author's speech towards the character. An antagonist character is talking directly by the author with bad characterization, full of evil plan and terrible desire. The character's description is given by the author through the illustration of the live environment or the way to dress, for example, a good character with good environment and polite dress is different with a bad character with bad environment and impolite dress. Behavior of antagonist is immoral, wicked and unpleasant. The readers also can find the characterization of antagonist through the way how the character talks about itself how their mindset is. The mindset of antagonist is negative, harmful, and destructive mind.

### **2.2.5 Flat Character (Simple)**

The simple or flat character is less the representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character. Foster calls this kind of character flat because we see only one side of him. Flat character are very useful to (the writer), since they never need reintroducing, never run away,

have not to be watched for development, and provide their own atmosphere – little luminous disc of a pre-arranged size, push hither and thither like counters (Foster, 1985:69). Most of the characters you ever create will be flat. In a novel with a cast of dozens, perhaps even hundreds, only a small handful can ever become rounded, three-dimensional characters. The minor characters will all be flat – as a matter of fact, they must be two-dimensional. Just because a fictional character is flat, though, doesn't mean to say that he or she cannot stand out from the crowd.

Include among simple characters are all the familiar types, or stereotypes of fiction. The mark of the stereotyped character is that he can be summed up adequately in a formula: the noble savage, the trusted old family retainer and the poor but honest working girl are a few familiar fictional types.

Not all simple characters, however, are stereotypes like those referred to above. The essence of the stereotype may be expressed in a formula that applies to a large number of fictional characters, drawn from a large number of works of fiction. We must recognize the existence of a second kind of simple character. Like the stereotype, this kind of character may be summed up in a formula. But he differs from the stereotype in that his formula is his own; there is no other character in fiction that it exactly fits.

### **2.2.6 Round Character (Complex)**

At the other end of the spectrum is the complex character, called round by Foster because we see all sides of him. The test of a round character is whether it is capable of surprising in a convincing way. If it never surprises it is flat (Foster,

1985:78). The complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simple embodiments of single attitudes. It would be pointless to list examples of complex character from fiction. If Dickens is a master of the simple character, most of the great English novelists excel in portraying complex characters. Becky Sharp, the protagonist of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, is one example; the husband, Rawdon Crawley, is another. In fact, *Vanity Fair* abounds in brilliantly portrayed complex characters.

If the mark of the simple character is that he can be summed up adequately in a formula, the mark of the complex character is that he is capable of surprising us. Rawdon Crawley's deepening sense of responsibility in *Vanity Fair*, for instance, is surprising in the light of the first impression he makes. But in character as in plot, surprise must not arise from a violation of plausibility. Thackeray's portrayal of Rawdon Crawley is one of the great examples in English fiction of a writer's convincing us of profound changes in one of his characters. And become conscious awareness only in the process of analysis, that he seeds of change, and of precisely this kind of change, have been present in Rawdon from the start.

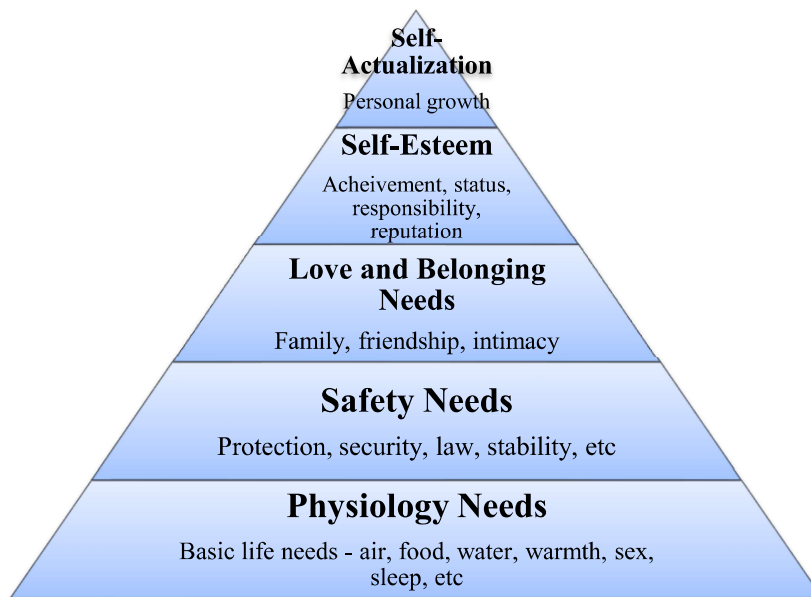
### **2.3 Humanistic Psychological Approach**

This is the psychological perspective proposed by Abraham Maslow that emphasizes the human capacity for choice and growth. Humanistic psychology incorporates the positive aspects of human who has an important role that love, creativity value and personal growth. The criteria exist for identifying which

approaches psychotherapy fall into the humanistic category is unclear, but these four elements are central to general view point to which we apply the humanistic label: (1) an emphasis on personal responsibility, (2) an emphasis on the “here and now”, (3) a focus on the phenomenology of the individual, and (4) an emphasis on personal growth (Burger, 2008). This theory states that humans have the potential to grow into a health psychology, namely self-actualization. Specifically, Maslow conceptualizes the following five levels of needs, arranged in a ladder starting with lower need and moving on to higher needs: 1. Physiological needs, for example, hunger, thirst; 2. Safety needs, for example, security, stability; 3. Love and Belonging needs, for example, affection, identification; 4. Esteem needs, for example, prestige, self-respect; 5. Self-actualization needs. (Krech, et al., 1974:462) as quoted in (Minderop, 2013). One cannot skip the achievement of the higher needs before the lower needs are met. A lower need must be adequately satisfied before the next higher need can fully emerge in a person’s development.

## **2.4 Hierarchy of Human Needs**

Maslow identified five basic categories of needs – both deficiency and growth – and arranged them in his well-known hierarchy of needs. He placed the five kinds of needs into a hierarchy of prominence.



**Figure 2.1 Hierarchy of Human Needs (Abraham Maslow, 1954)**

That is some needs demand satisfaction before others. Although there are exceptions, we typically attend to needs at the lower levels before focusing on higher level needs. If you are hungry, your behavior will center around obtaining food. Until this need is met, you won't be very concerned about making new friends or developing a romantic relationship. Of course, once satisfied, the lower need may return, causing you to divert your attention again. But over the course of a lifetime, most of us progress up the hierarchy, until satisfying our need for self-actualization dominates our actions. And when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still 'higher') needs emerge and so on. This is what we mean by saying that the basic human needs are organized into a hierarchy of relative prepotency (Maslow, 1970). Let's go through the hierarchy one step at a time.

### **2.4.1 Physiological Needs**

Undoubtedly these physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs. What this means specifically is that in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion. It is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others (Maslow, 1970). Satisfying these needs are very important for survival, because this requirement is the strongest of all needs.

Physiological needs, including hunger, thirst, air, and sleep, are the most demanding in they must be satisfied before we can move to higher level needs. Throughout history – and in many places today – people’s lives have often centered around meeting these basic needs. Finding enough food and water for survival takes priority over concerns about gaining the respect of peers or developing potential as an artist.

### **2.4.2 Safety Needs**

If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we 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).

These needs are most evident when the future is unpredictable or when stability of the political or social order is threatened. People who receive threats to their safety may build large savings accounts or settle for a job with a lot of

security rather than pursue a better riskier position. Sometime they seek out the predictable orderliness of organized religion or the military. People stuck at the safety need level in their personal development many put up with an unhappy marriage or a military dictatorship if these situations provide stability or sense of security.

### **2.4.3 Love and Belonging Needs**

For most middle- class American adults, the need for food and water and the need for security and stability are fairly well satisfied. Most of us have jobs, homes, and food on the table. But satisfaction of these lower needs does not guarantee happiness. The need for friendship and love soon emerge. “Now the person will fell keenly, as never before, the absence of friend, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children,” Maslow wrote. Hunger for affectionate relations with people...for a place in his group or family” (1970, p.43), as quoted in (Burger, 2008). Although some adults remain slaves to their safety needs and devote most of their energy to their careers, most people eventually find work unsatisfying if it means sacrificing time spent with friends and love ones.

Maslow identified two kind of love. D-love, like hunger, is based on a deficiency. We need this love to satisfy the emptiness we experience without it. It is a selfish love, concerned with taking, not giving. But it is a necessary step in the development of the second type of love, B-love is a nonpossessive, unselfish love based on a growth need rather than a deficiency. We can never satisfy our need for B-love simply with the presence of a love one. Rather, B-love is experienced

and enjoyed and grows with this other person. It is a “love for the being of another person”.

#### **2.4.4 Esteem Needs**

Although poets and songwriters might disagree, there is more to life than love. Satisfying our belongingness and love needs directs attention to our esteem needs. Maslow divided these into two basic types: the need to perceive one as competent and achieving and the need for admiration and respect. But he cautioned that this respect must be deserved. We cannot lie or cheat our way into positions of honor and authority. Even with money, spouse, and friends, failing to satisfy our need for self-respect and admiration will result in feelings of inferiority and discouragement.

#### **2.4.5 Self-Actualization Needs**

Nearly every culture has story of someone who, by virtue magic lamp or contact with a supernatural being, receives everything he or she wishes. Inevitably, granting wishes of wealth, love, power isn't enough to make these characters happy. For, as Maslow explained, when all of these lower levels are satisfied, a new discontent and restlessness develops. People who obtain all the obvious sources of happiness and contentment in our society soon turn the attention to developing themselves. “A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself,” Maslow

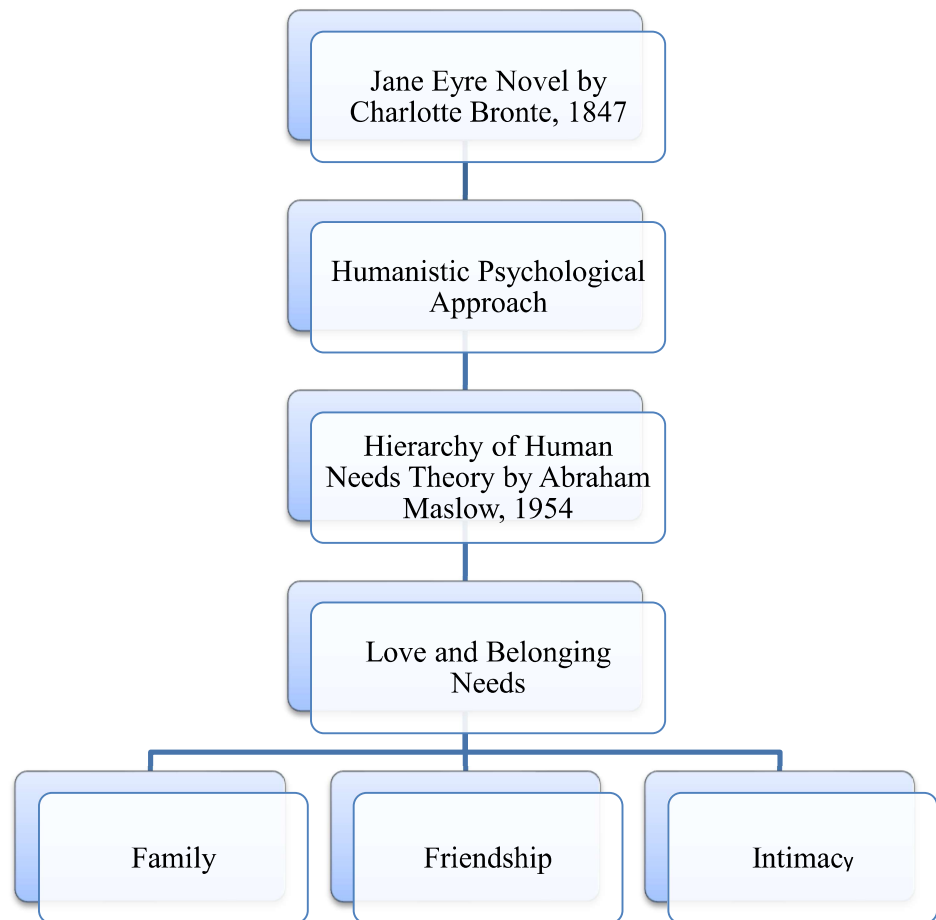


wrote. “What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to this own nature” (1970, p. 46), as quoted in (Burger, 2008).

When all our level needs are satisfied, we begin to ask ourselves what we want out of life, where our lives are headed, what we want to accomplish. The answers to these questions are different for each of us. Maslow believed very few adults every reach this state of self-actualization, the point at which their potential is fully developed. But we all have the need to move toward that potential.

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

This research contains of the framework which give a brief summary to help the researcher to reach the goal during analyze data and to make the readers easier to understand this research by present it in main point diagram as below,



**Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework**

In this research, the researcher focuses on the main character from the novel “Jane Eyre”. The way to analyze character is by using humanistic psychology. Humanistic perspective incorporates the important aspects of human who has an important role that love, creativity, value, and personal growth. Humans have potential to grow into a health psychology, namely self-actualization. Maslow created the Hierarchy Human Needs into five levels; (1) Physiological Needs, (2) Safety Needs (3) Love and Belonging Needs, (4) Esteem Needs, (5) Self-

Actualization. The lowest needs should be fulfilled before the higher needs are satisfied.

## **2.6 Previous Study**

Every study has the previous research where it has a big deal that is showing to the readers that this study is not the first study conducted and the previous research can be used as the references. There are three previous researches reviewed by the writer related to this research.

The first research is by (Fauziah, 2014) student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta entitled “Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of The Main Character in You Again Film”. This research emphasize on the analysis of hierarchy of human needs represented by female character in “You Again” film. The aim of this research is to show the main character in fulfilling her needs viewed from Abraham Maslow’s theory. In doing this qualitative research, the writer uses hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow as the basic concepts and framework of thinking. The concepts contain five needs: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs and self-actualization needs. From the analysis, the writer concluded the main character (Marni Olivia Olsen) can fulfill those needs even though she has to face several obstacles.

The second research is by (Amrin, 2008) student of The Stated Islamic University of Malang entitled “An Analysis of Jan Eyre’s Personality in Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre”. This study analyzes of psychological aspect, Jane Eyre personality on the main character in Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte. The aim of

this research is to give the readers knowledge about the basic in human being's personality based on psychological point of view and give understanding on how personality can be changed or influenced, so it can control one person's behavior in process of achieving her purpose of life. The researcher applied hierarchy of needs theory of Abraham Maslow, psychology related to human beings' personality in forming their behavior. The result of the research is the personality of Jane Eyre influenced by two factors, first is internal factor , Jane herself and second is external factor include the social environment.

The third research by (Pratama, 2014) a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled "Needs for Love and Belongingness in the Character of Huck Finn in Mark Twain's The adventure of Human Huckleberry Finn Novel: A Humanistic Psychological Approach". The major problem of this research is to reveal how the needs for love and belongingness reflected in "The adventure of Huckleberry Finn" novel by Mark Twain. The aim of this research is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and on the humanistic psychological analysis. The result of this research are; First, structural elements of "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" novel builds good unity. Second, "The Adventure of The Huckleberry Finn" describes the needs for love and belongingness of Huck Finn as a major character. Third, Huck Finn is an orphan, but he needs attention from another people around him.

After read those three previous researches above, the researcher can see that those three previous researches above use the same theory hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. Those researches was analyzed all the concept of hierarchy of

needs; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self actualization needs. But in this research, the researcher only focus to reveal the third layer of hierarchy of needs; love and belonging needs which divided into three parts; family, friendship and intimacy love.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes about the method of the research used to complete this work. Contents of this chapter are referred to the ways or measures of the implementation of the research. In this chapter, the researcher explains the whole process and the steps to solve the problems mentioned in the formulation of the problem. In doing a research, it is important for the researcher to determine the method of the research. In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design are plans and the procedures for research that span the decision from broad assumptions to detailed method of data collection and data analysis (Creswell, 2009). Research design is the conceptual plans, and methodology used in concluding data collection and the data analysis. In order to analyze character by using humanistic psychology analysis, the researcher applied library research and qualitative research method to answer the objective of the study that is to describe love and belonging needs of Jane Eyre. Thus, based on the arrangement of theoretical qualitative and quantitative format such has difference. Quantitative method is using number's pattern .to analyze data, but

qualitative method is arranging the sentences to describe the whole research by using the idea, thought or someone beliefs to identify the research. As stated by (Creswell, 2009), Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of data.

Creswell emphasizes a view which complex and invite the readers to analyze the description of that view based on social life and human's problem. The main goal of this research design is to conducting way of analyzing data

intentionally to answer the questions in objective of the study, collect the data from the sources and make an own interpretation based on the data.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

Object of the research is the problem analyzed by the researcher. According to (Sugiyono, 2009) object of the research is an attribute or character of people, objects or activities with certain varieties and set by the researcher to be analyzed and concluded. It means that object of the research is a scientific target with certain aim and use so as to obtain the data and contains particular measurement.

Object of the research is the problem analyzed by the researcher. The object of the research in this research is “Jane Eyre” novel by Charlotte Bronte. This novel was originally published as *Jane Eyre: An Autobiography*. Jane Eyre is one of the most popular works of fiction of all time. Although poor and plain, Jane coined the soul and the spirit are not invincible and the intelligence and courage. As an orphan Jane spent her childhood with family cruel aunt. After completing his studies in Loowod, he worked as a teacher for girls Mr. Rochester, a landlord cynical and mysterious. Yorkshire wilderness background love story that gradually develops between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester, yet so many obstacles and tragedies they face, parting that must be followed before they meet again.

This novel is very much the story of a quest to be loved. Jane searches, not just for romantic love, but also for a sense of being valued of belonging. Therefore in this research, the researcher will focus on love and belonging needs in “Jane



Eyre” novel by Charlotte Bronte and the data taken are the words, phrases, and sentences which is connecting with the approach theory.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Method of collecting data is the way to analyze qualitative research, because the main purpose of the research is getting a data. There are four techniques of collecting data. According to (Satori & Komariah, 2011) they are Participant observer, in-depth interview, Focus group discussion and Documentation. In this research, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data. Documentation means something writing or printed, to be used as a record of evidence (A.S Hornby, 1987: 256) as quoted in (Satori & Komariah, 2011). By this documentation study, the researcher can obtain information not from people as a resource, but they obtain information from various written sources or from documents on informants in the form of cultural relics, works of art, and the work of thought. This activity collects the scientific data or information such as theories, methods, or approaches from books, journals, and documents. In the other words, this method focuses on the interpretation of the written materials based on the context (Sugiarto, 2015). It means that document study is the method of collecting data based text to analyze the context.

There are two kinds of the data are collected in this research; primary data and secondary data. Lofland and Lofland (1984:47) in (Moleong, 2007) state that primary data is the main source of the data. The primary data of this research is the novel of Charlotte Bronte entitled Jane Eyre which published in 1847. To

enrich the materials and complete the research, the researcher uses the secondary data. Consistent with Lofland and Lofland (1984:47) in (Moleong, 2007), secondary data is the additional information and sources which support the research. The secondary data of this research is all of the writing works which espouse the research to enhance more information and comprehension, including the Indonesian version of Jane Eyre, book of the theory applied books of methodology of the qualitative research, and some internet sources.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

Bogdan and Biklen define qualitative data analysis as working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others (Moleong, 2011). In this research, the researcher uses categorization technique to analyze the data. Categorization means compile categories. Categorization is compiling categories. Categorization is none other than one found arranged on the basis of mind, intuition, opinion, or certain criteria (Lincoln and Guba, 1985) as quoted in (Moleong, 2011). The researcher has been read the novel of “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte and collected the all data related to love and belonging in the novel. The data would be put into each category; (1) Love and belonging needs of the main character related to the family, (2) Love and belonging needs of the main character related to the friendship, (3) Love and belonging needs of the main character related to the intimacy.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

In this part, researcher will present the method that used in presenting research result. According to (Creswell, 2009) there are two methods of presenting the research result, formal and informal. Formal method is present the result data by using symbol, signs, table, and diagram and informal method is present the result data by using words or sentences. In this research, the research uses informal method to present the research result. So, the data will be reported descriptively by using words and sentences and supported by all of qualitative data.