

## **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

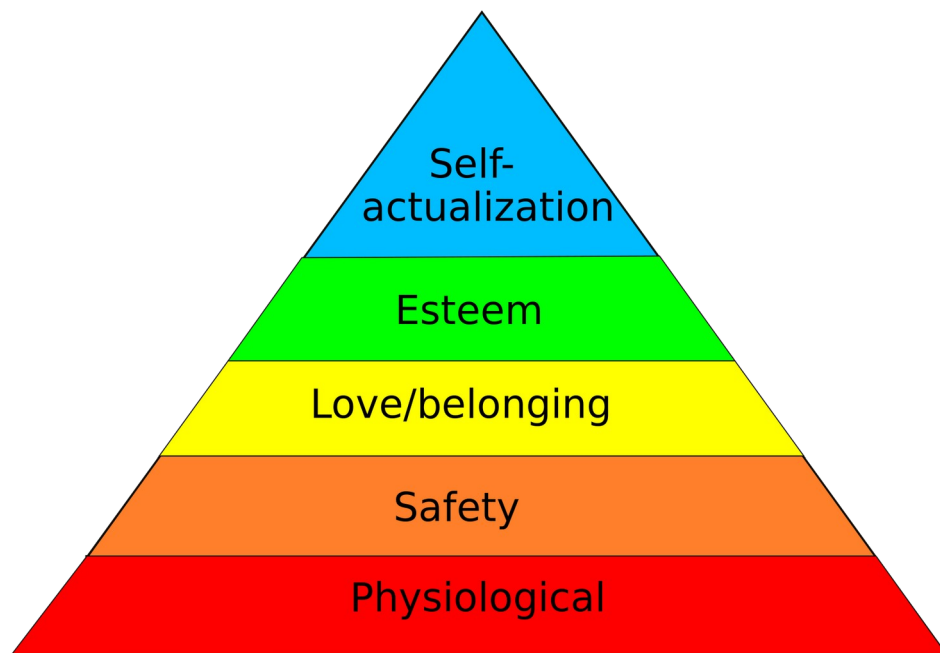
with the title *The Character of Neil Perry In Dead Poets Society Novel Seen From Abraham H. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory*. He analyzed the character named 'Neil Perry' in the novel 'Dead Poets Society', where he found out that the character's safety needs, love and belonging needs, and self-esteem 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**