

**THE CHARACTERISTIC OF SELF ACTUALIZED  
PERSON OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN  
“EXCELLENT WOMEN” NOVEL BY BARBARA  
PYM; PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
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**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:  
Pramita Yuda  
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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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131210149

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I, Pramita Yuda, NPM No. 131210149

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

### **THE CHARACTERISTIC OF SELF ACTUALIZED PERSON OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “EXCELLENT WOMEN” NOVEL BY BARBARA PYM; 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, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017

Pramita Yuda  
(131210149)

**THE CHARACTERISTIC OF SELF ACTUALIZED PERSON OF  
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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**

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

**Batam, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017**

**Gaguk rudianto, S.Pd., M.Pd  
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## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul *The Characteristic of Self Actualized Person of The Main Character In "Excellent Women"* yang merupakan sebuah pembahasan mengenai aktualisasi diri dari karakter utama di dalam sebuah novel *Excellent women*, yaitu Mildred Lathbury. Dipilihnya novel *Excellent Women* sebagai bahan penelitian karena cerita ini merupakan sebuah cerita yang beraliran psikologikal dan mempresentasikan tentang tanggapan nyata dari karakter utama, karakter utama bisa memecahkan permasalahan dirinya maupun orang yang disekitarnya, Karakter utama spontan dalam pikiran internal dan perilaku lahiriah, Karakter utama membutuhkan kebebasan dan privasi, Karakter utama cenderung untuk melihat dunia dengan rasa apresiasi yang terus-menerus, heran dan kagum. Karakter utama memiliki puncak pengalaman, sukacita, heran, kagum dan kegembiraan yang luar biasa. Penelitian dalam skripsi ini menggunakan teori aktualisasi diri dari Abraham Maslow. Teori Maslow ini membagi kebutuhan dasar manusia menjadi lima tingkatan, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan kasih sayang, kebutuhan akan harga diri dan aktualisasi diri. Adapun metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif –kualitatif. Metode ini menggunakan data berupa paparan bahasa yang mengandung pikiran, sikap dan tindakan tokoh dalam bentuk dialog yang terjadi antar tokoh yang terkait. Sumber data dalam penelitian skripsi ini menggunakan dialog antar tokoh dalam novel *Excellent Women*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mereduksi data yang diperoleh, memajang data, mengidentifikasi data dan terakhir membuat kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini peneliti menemukan karakteristi-karakteristik dari karakter utama di novel *excellent women*.

**kata kunci: aktualisasi diri, karakter utama, wanita hebat, pendekatan psikologikal**

## ABSTRACT

*The title of this thesis is The Characteristic Of Self Actualized Person Of The Main Character In “Excellent Women” which discusses about the self-actualized of the main characters from this novel; she is Mildred Lathbury. The novel Excellent Women is chosen as the source of data because this story has psychological genre and represents The main character has realistic perceptions of herself, others and the world around her, the main character concerned with solving problems outside of herself, including helping others and finding solutions to problems in the external world, the main character is spontaneous in her internal thoughts and outward behavior, the main character need for independence and privacy, the main character tends to view the world with continual sense of appreciation, wonder and awe, the main character has peak experiences, or moments of intense joy, wonder, awe and ecstasy. In this research uses self-actualization of Abraham Maslow’s theory. Maslow’s theory divides human needs into five categories; they are physiological need, security need, love and belonging need, esteem need and as top of it is the self-actualization. The method that used in this study is descriptive –qualitative method which the used data is the language that contains the thought, the attitude, and the action of the characters and formed as the dialogue between characters. The source of data is the dialog of the characters and the analysis is done by reducing the collected data, displaying data, identifying data and draws the conclusion. The result of this research found the characteristics of the main character in excellent women novel.*

***Keywords: self-actualized, the main character, excellent women, psychological approach***

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

Be a first rate version of yourself, not a second rate version of somebody else.  
-Judy Garland-

Sesungguhnya segala kesulitan itu pasti ada kemudahan dan jika kamu telah selesai dari se  
suatu urusan maka kerjakanlah urusan yang lain dan hanya kepada Allah SWTlah  
hendaknya kamu sekalian berharap”.

Qs. Al-Insyiroh 6-8

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis proudly dedicated to beloved family and friends



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# TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE</b> .....	
<b>PAGE OF TITLE</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> .....	ix
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1. Background of the research .....	1
1.2. Identification of problem .....	5
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
1.7. Definition of key term.....	6
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b> .....	8
2.1. Psychological Approach Maslow’s theory .....	8
1. Physiological Needs .....	11
2. Safety Needs.....	12
3. Love and Belonging Needs .....	13
4. Esteem Needs .....	13
5. Self-Actualization Needs.....	14
2.1.1 Characteristic of self-actualized person .....	15
2.1.2 Personal development for self-actualization.....	16
2.1.3 Character and Characterization.....	17
2.2. Theory of character .....	21
2.2.1 Round character .....	22
2.2.2 Flat character.....	23
2.2.3 Major character .....	24
2.2.4 Minor character.....	24
2.3 Review of Previous study .....	25
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	28
<b>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY RESEARCH</b> .....	29
3.1. Research design .....	29

3.2.Object of the research .....	30
3.3.Method of collecting data .....	30
3.4.Method of analyzing data.....	32
3.5.Method of presenting results analysis.....	33
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1.1 Acceptance and realism .....	36
4.1. Problem centering.....	38
4.1.3 Spontaneity .....	40
4.1.4 Autonomy and solitude.....	41
4.1.5 Continued freshness of appreciation.....	43
4.1.6 Peak experiences.....	44
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</b>	<b>45</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	45
5.2 Suggestion.....	46
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>LETTER OF THE RESEARCH PERMITTING.....</b>	
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	

## LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.4 framework.....	27
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

In human life, literature has become part of the history which cannot be separated. Literature has its own ways to tell about history; it tells about human life, human behavior and it also expresses the condition of an era. By reading or analyzing a work of art the writer can simply picture the history of human life in certain era.

Because the literature is part of human's life, it introduces people to the new world of experiences. People can learn books, read poems and interpret these writings with their own imagination. Then, the literary works even bring people to the world of dreams and take their readers away from reality because all the literary works are related to various story (fiction or non-fiction), they grow new experiences for those who like readings.

According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 94) literature is a social institution, using its medium language as a social creation. So literature or literary work is a product of social life, therefore it is related directly or indirectly to the real life of the society. Directly is when literature tells about the real life of someone (non-fiction story), and indirectly is when literature tells about imaginative story which is written or scripted (fiction story).

As mentioned above, literature is related to writing works such as poems, articles, prose and others. One of biggest part in literary works is novel. Novel is

very popular among literary works. Many novels are published every year. Novels consist of various genres such as romance, fantasy, politics, comedian and history. The existence of novel in many forms is to fulfill the reader's needs.

Novel delivers a complex story which requires a full attention while reading to gain the content of the story. In fact, obtaining the main story of a novel is no easy because the readers have to read the whole novel which consists of many pages. According to Taylor in (1981: 46) mentioned that "a novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience of conduct". It means that novel is a complex story written in detail. Even though a novel has hundred pages, it offers an interesting story. In short, novels such as Harry Potter and its sequels, The Last Day of Pompeii, The Jungle Book and others have many pages, but they tell fascinating stories.

In conducting this thesis, the writer discusses a famous novel from Barbara Pym. Barbara Pym was an English novelist. In the 1950s she published a series of social comedies, of which the best known are *Excellent Women* and *A Glass of Blessings* (1958). In 1977 her career was revived when the critic Lord David Cecil and the poet Philip Larkin both nominated her as the most under-rated writer of the century. Her novel quartet in autumn (1977) was nominated for the Booker Prize that year, and she was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Among of Barbara Pym's works, the writer is interested to explore the novel called "Excellent Women". This writer would like to discuss the novel because the novel has the characteristic from its main character. The novel is well

known as one of the best works of its author. The last is the novel is worthy to be discussed for it has literature values.

In the novel, the researcher is attracted on the characteristic of self-actualized person of the main character named Mildred Lathbury. Characterization of Mildred involves personal declaration. She is an unmarried woman just over the age of 30. She deems a woman of excellence to be someone who is unmarried but involved socially in resolving community issues.

In discussing the novel, the researcher uses psychological approach since the novel has the characteristic of self-actualized person. Psychological approach is used to appreciate a work of literature. Psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving work's thematic and symbolic mysteries. It will express on what the characteristic of self-actualized person of the main character.

In Excellent Women, the main character (Mildred Lathbury) has various story in her life. And the researcher would like to explore it by using psychological approach by Abraham Maslow's theory. He talks about a theory of psychological health predicated on fulfilling innate human needs in priority, culminating in self-actualization. His theory accurately describes many realities of personal experiences, thus the development has influenced a number of different fields. Maslow's hierarchy of needs consist 5 levels. The lower level is physiological needs. If needs such as hunger of thirst are not adequately being met, the needs above them on the hierarchy are pushed into the background in terms of controlling behavior. When physiological needs are satisfied and are no

longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the needs for security can become active. Love and belonging needs this is the third level of hierarchy of needs if both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge have love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Esteem needs if the love needs have been adequately met and the esteem needs become dominant. Self-actualization is the top level of the hierarchy of needs, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization. That's theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "A theory of human motivation" in psychological review. Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher focuses her research on the characteristic of self-actualized person in "Excellent Women" novel in this research. In addition, the researcher conducts a thesis entitled "**The Characteristic of Self-Actualized Person of The Main Character In Excellent Women Novel By Barbara Pym; Psychological Approach**"



## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, it can be identified that there are some problems that can be analyzed related to psychological theory by Abraham Maslow. The problems are physiological, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and the last is self-actualization needs.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Even though there are many problems in the story as mentioned in identification of the problem, the writer still limits the problems based on approach applied which is psychological approach by Abraham Maslow. The researcher focuses on the characteristic of self-actualized person of the main character in excellent women novel.

## **1.4 Formulation of the Research**

As mentioned in the limitation of the problem, the writer conducts this thesis based on Abraham Maslow's theory. The writer in this research focuses on: What are the characteristic of self-actualized person of the main character that found in the novel Excellent Women?

## **1.5 Objective of the research**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher determines the objectives of the research to explain the characteristic of Self-actualized person of the main character in the excellent women novel!

## 1.6 Significance of the Research

This research aims to broaden the reader's point of view about aspect self-confidence as well as provides personality growth. By reading this research, the reader will know how the main character changes his life to help the weakness person.

In addition, this research is emphasized to give the reader more knowledge about human development, and also self-confidence.

### a. Theoretically

This study will be beneficial for contributing to the large body of knowledge. Particularly study on literature about Psychology.

### b. Practically

It gives deeper understanding in literary field as references to other researchers in analyzing novel especially based on psychology.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

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

**Self-actualized person** : A self-actualized is a person who is living creatively and fully using his or her potentials. What a man can do, he or she must do (Maslow)

**The main character** : The appearance of character is significance because

character influences the story through its personality, motivation and attitude. Michael Meyer's (1990: 61)

**“Excellent Women”**

: “Excellent Women” is a novel by Barbara Pym, was published in 1952, story about unmarried women just over the age 30.

**Psychological approach**

: Is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes based on Dennis and Mitterer in introduction to psychology gateway to mind and behavior 12<sup>th</sup> edition (2010: 13)

## **CHAPTER II**

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

#### **2.1 Psychological Approach**

In the literature study, an approach is the basic principle or the element that is used to appreciate a work of literature. Psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving work's thematic and symbolic mysteries. Through the psychology approach is an excellent tool for reading beneath the lines, the interpretive craftsman must often use other tools such as formalist approach for a proper rendering of the lines themselves based on Guerin, et al (2005: 153). It can be said that psychology and literature have a very close relationship. Psychology related to noticeable design of human's behavior and literature present how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environments. Human beings consist of physical or psyche elements. In brief, psychology is a study of human's psyche.

In studying of human's psyche, the researcher applying the theory of Abraham Maslow. Abraham Maslow is a humanistic psychologist. He developed a theory personality that has influenced a number of different fields. This theory describes many realities of personal experiences. The cornerstone of Abraham Maslow's understanding of motivation is the proposition that human being possesses urges or basic needs at organism level. These basic needs, however, are weak needs, quiet biological urges that are often confused and easy overlooked in

day to day affairs. It means that the individual seek to satisfy successively the higher needs that occupy a set of hierarchy.

Maslow had little interest in compiling a list of how many needs human beings possess. Rather, Maslow side-stepped the numbers issue and proposed that one master need, the tendency toward growth, governs and organizes all other needs. The growth actualizing need organizes all others into hierarchy featuring five cluster based needs. The arrangement of these needs, Maslow felt was best represented visually by a hierarchy. The first need in Maslow's hierarchy contains the set of physiological needs necessary for body homeostasis, quiescence, and survival. All the other needs in the hierarchy (safety and security, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization) are psychological in nature of human needs.

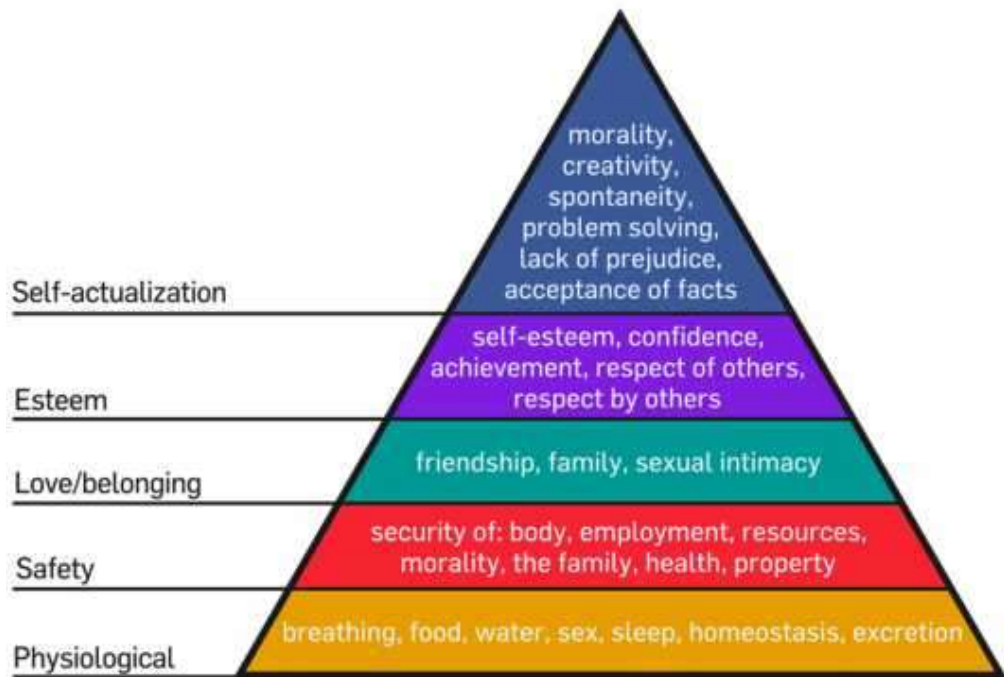
Maslow argued that any comprehensive theory of human motivation must take into account the individual as a whole. One cannot hope to understand the complexities of the human condition by reducing behavior to specific responses in specific situation. The wholeness of behavior can also serve several motive states at once. Thus for example, sexual behavior may serve physiological as well as psychological needs of belonging and esteem.

Maslow argued that one must seek to understand the ultimate goals of behavior rather than the superficial of apparent goals, because the apparent goal for any observed behavior may be quite different from the ultimate goal. This implies, in fashion similar to Freudians theory that motivations occur at an

unconscious level. Unlike Freud however, Maslow also regarded the striving for protection or self-actualization as the ultimate purpose of behavior.

Maslow argued that human motivation can best be studied by observing human rather than animal behavior. His observations led him to the conclusion that human needs can be understood in terms of **hierarchy of needs**. Needs lower on the hierarchy are prepotent (i.e. stronger) and must be satisfied before needs higher on the hierarchy as totally rigid one can partially satisfy lower needs, thus allowing higher needs to become partially active. Maslow regarded the satisfaction of needs on the hierarchy in a probabilistic manner. If a lower need is being satisfied most of the time (e.g. 85%), that need will have little influence on behavior.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often displayed as pyramid consisting of five levels. The four levels are grouped as deficiency needs associated with physiological needs, while the top level is termed growth needs associated with the satisfied such as satisfying physical, social, intellectual, and emotional needs, while deficiency needs be met, growth needs are continually shaping behavior. The basic concept is that the higher needs in the hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push needs further down the hierarchy. Maslow's basic needs are as follow:



Hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow.

### 1. Physiological Needs

The first level of the hierarchy consists of physiological needs. If needs such as hunger or thirst are not adequately being met, the needs above them on the hierarchy are pushed into the background in terms of controlling behavior. The individual is in an emergency situation and his or her whole being is dominated by need. Physiological needs consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. Maslow felt that physiological needs are adequately met for most people in our society. When these needs are met, the next need on the hierarchy emerges as a dominant force in controlling and directing behavior.

## **2. Safety Needs**

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the needs for security can become active. These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment. Like the physiological needs, safety needs are primarily triggered in emergency situations. Higher needs become unimportant when one's life is endangered, and our behavior reflects our attempts to remain secure. An example of this recently occurred when the remnants of hurricane caused extensive flooding in neighborhood. Some of his neighbors sustained thousands of dollars of damage to their homes, yet, at the time of the flood, their material loss was unimportant to them because escaping the flood was all that mattered.

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working of the safety needs can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, savings account, and insurance. Safety needs are most evident in the children, as shown when an infant cries if it is dropped suddenly, is startled by aloud sound, or a stranger enters the room.

Maslow believed that the safety needs of most adults in our society are adequately met. One reason for the clearer appearance of the threat or danger reaction in infant is that individuals do not inhibit this reaction at all, whereas individuals in our society have been taught to inhibit it all costs.



### **3. Love and Belonging Needs**

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Then they become unimportant in the direction of behavior, and the love or belongingness needs emerge.

These needs involve a hunger for affectionate relationship with others, a need to feel part a group or a feeling that one “belong” the love needs are not equivalent to sexual needs (which are physiological) though sexual intimacy can serve to satisfy one’s need to belong. Maslow argued that individuals seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging.

### **4. Esteem needs**

If the love needs have been adequately met, they too slip into the background in relation to guiding behavior, and the esteem needs become dominant. These are need for a positive, high evaluation of oneself. This evaluation can be broken down into two subcategories- a need for self esteem and a need for esteem from other.

The need for self-esteem motivates the individual to strive for achievement, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. The need for self-esteem seems to have at its core the desire to feel worthwhile and appears highly. The related need of esteem from others involves a desire for reputation, status, recognition, appreciation by others of one’s abilities and a feeling of importance.

When the esteem needs are satisfied, one has feelings of self-confidence and self-worth and sees oneself as having a purpose in the world. When these needs are not satisfied, individual has feelings of self-frustrated, maladjustment can occur, typified by feelings of inferiority, weakness, and helplessness.

##### **5. Self-Actualization Needs**

When one has satisfied the first four level of need, the final level of development, which Maslow termed **self-actualization**, can be reached. At the self-actualization level, the person's behavior is motivated by different conditions than at the lower levels. It means, at this level, the individual differences are greatest. What a man can be, he must can be. This forms the basis of the perceived need for self-actualization. This level of need pertains to what a person's full potential is and realizing that potential. Maslow describes this desire as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything.

The self-actualized individual has satisfied all the deprivation needs of the first four levels of the hierarchy. The behavior of the self-actualized person is, as a result, motivated by new set of needs, which Maslow termed the being needs (*B-motivation*, or *meta-motivation*). These *B-motives* are values such as truth, honesty, beauty, and goodness, and they provide meaning to the life of the self-actualized individual. The clear emergence of these needs usually rest upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love and esteem needs.

The picture Maslow gives us of the self-actualized is a very positive one. The self-actualized individual is no longer motivated by deficiencies but is motivated to grow and become all that he or she is capable of becoming. Self-

actualization constantly stimulates people to test their abilities and expand their horizons.

### **2.1.1 Characteristic of self-actualized persons**

In addition to describing what is meant by self-actualized in his theory, Maslow also identified some of the key characteristics of self-actualized person: They perceive and understand human nature.

- a. **Acceptance and realism:** self-actualized people have realistic perceptions of themselves, others and the world around them.
- b. **Problem centering:** self-actualized individuals are concerned with solving problems outside of themselves, including helping others and finding solutions to problems in the external world. These people are often motivated by a sense of personal responsibility and ethics.
- c. **Spontaneity:** self-actualized people are spontaneous in their internal thoughts and outward behavior. While they can conform to rules and social expectations, they also tend to be open and unconventional.
- d. **Autonomy and solitude:** another characteristic of self-actualized people is the need for independence and privacy. While they enjoy the company of others, these individuals need time to focus on developing their own individual potential.
- e. **Continued freshness of appreciation:** self-actualized persons tend to view the world with continual sense of appreciation, wonder and awe. Even simple experiences continue to be a source of inspiration and pleasure.

- f. **Peak experiences:** individual who are self-actualized often have what Maslow termed peak experiences, or moments of intense joy, wonder, awe and ecstasy. After these experiences, people feel inspired, strengthened, renewed or transformed self-actualization is the summit of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It is the quest of reaching one's full potential as a person. Unlike lower level needs, this need is never fully satisfied; as one grows psychologically there are always new opportunities to continue to grow.

### **2.1.2 Personal development for self-actualization**

The courses of personal development offered by Trans4mind follow the natural developmental progression described by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Basic needs of physical and mental health, plus adequate security and safety, are assumed starting points for students on the courses. Our courses provide skills that help the student better meet his or her social needs for belonging and acceptance. Learning to perceive acutely, concentrate, read, and study very well aid the individual's integration with society and the work place. The courses teach skills that give a dramatic increase in performance. The certainty of being able to excel gives a corresponding rise in self-esteem. Furthermore, our courses provoke an independence of thought, so that the student becomes free to think and live outside of the box of their cultural upbringing - to be truly themselves and in a much better position to fulfill their needs for Self Actualization. Through the preparation obtained by well-done personal development, the student is in an ideal

position to proceed in the natural direction of transpersonal discovery, to find their own spiritual truth, independent from existing religions and philosophies.

### **2.1.3 Character and Characterization**

In a film, character is an important element that will develop the story because character is a person who carries out the events of film and then those events become a story. A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story-although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. Character is any person, persona, identify or entity that exists in a work of art.

Along with plot, setting, theme and style, character is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction. Character development is essential to a good story. Character should enter the story as dimensional, on-stereotypical character, and become more dimensional as the story and other characters act upon them. Character is someone who suggests that he or she has a strange or eccentric personality. Person's character involves a discussion of his or her personal values and behavior. For analyzing film characters utilizes three different types of pairing: stock character and stereotypes, statistic versus dynamic character, and flat versus round characters. Stock character and stereotypes are not essential or even desirable for every character in a film to have a unique or memorable personality. Stock characters are minor character whose actions are completely predictable or typical of their job or profession. They are in the film simply because the situation demands their presence. They serve

as a natural part of the setting, such as stage properties like a lamp or a chair might function in a play.

A stereotyped character represents a category of people. The word stereotype comes from printing and refers to a metal mold used to mass produce duplicates of printing type. Stereotypes, however, are characters of somewhat greater importance to the film. They fit into preconceived patterns of behavior common to or representative of a large number of people, at least a large number of fictional people. Static versus dynamic characters are often useful to determine whether the most important characters in a film are static or dynamic characters. Dynamic characters deeply affected by the action of the plot and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life as a result of the action of the story.

The change they undergo is an important, permanent one, not just a whimsical shift in attitude that will change back again tomorrow. The character will somehow never be the same person he or she when the action of the film began. The change can be of any type but is significant to the total makeup of the individual undergoing the change. Developing characters become sadder or wiser, or happier and more self-confident. They might gain some new awareness of life, become more mature or more responsible, or become more moral or less so. They may become simply more aware and knowing and less innocent or naïve.

Static characters remain essentially the same throughout the film. The action does not have an important effect on their lives. Or they are insensitive to

the meaning of the action and thus are not capable of growth or change. Static characters, however, remain unchanged; their character is the same at the end of the story as at the beginning. Another important distinction is made between the characters and round characters. Flat characters are two-dimensional, predictable characters who lack the complexity and unique qualities associated with psychological depth. They often tend to be representative character types rather than real flesh-and-blood human beings. Unique, individualistic characters who have some degree of complexity and ambiguity and who cannot easily be categorized are called round characters.

Round character is a three-dimensional character complex enough to be able to surprise the audience without losing credibility. Round characters are not inherently superior to static characters. The terms merely imply how different characters function within the framework of a story. Round characters are characters which are complex and realistic; they represent a depth of personality. Character and Characterization.

a. Characterization

Characterization is the use of literary techniques to reveal the nature of a character. Characterization broadly refers to description and development of characters. Arguably, most fiction is characterization in a broad sense; one could say that plots and settings, for instance, generally work to develop character. Characterization can involve developing a variety of aspects of a character such as appearance, dialogue, external action, internal action or reactions of other characters.

**a. Characterization through appearance**

Characterization can be depicted through appearance. Although, in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character. Most of film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting a major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. The minute we see most actor on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.

**b. Characterization through dialogue**

Characterization can be depicted through the dialogue. Dialogue can reveal the moods and personalities of the characters. Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say, but a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Actor uses of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their character's social and economic level, educational background and mental processes. Therefore, we must develop a keen ear, attuned to the faintest and most subtle nuances of meaning revealed through the human voice, listening carefully not only to what is said but also to how it is said.



**c. Characterization through external action**

Although appearance is an important measure of a character's personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person's actions. Some actions are more important in revealing character than others. Even the most ordinary choice can be revealing, for some kind of choice is involved in almost everything we do. Sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions in the film but by the small, seemingly insignificant ones. For example, a fireman may demonstrate his courage by saving a child from a burning building, yet such an act may be only a performance of duty rather than a reflection of a choice.

**2.2 Theory of character**

Character is one of the important elements in literary works such as a novel. The appearance of character is significant because character influences the story through its personality, motivation, and attitude. In Michael Meyers's opinion in *The Bedford Introduction to literature* (1990:61), character is important in a fine fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot. Characters are influenced by events just as events are shaped by characters. Character does not only depict human in general but also represents something that author tries to tell. In Taylor's opinion in *Understanding the Elements of Literature* (1981:65-68), character can be major character. It is character that we see more of over a longer period of time, we learn about theme and think of it more complex and frequently. Characters are the people inside a novel. They can be categorized into two types of characters, which are flat and round character.

### **2.2.1 Round character**

Forster (1976: 73) in Bennet and Royle (2004: 62), round character is the character with the complexity. It is capable of surprising in a convincing way. It is never surprises, it is a flat. If it does not convince, it is a flat pretending to be round. It has incalculability problem of life about it; life within the pages of a book. And by using it sometimes alone, more often in combination with the other kind, the author of the story achieves his task of acclimatization and harmonizes the human race with the other aspects of his work. It means that round character with the complexity of the problem.

Along with Forster, Aminudin(2013: 82) states that the round or complex character is the character appears with many problems. It means that the round or complex character is contrast with the flat or simple character. Besides, complex character is also marked by emerges of the character which has the complex spiritual obsession, so the appearance of the character gives a lot portrayal about the complex character. In prose fiction, complex character is the major character.

Round or complex character stands as the opposite of the flat or simple character. Complex character is a character which is round, it shows a large number complexities. Round or complex character is faced with complicated problem.

### **2.2.2 Flat character**

Kenney (1966: 28) states the reason by calls this kind of character is flat, because the reader only see one side of him, single idea, unchanging, and unpredictable by the readers. Characters may be major and minor, flat (simple) or round (complex). Flat characters embody one quality, idea or personality traits that can be readily described in a brief summary. They are not psychologically complex character therefore are readily accessible to readers. The function of simple character explained by Kenney (1966: 32) is about consistency. What many readers object to in simple character is that they are consistent at the price of complexity, and their lack of complexity violates our sense of the human personality.

A long with Kenney, Forster in Abrams (1981: 14) introduces popular distinction by dividing character into flat and round character. A flat is built us around a single idea or quality and it is presented much individualizing details. They are described in a single phrase or sentence. While round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; thus he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like most people, he is capable of surprising us.

From the experts mentioned above it may conclude that flat character is same as minor character that never change or involve usually play as supporting role to the main character that full of kindness.

### **2.2.3 Major Character**

Wolloch (2004: 27) states that major character is similar to the aristocracy of the story, major character is also known as the main character, hero, heroine or protagonist. In stories with good guys and bad guys, the villain, or antagonist, can be major character.

Along with Wolloch, Aminudin (2013: 79-80) 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 role of the story.

Obviously, major character is a kind of character with significant role and function in the story and it stands as the main character. Through the importance of character's role, this kind of character is appeared frequently. By way of the indication given by the author, major character is spoken by the author dominantly.

### **2.2.4 Minor character**

Minor character Wolloch (2004: 27) states that minor character is similar to the proletariat of the story. It means that minor character is the character that

has unimportant role because its presentation is only to complete, serve and support the major character.

A long with Wolloch, Aminudin (2013: 800) minor character is a kind of character with insignificant 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.

### **2.3 Review of Previous Study**

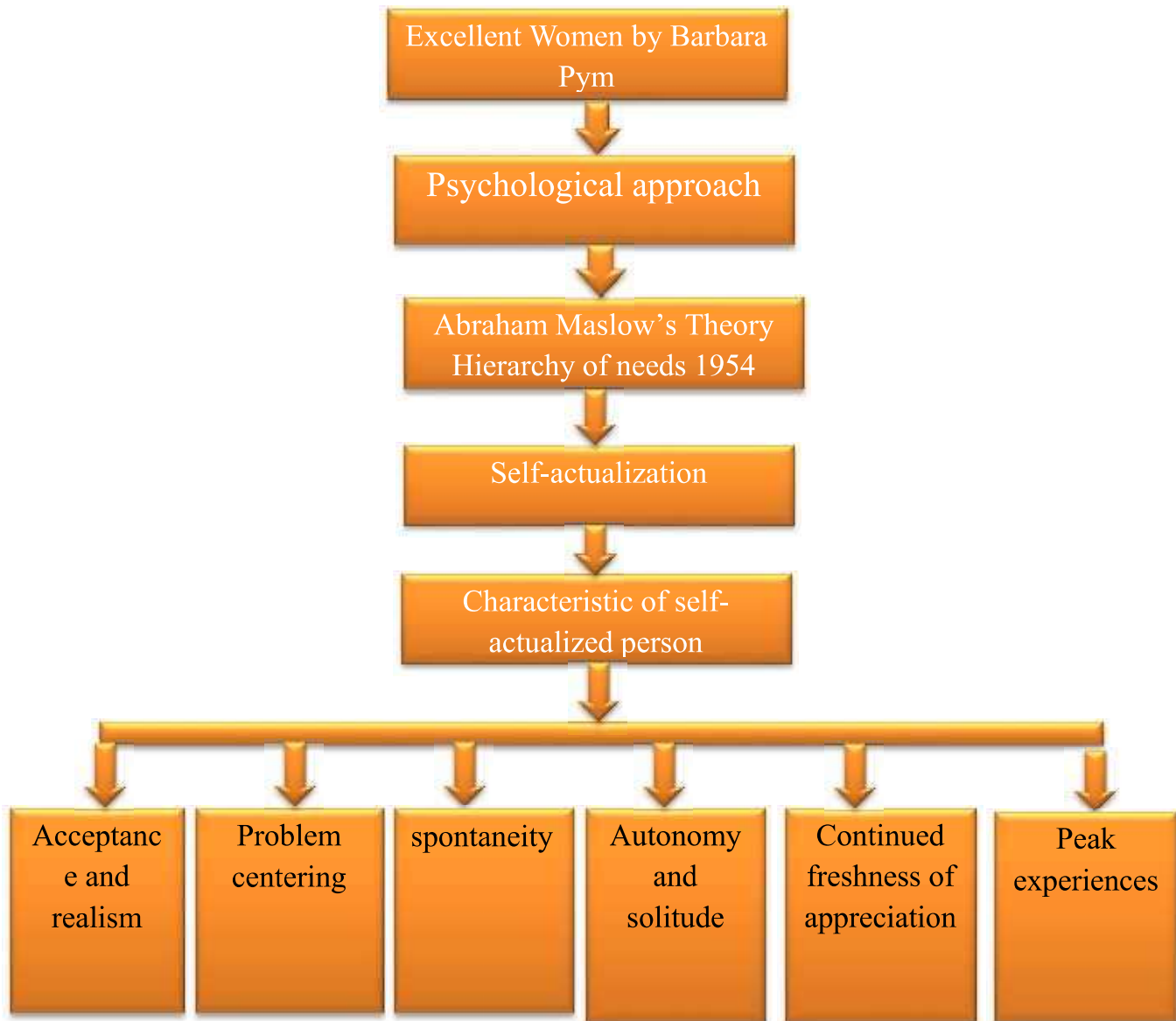
In conducting this thesis, the writer also does the review from the previous researcher and finding one of the previous study by previous student of English department of Putra Batam University (Luker Manurung: 2012) hierarchy of needs of Emma character in “Emma” by Jane Austen, Abraham Maslow’s theory. In her research, the writer analyzed the hierarchy of needs of Emma character. The writer will focus on hierarchy of needs of Emma. In analyzing the thesis writer uses the theory of characterization, conflict, setting, character, plot and point of view as her tools.

The second is the writer found a thesis which has analyzed about Macbeth by Poltak Nadeak/09122144 with title of the research is the analysis of bad character of Macbeth in Macbeth story by William Shakespeare. In this research

he made description about Macbeth's character or attitude in achieve ambition and Macbeth destiny to be king in Scotland and affect from Macbeth character to do his ambition in Macbeth life and people around him

From previous studies above, the writer will make this research in different way. The writer has different novel to be analyzed. The writer will be analyzing the characteristic of self-actualized person of the main character in "Excellent Women" novel by Barbara Pym by using theory hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow.

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.4 the theoretical framework**

The theoretical main framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of motivation and an attempt to classify human needs. It introduces and

describes the theory which explains why the research problem under study exists. Maslow's model surfaced in 1954 and is a theory of motivation and an attempt to classify human needs the researcher used the terms psychological, safety, belongingness and love esteem and self-actualization needs to describe the pattern that human motivation general move through. The researcher used a pyramid to describe these levels in any of his writings on the subject.



## **CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

In this part, the researcher would like to explain the methodology used in this research. There are five sessions in this chapter, the research of design, and the object of this research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and the method of presenting data.

### **3.1 Research Design**

This chapter describes about the research methodology 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 processes and the steps to solve the problems mentioned in the formulation of the problem. The writer of this thesis applies library research and descriptive qualitative research methods.

Qualitative method means that the writer of this thesis will explain the result analysis in the form of words and sentences since the result is not numeral data. Qualitative method is taken due to this thesis is discussing a literary work so there is no variable or number to be conducted in statistical procedures. Qualitative method focus on describing the main issue which is analyzed in the literary work itself. In this research the writer of this thesis uses library research.

Sugiyono (2009: 15) says that qualitative method is a research method which based on failsafe post positivism, which used to examine on condition of object in nature (as side of experiment), where the examiner as key instrument, the

analysis data is qualitative and the result of qualitative method more emphasize to meaning more than generalization. The object in qualitative method is to analyze the usage of methodology to describe the data. In addition, the result of this thesis is descriptive.

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

Object of the research is the problem analyzed by the researcher. Sugiyono (2009: 38) states that object of the research are an attribute or character of people, object 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.

The object of this research related to an Excellent Woman novel. This novel is written by Barbara Pym. It is published in 1952 in United Kingdom in English Language. This novel has 256 pages. The publisher of the novel is Jonathan Cape. The phrase "“Excellent Women”" is used ironically as a condescending reference to the kind of women who perform menial duties in the service of churches and voluntary organizations. I choose this novel because the story is related to

### **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 the data. There are four techniques of collecting data. According to (Satori & Komariah, 2011) they are

participants observer, in depth interview, focus group discussion and documentation in this research, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data. Documentation means something writing 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 (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 *Excellent Women* by Barbara Pym which is published 1950. To enrich the materials and complete the research, the researcher uses the secondary data. Consistent with Lofland & 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 *Excellent Women*, book of the theory applied books of methodology of the qualitative research, and some internet sources.

In the process of collecting the data, the writer reads the novel several times in order to get full understanding about what the story is about and to find out the intrinsic elements in the novel. In reading the novel, the writer underlined and collected the important things from the novel such as the information about the characteristics of the main character, the way of the main characters interacts with others, and the ideas that the main characters possess in facing an event in the novel which all of those matters are in sentences. Besides, the writer also collects some other information and data related to the analysis; in this case the writer consults not only literatures but also psychology books.

### **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 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).

In analyzing the data, there are two components that still going to discuss; analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. Intrinsic components refer to the internal factor of the literary work which consists of some element of fiction. In analyzing intrinsic elements, the researcher reads the novel and

determines of fiction. The researcher find self-actualized person of Mildred Lathbury and highlights them into analyzing of extrinsic elements.

After the writer has collected the data then the writer should be sorted the data and analysis the data by using characteristic of self-actualization by Abraham Maslow's theory. In analyzing the data, the writer uses a descriptive method. Descriptive method is an analysis method used by describing and analyzing the data and then giving interpretation and explanation. The data selected are analyzed as a proof to what has been mentioned in the objective of this thesis so the writer can finally makes a conclusion for this thesis.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Results Analysis**

According to Sugiyono (2014: 249), the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using text. So, result of the research is presented by qualitative-descriptive method. This method presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences (Sudaryanto 2015: 145). The data is reporting qualitatively, it means that the research in conveyed by using the form of words or paragraphs to deliver the research, and descriptively evokes and illustrates to the readers about the research. The researcher chooses this method because the researcher uses the sentences and paragraphs to explain clearly about the result of the research. So, to give a high comprehension, the qualitative-descriptive method is suitable to presenting the result analysis.