

**LOVE AND BELONGING NEEDS OF
THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “NORTHANGER
ABBEY” BY JANE AUSTEN;
A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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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**



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2017**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Diana Veronica Yowendro, NPM No. 131210071

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

**LOVE AND BELONGING NEEDS OF
THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “NORTHANGER
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A 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.

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Diana Veronica Yowendro

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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 11th February 2017

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah sebuah analisa tentang pendekatan psikologis manusia dalam memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya, yang terdapat di dalam novel “*Northanger Abbey*” karya *Jane Austen* yang terdiri dari 31 bab. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana cara tokoh utama, Catherine Morland, di dalam novel ini berusaha untuk memenuhi *Love and Belonging Needs* di dalam lingkungan keluarga, di dalam kalangan persahabatan, dan juga di percintaannya. Untuk mendapatkan pengertian yang lebih dalam terhadap pendekatan psikologis manusia tersebut, peneliti menggunakan teori *Abraham Maslow* yaitu *Hierarchy of Needs*, di mana yang digunakan adalah *Hierarchy of Needs* yang ketiga, yaitu *Love and Belonging Needs*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan *library research method*, dengan cara pengumpulan data dari sumber data primer dan sumber data sekunder. Penelitian dipresentasikan secara kualitatif karena hanya melibatkan unsur teks. Untuk hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa tokoh utama dalam novel “*Northanger Abbey*” berusaha sangat keras untuk memenuhi *Love and Belonging Needs* dalam kehidupannya. Pada akhirnya, ia dapat memenuhi *Love and Belonging Needs* baik di lingkungan keluarga, di dalam kalangan persahabatan, maupun di percintaannya.

Kata Kunci : pendekatan psikologis, *Hierarchy Of Needs, Love and Belonging Needs*

ABSTRACT

This research is an analysis of human psychological approach in fulfilling their needs, with the object of a novel entitled “Northanger Abbey” written by Jane Austen which consists of 31 chapters. The purpose of this research is to find out how the main character, Catherine Morland, in this novel strives to fulfill her love and belonging needs in her family, friendship zone, and also towards her intimacy. To have more understanding in this human psychological approach, the researcher uses the theory by Abraham Maslow which is the Hierarchy of Needs, where the theory used is the third Hierarchy of Needs, which is Love and Belonging Needs. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the researcher uses library research method, by collecting data from the primary data source and secondary data source. The research is presented qualitatively because it only consists of texts. As for the result of this research, the researcher concludes that the main character in the novel “Northanger Abbey” strives very hard to fulfill the Love and Belonging needs in her life. As a result, she can achieve her Love and Belonging Needs in her family, friendship zone, and also towards her intimacy.

Keywords : psychological approach, Hierarchy Of Needs, Love and Belonging Needs

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Focus on what is important, the other things will take care of themselves.

The greatest view comes after the hardest climb.

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved family and friends.

For I am proud and grateful to be the daughter of Mr. Darwin Yowendro & Ms.
Lilis.

Cheers to my elder siblings who are always ready to help : Lidya Christina
Yowendro, Felix Wilson Yowendro, Devina

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Batam, 9th February 2017

(Diana Veronica Yowendro)

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word (Klarer, 2004: 1). As explained by Lombardi (2015), literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. It derived from the Latin *litteratura*, which means writing formed with letters. Literature most commonly refers to written works, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and in some instances, song. Literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or people.

In literature, there are some defined genres. The term genre usually refers to one of the three classical literary forms of epic, drama, or poetry. This categorization is slightly confusing as the epic occurs in verse, too, but is not classified as poetry. It is, in fact, a precursor of the modern novel (i.e., prose fiction) because of its structural features such as plot, character presentation, and narrative perspective. Although this old classification is still in use, the tendency today is to abandon the term “epic” and introduce “prose,” “fiction,” or “prose fiction” for the relatively young literary forms of the novel and the short story. (Klarer, 2004: 3).

Novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length (Eagleton, 2005). A novel usually cannot be read in one sitting. It is long, fictional, and describes

intimate human experiences. It is made up of several characters, supported by settings and told according to its plot. The characterization, especially, is often influenced by the author's ideas and life experience phases which are usually under certain psychological circumstances.

One of the examples of a novel is *Northanger Abbey* written by Jane Austen. It is fundamentally an imaginary story of the pursuit of love. From the story, it can be seen clearly that the pursuit of love and belonging needs of the main character which is very strong. Catherine, the main character, is lonely in a new country. She tries her best to adapt and make new friends. During her pursuit, she also meets her brother and a man whom she admires, who soon becomes her intimacy. There are several scenes where Catherine faces difficult situations as she has to give up being with some people whom she loves. She has to make decision and choose who can make her the most happiest to fulfill her love and belonging needs.

The author, Jane Austen, was born on 16th December 1775 in Steventon, Hampshire, England. She was a Georgian era author, best known for her social commentary in novels including *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Emma*. Her novels are considered literary classics, bridging the gap between romance and realism. While Austen received some accolades for her works while still alive, with her first three novels garnering critical attention and increasing financial reward, it was not until after her death that her brother Henry revealed to the public that she was an author. (biography.com, 2016)

With the help from her brother, Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey* was the first novel to be published, together with another novel entitled *Persuasion*. Both novels were not published under the title Jane Austen had given. The novel *Northanger Abbey* was firstly entitled *Susan*, same as the name of the main character. Austen further revised the main character's name to be *Catherine*, and so changed the working title to *Catherine*. However, after her death, her brother helped to publish the novel with the title *Northanger Abbey* instead. (pemberley.com)

With this interesting characteristic of the author and the distinctive storyline of the novel, the writer of this research grows interest in analyzing this literary work. The approach that will be used is psychological approach. The theory which will be used is the *Hierarchy of Needs* by Abraham Maslow.

Psychology is the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes. (Maitland, 2010: 43). Human psychology and its nature has always been an interesting discussion. It is the scientific study of behaviour and the mind of human. The human's mind reacts to the happenings around them based on their psychological condition. Either they need to fulfill their basic physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem or self-actualization needs. They always have these needs to be realized which derive them to behave in their own way. These needs are summarized by Abraham Maslow in his theory of '*hierarchy of needs*'. In this research, the writer will focus especially on the third need on the hierarchy of needs, which is the *love and belonging needs*.

In his book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow ever explained that the love that is found in healthy people is much better described in terms of spontaneous admiration and of the kind of receptive and undemanding awe and enjoyment that we experience when struck by a fine painting (1970: 197). However, his subjects used the word love warily and with circumspection. They applied it only to a few rather than many, tending to distinguish sharply between loving someone and liking him or being friendly or brotherly. It described for them an intense feeling, not a mild or disinterested one (1970: 186). Maslow has his point of view about love as one of the human needs. Here, the writer finds it interesting to analyze Jane Austen's typical gothic novel with Maslow's theory of love.

From the explanation above, the researcher would like to do a research on the hierarchy of needs of the main character in *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen, which is a psychological approach, focusing on the main character's pursuit in her love and belonging needs. The thesis is entitled : ***Love and Belonging Needs of The Main Character in "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen.***

1.2 Identification of The Problem

After reading the novel, the writer finds some problems to be analyzed, as follow :

1. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her family.
2. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her friendship.

3. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her intimacy.
4. The difficult decision the main character has to make when she must choose between her friends or her intimacy.

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

Based on the identifications of the research above, the writer chooses several points to be limited in this research, as follow :

1. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her family.
2. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her friendship.
3. The main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her intimacy.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the limitations of the research above, the formulations of this research can be formulated as follow :

1. How does the main character fulfill her love and belonging needs to her family?
2. How does the main character fulfill her love and belonging needs to her friendship?
3. How does the main character fulfill her love and belonging needs to her intimacy?

1.5 Objective of The Research

Based on the formulations of the research above, the objective of the study can be defined as follow :

1. To reveal how the main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her family.
2. To analyze how the main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her friendship.
3. To find out how the main character fulfills her love and belonging needs to her intimacy.

1.6 Significance of The Research

Theoretically, the writer hopes that by introducing the theory and analyzing the main character in Jane Austen's novel "*Northanger Abbey*", the readers will then be more concerned and understand more about the novel and the psychology of the main character. Thus, the readers will also have more knowledge about the psychology of human beings.

Practically, the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for future researchers, where the readers can have better understanding of either the story's background or the psychological approach theory and therefore can apply the same approach in analyzing other works of literature in future. The researcher also hopes that this research can be completed as the final thesis for the the purpose of bachelor degree graduation.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Several key terms are defined as below to support the understanding of the readers in reading this thesis :

Love and belonging needs : The intimacy between people and encompasses caring, compassion, empathy, a sense of having a place in the world, being a part of a community, feeling accepted and approved of versus rejection and disapproval, attention and affection. (Justice, 2003)

The main character : A protagonist, who generates the action of a story and engages the reader's interest and empathy. (Janovsky, n.d.)

Northanger Abbey : A novel (1818) by Jane Austen in which a romantic young woman, Catherine Morland, falls in love with a young priest, Henry Tilney. (oxfordlearnersdictionary.com, n.d.)

Jane Austen : A Georgian era author, best know for her social commentary in novels including Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, and Emma. (biography.com, 2016)

Psychological approach : A perspective or view that involves certain assumptions or beliefs about human

behaviour and the way they function.

(McLeod, 2007)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

Psychological approach is one of the approaches which can be used in analyzing the works of literature. According to Koswara (1991: 4) in Minderop (2010: 8), literary works, history and religions can provide valuable information regarding human behavior. Personality psychology also motivates individuals to be able to develop their optimized potential under different psychology circumstances, so as to live their lives to the fullest.

When discussing psychology and its place in literary works, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. Literary works are usually done by the author from self-experience or observation on the surroundings and experiences of the people around, thus it is believed that literary works are close to humans' real life. As mentioned by Minderop (2010: 9), personality of the author will affect the soul of the literary works. Psychology has therefore been undertaken to arrive at the understanding of literary works.

Experts of psychology such as Aristotle, Sir Philip Sidney, Sigmund Freud have released their theories in this field. In this research, the writer would like to use the grand theory from Abraham Maslow, which is known as the name *hierarchy of needs*.

2.1.1 Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Harold Maslow, born on 1st April 1908, was an American psychologist who was best known for his hierarchy of needs. It talks about a theory of psychological health predicated on fulfilling innate human needs in priority, culminating in self-actualization. As stated in Minderop (2010: 48), Maslow believed that human behavior is determined by each individuals' tendency in achieving their life goal so as to live a happier and more satisfying life. His theory accurately describes many realities of personal experiences, thus the development has influenced a number of different fields.

Maslow was a psychology professor at Alliant International University, Brandeis University, Brooklyn College, New School for Social Research, and Columbia University. He stressed the importance of focusing on the positive qualities in people, as opposed to treating them as "a bag of symptoms". Recognized as the tenth most cited psychologist of the 20th century, Maslow's understanding of human psychology is the proposition that human beings possess urges or basic needs at organism level. It means that the individual seek to satisfy successively the higher needs that occupy a set of hierarchy.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a 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. He wanted to understand what motivates people, believing that each individuals possesses a set of motivation systems unrelated to rewards or unconscious desires. (McLeod, 2016)

Maslow stated that human beings are motivated to achieve certain needs. When one need is fulfilled, a person will seek to fulfill the next one, and so on to a higher and higher standard (McLeod, 2016). These needs are divided by Maslow into five stages and are often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

2.1.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the physical requirements for human survival. If these requirements are not met, the human body cannot function properly and will ultimately fail. Physiological needs are thought to be the most important, thus, they should be met primarily.

Physiological needs are air for breathing, food, drink, sleep, sex, clothing and shelter, and also excretion. When they are not fulfilled, people become preoccupied with filling those needs above all else. In his book entitled “A Theory Of Human Motivation”, Maslow stated that if all the needs are unsatisfied, and the organism is then dominated by the physiological needs, all other needs may become simply non-existent or be pushed into the background. (2013: 11) The very first instinct to survive, therefore, is to fulfill these physiological needs.

2.1.1.2 Safety Needs

The second stage in hierarchy of needs is the safety needs. As explained by Maslow, once the basic needs are fulfilled, other needs invariably arise (1987: 17-18). In the hierarchy of needs, the safety needs come after the physiological needs. Safety, includes personal security, financial security, health and well-being, safety net against accidents or illness and their adverse impact.

While safety needs are less immediate or less demanding than the physiological needs, but when one lacks of these safety needs, for example loses his/her job and thus loses financial safety, one will likely feel insecure and unprotected. However, having them can help to improve confidence in life.

2.1.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

In his book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow emphasized how human beings must understand love, must be able to teach it, to create it, to predict it, or else the world is lost to hostility and to suspicion (1970:181). Human beings are social beings. Therefore, it is impossible to live without the connections with other people through the ups and downs in life. Humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance among their social group, regardless whether these groups are large or small. Some large social groups may include clubs, co-workers, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, and gangs. On the other hand, small social connections may include family, intimate partners, mentors, colleagues, and confidants.

Numerous studies have shown that the healthiest and happiest people tend to be more involved in their communities. Lack of interactions, human relationships and the sense of belonging may result in depression or loneliness while an abundance of love and community often sustain people through difficult times was what Maslow believed in (1987: 20-21). With the existence of a beloved person, one is possible to be oneself and to feel natural. This honesty also includes allowing one's faults, weaknesses, and physical and psychological shortcomings

to be freely seen by the partner. Having a partner does not give human beings pressure, on the other hand, human beings feel more secure to be who they are and still being loved by the people around them. This gives them strength to pass through difficult times in life.

“Of all such efforts that we know anything about, the healthy love relationship is the most effective way of bridging the unbridgeable gap between two separate human beings.” (Maslow, 1970: 194).

Love needs efforts which can bring two human beings together. This bond is what connects people to put the biggest effort and maintain the relationship so that the bond will not be broken. With the existence of this bond of love, people can fulfill their love and belonging needs and feel the wonder of life. After that, they can move on to fulfill higher needs in the hierarchy.

2.1.1.4 Esteem Needs

At this fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy is the need for appreciation and respect. As individuals, we naturally wish to excel or be exceptional, or to be noticed for our unique talents and capabilities. Once one has some measure of self-esteem and confidence, one gains the psychological freedom to be creative and to grow as well as to be more generous to others, as explained by Maslow (1987: 21-22).

In addition to the needs for esteem, people need to sense that they are valued and that they are making a contribution to the world. In other words, they need to feel personal worth. Participation in professional activities, academic, athletic, artistic or team participation can all play a role in fulfilling the esteem needs.

People who are able to satisfy their esteem needs tend to feel more confident in themselves. Whereas people who lack self-esteem can develop feelings of inferiority.

All humans have the needs to feel respected. Maslow noted two versions of esteem needs : a 'lower' version and a 'higher' version. The lower version of esteem is the need for respect from others, including fame, recognition, and attention. The higher version, on the other hand, manifests itself as the need for self-respect. It relies on an inner competence established through experience. This can be seen from a person with self-confidence, independence and freedom. (Boundless, 2016)

2.1.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

Maslow stated that human motivation is based on people seeking fulfillment and change through personal growth. Self-actualized people are those who were fulfilled and doing all they were capable of. The growth of self-actualization refers to the need for personal growth and discovery that is present throughout a person's life. For Maslow, a person is always 'becoming' and never remains static in these terms. In self-actualization, a person comes to find a meaning to life that is important to them. For some people, self-actualization can be achieved through creating works of art or literature, whereas for others through sport, in the classroom, or within a corporate setting. (McLeod, 2016)

As stated in Minderop (2010: 9), human beings are pictured as free and dignified creatures and always growing to show all their potential whenever possible. (Koswara, 1991: 109).

“What a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization.”
(Maslow, 2013: 22)

Through his quotation, Maslow describes this level as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to become the most that one can be. A musician must make a good music, an artist must paint an outstanding drawing, an author must write an interesting story. As a result, human beings have limitless discontents towards themselves. On the other hand, however, this also motivates human beings to keep improving and become the best of themselves. Maslow believed that to understand this level of need, the person must not only achieve all the previous needs, but master them.

2.2 Intrinsic Elements in Novel

In analyzing a novel, the intrinsic elements of the novel need to be understood so as to get a better understanding of the research. The intrinsic elements of a novel are : character, theme, plot, setting and point of view.

2.2.1 Character

Character is one of the intrinsic elements of a novel. As written in Anthony Wall's book entitled Characters in Bakhtin's Theory, characters are seen traditionally as remnants of a writer's past, as mere appendages to his thought. They are presented as incarnations of certain opinions in his intellectual

development or of a representative of a social group in his mind. They have been seen as objects of a central monopolistic vision or even as signs of some hidden personality. (1984: 42).

The major characters in the novel “Northanger Abbey” are Catherine Morland, Henry Tilney, Eleanor Tilney, Isabella Thorpe and James Morland. Catherine Morland is the main character or protagonist, who is in pursuit of her love and belonging needs. Henry Tilney is the intimacy of Catherine while Eleanor Tilney is the elder sister of Henry Tilney, also a friend of Catherine. Isabella Thorpe is the antagonist, who was a friend of Catherine but then proved unloyal and betrayed James Morland, who is Catherine’s brother.

2.2.2Theme

The second intrinsic element of a novel is a theme. Theme is the main idea of a story. The main idea of this novel is about romance, especially the pursuit of love and belonging needs by the main character.

2.2.3Plot

The third intrinsic element of a novel is a plot. The plot is anything that happens in a story which reveals the cause and effect. It is the sequence of order about how things happen. Charter (1987: 1366-1367) divides plot into four parts namely; exposition, rising action, climax, and falling action. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation. Rising action is the dramatization of event that complicates the situation (complication)

and gradually intensifies the conflict. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis. Falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.

2.2.4 Setting

Setting is one of the most important intrinsic elements in a novel as it helps to build the story. The place setting of this novel is mainly in Bath, England. A part of the story also takes place in Northanger Abbey. The time setting is between January until April 1798.

2.2.5 Point of View

Point of view is who is telling the story. This can be done in several ways. In first person point of view, one character is speaking in the “I” voice. Second person, which uses “you”, is the least common point of view. Third person, which can be handled in a variety of ways, is the most often method. In third person point of view, the narrator can only go inside the head of the character telling story. This requires the character to be in every scene which must be told through their eyes. Third person omniscient gives the author the most freedom. Using this, the author can have different point of view characters for different scenes.

2.3 Review of Previous Study

First, the writer finds a thesis written by Muhamad Yanuar Arifin, a student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. This thesis was published in 2007

with the title *The Character of Neil Perry In Dead Poets Society Novel Seen From Abraham H. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory*. He analyzed the character named 'Neil Perry' in the novel 'Dead Poets Society', where he found out that the character's safety needs, love and belonging needs, and self-esteem needs are not realized. This is due to his father's bad treatment towards him which causes a lot of bad memories. Thus, the character suffers from psychological disorder and does not fulfill three of the needs mentioned. (Arifin, 2007)

Secondly, the writer finds another thesis written by Febry Indah Sari, also a student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. This thesis was published in 2011 with the title *A Main Character Analysis Of My Sister's Keeper Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs Of Abraham H Maslows' Theory*. By analyzing the main character named 'Rebecca Bloomwood' in the movie 'My Sister's Keeper', she concluded that the main character does fulfill three most basic needs, which are physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs. (Sari, 2011)

Lastly, the writer finds a thesis written by Shintya Dwi Fiedhawatie, a student of Brawijaya University. This thesis was published in 2013 with the title *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Manifested By The Main Character In The Forrest Gump Movie*. She analyzed the main character named 'Forrest Gump' which is the same name as the title of the movie, 'The Forrest Gump'. She found out that the hierarchy of needs theories are all manifested in this character. He is physiologically able to walk and run, secured, being loved and lives a comfortable life. As the basic needs are fulfilled, Little Forrest can do all the impossible things

which people think he cannot do. Finally, he thought that every people have their own destiny. (Fiedhawatie, 2013)

2.4 Theoretical Framework

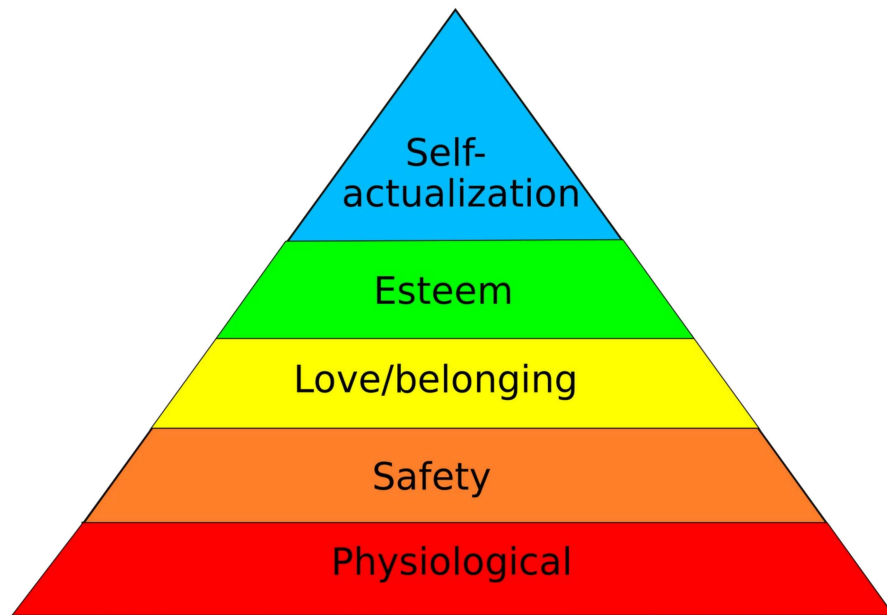


Figure 2.1 Pyramid of Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2004) in Kenpro (2012), research design is a plan, a roadmap and blueprint strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions; it is the heart of any study. Research design is therefore very important to be decided before an analysis of a research starts.

This research aims at finding out the love and belonging needs of the main character in the novel *Northanger Abbey* written by Jane Austen. In conducting this research, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative method.

“Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. One of the characteristics of descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events.” (Isaac and Michael, 1981: 46) in Adinoto (2012)

In this research, the researcher will present the analysis and result findings in the form of texts by describing all the data taken from the data source. The data will be taken purposively from the primary data source, which is the novel itself. The forms of the data are either descriptive paragraphs or the main character’s conversations in the novel. Then, it will be described systematically and factually, also in the sense of description, in the form of texts. Thus, this research will fully use a descriptive qualitative method.

3.2 Object of The Research

As stated by Sugiyono (2006) in Adri (2014), an object of a research is the scientific target to get data for the purpose and use of something objective, valid, and reliable about a certain variable. In this research, the researcher finds a novel entitled “Northanger Abbey” as the primary data source. The object of the research is then the love and belonging needs of the main character in this novel.

The novel was revised by Austen in 1816-1817, with the intention of having it published. Among other changes, the lead character's name was changed from Susan to Catherine, and Austen retitled the book Catherine as a result. Austen died in July 1817. Northanger Abbey (as the novel is now called) was brought out posthumously in late December 1817 (1818 given on the title page), as the first two volumes of a four-volume set that also featured another previously unpublished Austen novel, *Persuasion*. Neither novel was published under the title Jane Austen had given it; the title Northanger Abbey is presumed to have been the invention of Henry Austen, who had arranged for the book's publication.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto, method of collecting data can be understood lexically as in the word “collecting”, which means the effort of the researcher in preparing enough data (2015: 6). There are several methods of collecting data.

As for the method of collecting data by the researcher of this thesis, the researcher collects the data from the primary data source, which is the novel. First of all, the researcher finds out the synopsis of the story. After understanding what

the novel is about, the researcher watches the movie which was released in the year 2007. This clearly helps the researcher in understanding more details of the story. After understanding roughly about the plot and flow of the story, the researcher reads the novel. By reading the novel, the researcher finds out more details of each and every scene, and filters out the quotations of the main character and the descriptions of how she reacts and feels in each and every encounters of her life.

The researcher also collects data from a secondary data source, which is the theory books about Abraham Maslow's theory, *Hierarchy of Needs*. The theories are to be used as a comparison with the data collected from the primary data source.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

According to Sudaryanto, the step of data analysis is the effort of the researcher in handling directly the problems which contains the data (2015: 7). After the data have been collected, the researcher sorts out the data which are related to the topic of this research. The related parts are the parts where the main character shows her eagerness in fulfilling her love and belonging needs to her family, friendship and intimacy.

The steps of analyzing data can be seen when the researcher observes the data and then examines and studies the problems with typical method. In this research, firstly, the researcher reads the novel and examines the problems that happened in the novel. The researcher pays attention to the dialogues, the decision

they made and their attitudes. After that, the researcher analyses them based on the types of love and belonging needs according to the formulation of the problem.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

According to Sudaryanto, presenting result analysis is the effort of the researcher in presenting the written “report” regarding what has been found from the analysis (2015: 8). There are two ways in presenting result analysis, they are the quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative way is to present the result analysis in the form of calculations or numbers. On the other hand, the qualitative way is to present the result analysis in the form of text.

In this research, the researcher will present it qualitatively. This means that the way of presenting result analysis in this research will be presented only in the form of texts. There will be no calculation or numbers in the result analysis. In a nutshell, the researcher will present the result analysis at the end of the research by describing and explaining in sentences and paragraphs.