

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

There are many approaches that can be applied in analyzing literary works, one of them is Psychological approach. According to (Stangor, 2010, p. 10) psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word “psychology” comes from the Greek words psyche, meaning life, and logos, meaning explanation. The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Firstly, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist’s striving to develop procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of “shaping” or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

Gillespie said that the psychological critic reads the literary work as an analyst reads a patient’s narrative, unearthing subterranean materials, decoding symbols that reveal unconscious obsessions, working to understand and explain deeper camouflaged meaning (Gillespie, 2010, p. 103) Basically, when discussing psychology and its place in a literary work, it must be primarily studying the

author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human. Not all recourses of psychology in the analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at the understanding of the literary work, to a certain extent; we must be willing to use psychology theory to discuss probability.

Basically, psychological approach is the scientific study that used to analyze human behavior and mind. Psychological approach uses psychology aspects to analyze the character's characteristic in literary work. The theory of psychology is used for an approach to analyze character's behavior, struggle and personality pattern that can be related to psychology of human being. Psychological approach underlie psychological phenomenon which experienced by the characters in literary work when responding or reacting to self and to environment. Thus, psychological symptoms can be revealed through the behavior of character in literary work.

Until nowadays, the theory of psychological approach that is most often used and most general is Sigmund Freud which states that human actions are driven from Id that requires satisfaction, and stopped by Super ego. It makes clash between id and super ego, because of the clash, human desire is more stoppable in their unconscious compared to conscious. It creates a mechanism as a form of human which called defense mechanism. However, Freud's theory more emphasis on sexuality, many people oppose it, As cited in (Sofe Ahmed, 2012), Freud stated that the largest part of brain is the source of man's motivation

such as desire of sex. It makes many people agree with researchers who improve theory of Freud, like Jung, and Maslow.

Abraham Maslow attempted to formulate a human-based framework of motivational needs and based on clinical experience with humans, rather than earlier theories of psychology of his time from leaders in psychology such as Freud, which is largely theoretical or based on animal behavior. The basic theory of Maslow's motivation is that human beings are driven by dissatisfaction needs.

2.2 Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology that proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation". In Maslow's theory, human being as the creature who never feels satisfied. For human, satisfaction is only for temporary, it is because when some wills have been completed the other wills will turn up and must be completed. According to Maslow human being have two basic set of needs that rooted in their biology; basic needs and growth needs Maslow (as cited in Ryckman, 2013). Basic needs consist of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs and Esteem needs. Maslow called these needs "basic needs" because he felt that these needs arise due to deprivation. The satisfaction of these needs helps to "avoid" unpleasant feelings or consequence. Growth needs refers to self-actualization needs, it falls on the highest level of Maslow's pyramid. People do not need them because always lacking in something, but instead in order to grow as individuals.

Maslow constructed the human needs by five types. It all starts from the first need, physiological needs. After one need has been fulfilled, there emerge higher needs. It is safety need. Human beings need to feel safe and secure. The next is belonging and love needs. Human beings need to love and to be loved. The fourth is esteem need. Human beings want to be appreciated in some ways. The last one is self-actualization. Human beings want to achieve any specific subject so they are useful to others.

In many references this theory is drawn as a Pyramid, such as:



Figure 2.2 Hierarchy of Human Needs

It can be clarified from the picture above about the pyramid of the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow that represents the steps for being self-actualized person. As the picture shown, the very bottom part is the basic needs of the human being. If the person has fulfilled some of the needs at the first step, then they can go on to the next step. While they are trying to fulfill the second step, unconsciously they have finished the first step. That is how the people go for the further steps and being self-actualized.

2.2.1 Physiological Needs

The first level of human needs called physiological needs. Physiological needs means the needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives (Maslow, 2016, p. 6). 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; they should be met first. Air, water, and food are metabolic requirements for survival in all animals, including humans. Clothing and shelter provide necessary protection from the elements. This is the fundamental needs are the most important thing for human to live in the world before an individual is free to progress to upper level. The major effects from the satisfaction of psychological needs nominate the behavior of individuals.

Undoubtedly, physiological needs are the most important of all needs. It means that human being who is missing everything in life with in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather any other needs. A person who is lacking food safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else. It can be conclude that physiological need is the very first need that has to satisfy before move to higher needs.

2.2.2 Safety Needs

In Maslow's hierarchy, safety needs comes after the physiological needs are fulfilled. Safety needs include things such shelter from the element and protection

from predators. Maslow proposed that safety needs would motivate behavior only to extent that they are unmet, compared to physiological needs, it a bit easier how safety needs may motivate work behavior (Porritt Steve, 2014). Safety needs is related to physical security, stability, decency, protection, and freedom from danger, and which result in basic anxiety if not satisfied. If a person does not feel safe in an environment, he will seek to find safety before they attempt to meet any higher level needs. These security needs are important for survival, but they are not as important as the basic physiological needs.

Some of the basic security and safety needs include:

1. Security of Body

Security of body is achieved when human beings in the state of free of disease or injury toward their physical body. In order to fulfil this, people are going to do some actions which give them secure feeling from physical threats. For example, in order to fulfil security of body in driving a car, people wear seat belt in order to prevent fatal injury.

2. Security of Employment

Security of employment can be achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their employment. To fulfil this, people are going to do some actions which give them secure feeling from having paid work threats. For example, in order to fulfil security of employment people have to find a job. Another example, if they are already have a job, they must increase perform. They do it in order to secure their source of income or paid works.

3. Security of Morality

Security of morality can be achieved when human beings in the state of being free from danger toward their world philosophy. Maslow defines that people need to have some philosophy or moral value. It makes them feel more secure in facing some reality in the world. For example, since human beings were young, their parents always teach them some kinds of philosophy to prepare them to face the world as they grow up. This is how people want to secure their beloved one.

4. Security of Health

Security of health can be achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their health. It is fulfilled by maintaining their health by doing some activities regularly. For example, people having exercise outside or doing sport in order to keep their body healthy.

5. Security of Property

Security of property can be achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger by having property to stay. This need is fulfilled by having a property to stay. The property may be apartment, house or other kind of properties. People need to have the property so that they have place to be protected from outside threats.

2.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, love and belonging needs become important, and this new higher needs emerges. According to Maslow, humans have basic need to belong, to be loved, and to be accepted (Saxon, Etten,

& Elizabeth A. Perkins, 2015) If the physiological and safety needs are partially gratified there will appear the love and belongingness needs. According to Maslow love and belongingness needs is; the desire for friendship, the wish for a mate, children, and the need to belong to; a family, a club, a neighborhood, even for a nation. This theory is supported by (Gherman, 2012, p. 586) that states Social needs are related to man's social nature. Maslow originally referred to them as belonging need. Social needs is manifested in the following forms:

1. The need for affiliation refers to the desire to have friends, associates, to associate with others. The individual seeking the company of other people or in small groups, informal or formal organizations.
2. The need for affection is a universal social need and is manifested in two directions: from individual to other individuals and from individual to others.
3. The need for cooperation is one of the most powerful human needs resulting from the need for affiliation. Within organizations occurs mainly through teamwork.

2.2.4 Esteem Needs

After love and belonging needs has been fulfilled, the need for esteem emerges as next important. At this fourth level in Maslow's hierarchy is the need for appreciation and respect. Maslow (Stovanov, 2017) is the need to be respected by others, to have and to give respect to others. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. Similarly, Esteem Needs: Primarily of two types: esteem derived from others and self-esteem. The former comprises of externally derived esteem based on reputation, admiration, status, fame, prestige,

social success and all characteristics of how others think and react to people. Self-esteem, on the other hand, results from internal feelings of adequateness and worthiness based on the confidence and feelings of being secure inside, in a person (Shahrawat & Shahrawat, 2017).

2.2.5 Self-actualization

After those four previous needs have been fulfilled, then this is the last needs which emerge. Same like the other needs, it needed to be satisfied. Self-actualization is not a fixed state, but a process of development which does not end. Self-actualization signifies that these potentialities of the self are made actual, are actualized in a continuing process of unfolding. This means to develop one's potential to be fullest and to be all that one can be. Some characteristics of self-actualization are acceptance of self and others, effective problem solving self-direction, appreciation of new experiences, identification with and concerns for others, creativity, and strong personal values (Maslow as cited Saxon et al., 2015)

2.3 Intrinsic element

Intrinsic element is the elements that build literary itself (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 30) Intrinsic element of fiction consists of Theme, plot, setting, character and point of view. Below is the explanation:

2.3.1 Theme

Theme is one of important thing in literary work. Theme is the main idea that conveyed by the author in the story. (Kusmayadi, Fitria, & Rahmawati, 2008, p. 61) theme is the central idea or meaning of a story. Theme is the main foundation in developing story that revealed by the author in the story. The theme

will be known after all the elements of fiction prose review because theme is applied not written. In applying these elements when appreciating the work of prose, the appreciation does not merely analyze and divide each part, but also each of these elements must be seen in conformity with other elements.

In other words the theme is the idea of the mind or the main idea of a thing, one of them in writing. Certainly in every writing has a theme, because in writing is recommended to think about what theme to be written. For example in writing a novel, poetry, short stories, or other papers must have a theme. So if likened to a house, the theme is the foundation. In addition, the theme is also the most important thing that the readers of a literary work. If the theme raised in the writing is interesting, it will give more value to the literary work. For the author of the theme is the basis used by the author in developing a story. Usually every story is made on the basis of a particular theme and all activities in the story are also based on the theme.

Theme in fiction usually classified into five types:

1. Physical theme

Physical theme is a theme that tends to relate the physical state of a human being. This type of theme focuses on the reality of the human being as a substance, and the body. Therefore the theme of romance is categorized into this theme.

2. Organic theme

Organic theme or also called the theme of morals because this theme includes matters relating to the moral that his form about the relationship between humans, between men and women

3. Social theme

Social theme is deal with issues that concern a particular group of people, such as those in a certain neighborhood, geographical region, or religious community. These issues are usually specific to a time and place, but they may echo in other cultures and times as well. Social themes include things that are beyond personal problems, such as political issues, educational issues, and propaganda.

4. Theme of Godhead

The Godhead theme is a theme that is closely related to God's power visible in every human activity. This theme model is usually described by the author of the story by showing various kinds of magical things that are beyond the human mind such as the events of the end, the miracle of healing the disease, and various other themes.

2.3.2 Plot

Plot is a sequence of events in a continuous story based on causality (Kusmayadi et al., 2008, p. 62). Understanding about the plot will make the reader easier to understand the events in a story such novel and any other literary work. There are several important elements in plot such events, conflict and climax. These elements will make fictional story more alive. The plot is not just about what's happening, but it also reveals why and how an event and conflict in the story can happen.

Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story, around which the characters and settings are built. It is meant to organize information and events in

a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story. There are five important elements in plot that make story more alive, they are:

1. Exposition

Exposition or introduction is the beginning of the story, where the characters do not face any problem. The conflict and main problem is introduced as well. An exposition is typically positioned at the beginning of a novel, movie, or other literary work, because the author wants the audience to be fully aware of the characters in the story. In another hand, it can be said that refers to the part of a story that sets the stage for the drama to follow: it introduces the theme, setting, characters, and circumstances at the story's beginnings. To identify the exposition, find in the first few paragraphs where the author gives a description of the setting and the mood before the action takes place.

2. Rising action

Rising action occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of a plot occurs, and at the same time, events begin to get more complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension, or crisis is encountered. At this level the character usually facing some problem. Some people would describe the rising action as the most important part of the plot because the climax and outcome of the story would not take place if the events of the rising action did not occur.

3. Climax

In the climax, or the main point of the plot, there is a turning point of the story. This is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion, leaving the reader wondering what is going to happen next. All of the events in the story have been leading to this moment and after the climax nothing can be the same for the characters in the story. It can be said that this stage is the most intense and dramatic event in the story.

4. Falling Action

Falling action may contain some final moment of suspense. Usually, falling action takes up only a short amount of space in the work of literature. Falling action, or the winding up of the story, occurs when events and complications begin to resolve. The result of the actions of the main characters is put forward. Falling action occurs right after the climax, when the main problem of the story resolves. It is one of the elements of the plot of the story, the other elements being exposition, rising action, climax, and resolution. Falling action wraps up the narrative, resolves its loose ends, and leads toward the closure.

5. Resolution

In this final aspect of a work of literature the main conflict is resolved, whether for better or for worse. The conclusion to the story occurs in this part. Most of the instances of resolution are presented in the final parts or chapters of a story. In certain novels, climax and resolution may occur simultaneously. However, in other forms of literature, resolution takes place at the end of the

story. Considering that it ends a story, resolution is an integral part of the conflict of the story.

2.3.3 Setting

Setting is the description of place, time, or condition which used in a story (Kusmayadi et al., 2008, p. 62). Setting is an absolute element that used to strengthen the story, it is because to produce an epic story, setting must unite with the theme and plot. Generally, setting can be categorized into three parts namely, setting of time, setting of place, and setting of social.

1. Setting of time

Setting of the time leads to the occurrence of the events in the story historically. Through a clear sequence of activity time, it will clearly illustrate the purpose of fiction; series of events can be hours, days, dates, months, years, and so on.

2. Setting of place

Setting of time is the description of where the events occurred. Setting of place is used as media. For example, in an old building, in the ocean, in a forest, in a school, on a plane, in space, and other place that explain where the events occurred.

2.3.4 Theory of Character

The characters in literature are mostly human or other creatures that are human-like. That is, the character of the story must live naturally; have elements of thoughts or feelings that can form fictitious figures convincingly so that the reader feels as if dealing with real humans. Abram (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 247) a

character is a person displayed in a work of narrative, or drama which the reader is interpreted to have a certain moral quality and tendency as expressed in speech and what is done in action. Based on the above understanding, it can be said that the character is a fictional individual on a story as the actor who experienced the events in the story.

In fiction, a character defined as a verbal representative of a human being through action, speech, description, and comentary. In other words, a fictional characters must be other things besides lifelike and the standard of lifelikeness does not help us to understand very much about the ways in which character is the presented in fiction. The fictional character is never entirely free. It is part of an artistic whole and must always serve the needs of that whole. A character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if he is like ourselves or like others whom we know. Lifelikeness is properly understood as one form of relevance.

According to (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 258)Character can be categorized based on its role in the story.

1. Major character

A major character is the character who has important role in the story (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 259) A major character is the vital character that helps the development and resolution of the conflicts. Major character is the most often told in the story. In certain novel, major character always appears in every event and can be seen in every pages. Major character is very important in development of the plot because major character always related to another character in the story.

2. Minor character

If a major character has significant role to the plot of the story, which consist of conflicts and resolution, then a minor character has insignificant role. (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 259) minor character is the additional character that usually ignored. This Figures are figures who have an unimportant role in the story and the presence of this figure is only supporting the main character.

3. Protagonist

Protagonist is the character who is supporting the story. Usually there is one or two figures of the main protagonist who is assisted by other figures who are involved as a supporter of the story (Kosasih, 2008, p. 242). The protagonist is a character in opposition to the antagonist conveying negative values. The protagonist is a character who brings the mission of truth and goodness to create a peaceful, safe, and prosperous community life situation.

4. Antagonist

Antagonist is the character who against the story. Usually there is one or two figures who is assisted by other figures who are involved as a supporter of the story (Kosasih, 2008, p. 242) An antagonist is often a criminal or anything else that is a conflict with the protagonist. Antagonists are usually bad and bad and often make negative values

5. Static Character

Static characters are not only one dimensional side that the readers could see only stays the same and do not develop, in other name is a flat character. Static character is an essential story character who does not experience changes and or

developments as a result of events (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 272). It means that a flat character is the character which has only one personality from the beginning of the story until the end. They do not change in the way of they think, the way of they act or the way of they speak

6. Flat Character

A simple or flat character is less representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 265) This is the reason they call it a flat character because the readers only see one side of the character. It is also predictable character. A flat character embodies one quality, idea or personality traits that is readily described in a brief summary. They are not psychologically complex character therefore readily accessible to the readers.

2.3.5 Point of view

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows the opinion or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers “hear” and “see” what takes place in a story, poem, or essay. Point of view shows how a story is told. It used as a media by the author to tell the story to the reader through literary work (Brams as Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 338)

2.4 Previous research

In this research, the researcher finds some researchers who have conducted which related and closed with this research. The first research conducted by (Siahaan & Tampubolon, 2015). The research entitled: *Personality Analysis of*

Jacob Black's Character on Stephanie Meyer's Novel "New moon". in this research, the researcher focussed to analyse the Personality of Jacob Blacks influence his people around him especially his lover by his imprint as seen in New Moon Novel by Stephanie Meyer through Psychological approach. The method applied in this study is Qualitative research. The approach used in this study is psychology approach. Based on the result of the analysis, the answer to both questions is as follows. Firstly, Jacob Black's characteristics are smart, brave, loving and friendly. Finally, Jacob's characters influence his personality to save his lover and family and treaty from their enemy.

The second previous research conducted by (Lestari, 2012). This research entitled *A Struggle for Love of Bella Swan Reflected in "New Moon" Movie: An Individual Psychological Approach*. This paper described the struggle for love of Bella Swan reflected in New Moon movie by using Alfred Adler's individual psychology and analysed the plot of the movie. It used qualitative research method and the object of this study was a major character named Bella Swan. For Methods of data collecting were observation and library research. The method of data analysis was descriptive analysis. Based on the analysis, this research concludes that Bella has high striving to reach her goals. In addition show that there is a closed relationship between Bella Swan and Alfred Adler's individual psychology, namely they equally describe about human striving to reach their goals.

The third previous research conducted by (Rawat, 2016) an Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Maharaja Surajmal Institute, Delhi, India.

This previous research entitled *Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization*. This conceptual paper reflects on the application of Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of needs in the area of education. The importance the self-actualizers in the field of education, let it be students or teachers are discussed. This paper will broaden the view of students, in-service teachers and pre-service teachers as well. The various ways the teacher can support the students to climb up the ladder of hierarchy of needs are given. Also the role of teacher as mentor in the classroom is focused by suggesting some attitudinal points through which the teachers can help every single student to become a "self-actualizer.

The researcher also includes this journal for references which is found from Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, in Nigeria. This research conducted by (E.E. & Nath. M., 2013). This thesis entitled *Achievement of Abraham Maslow's Needs Hierarchy Theory among Teachers: Implications for Human Resource Management in The Secondary School System in Rivers State*. This study investigated the achievement of Abraham Maslow's need hierarchy theory among secondary school teachers in Rivers State. A 25-item questionnaire was designed, validated and administered on a sample of 500 teachers drawn from 245 secondary schools in Rivers State. The result revealed that secondary school teachers indicated insignificant level achievement of lower and higher order needs of Abraham Maslow's need theory which reflected in their low level of achievement of hunger, shelter, security, belongingness, friendship and affection needs. The effect of this on teacher motivation is the declining

quality of teaching and learning, and unethical practices to ‘make ends meet’ among teachers.

The last previous research conducted by (Kaur, 2013) from University of Delhi. This previous research entitled “*Maslow’s Need Hierarchy Theory Applications and Criticisms*”. This paper is aimed to study the effect of employee motivation on job satisfaction and organizational performance. This paper attempts to define the motivational theory propounded by Maslow known as need hierarchy theory. In this the theory is well defined with literature reviews. It also explains the managerial applications of this theory in organizations and the criticism faced by it.

After reading the previous research, the researcher realized that there are differentiation and similarity between the previous research and this research. The first researcher focused to analyze Jacob personality through the psychological approach in novel, “New Moon” by Stephanie Meyer. The second researcher focused to analyze the struggle for love of Bella Swan reflected in New Moon by Stephanie Meyer, by using Psychological Approach. The third researcher focused to analyze the assessing needs of the learner through Maslow model and self-actualization. The fourth researcher focused to analyze the achievement of Abraham Maslow Needs Hierarchy theory among teachers in the secondary school system in River State. The last researcher focused to analyze Maslow’s need hierarchy theory application and criticism. All the previous research has its own specifically while this research focused to analyze struggle of the main character in fulfilling her needs in novel little women by Louisa May Alcott. The

similarity between the previous researches can be seen in the theory that applied. All the research uses theory psychological by Abraham Maslow through Hierarchy of human needs.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

After discussing about the theoretical background and previous research, it is important to understand about the big line of this research. The theories which guide this research stated in a simple and proper framework. It is provided so that the readers could understand the theory more easily and properly.

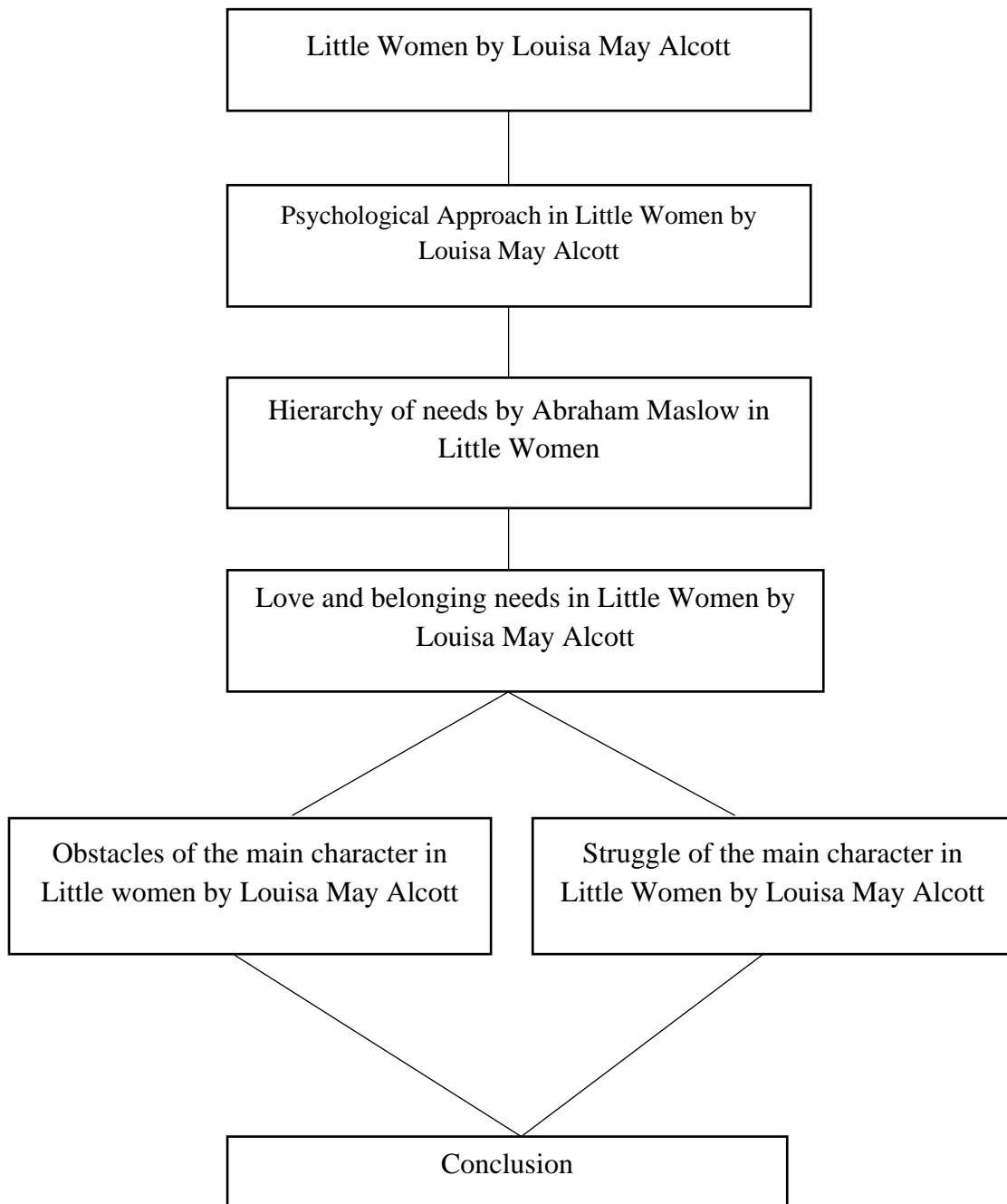


Figure 2.5 Theoretical Framework