

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)