

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

THESIS



By:
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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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, 04th August 2018

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ABSTRAK

Judul dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang pada karakter utama di novel *Northanger abbey* oleh Jane Austen dengan pendekatan psikologis. Di penelitian ini penulis menganalisis kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang pada karakter utama untuk mencari tau bagaimana karakter utama memenuhi kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang terhadap keluarga, sahabat, dan kekasihnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologis dengan teori kebutuhan hirarki oleh Abraham Maslow dan fokus di level ketiga; kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif, untuk menjelaskan hasil dari penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode informal. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mengetahui bagaimana karakter utama memenuhi kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang terhadap keluarga, sahabat dan kekasihnya di *Northanger Abbey*. Sebagai hasilnya, kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang pada karakter utama terpenuhi berhubungan dengan keluarga, sahabat dan kekasihnya. Peneliti menemukan sembilan kebutuhan terhadap keluarga, dua puluh kebutuhan terhadap sahabat dan delapan kebutuhan terhadap kekasihnya.

Kata Kunci : Kebutuhan cinta dan kasih sayang, Karakter Utama, Psikologi

ABSTRACT

The title of this research is “An analysis of love and belonging needs of the main character in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen; A psychological approach”. In this research the writer analysis the love and belonging needs of the main character to find out how the main character satisfy her love and belonging needs related with family, friendship, and intimacy. This research using a psychological approach with the theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and focus in the three level: love and belonging needs. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive, to present the result the researcher use informal method The objective of this research are to find out how the main character satisfies her love and belonging needs to her family, friendship and intimacy in Northanger Abbey. As a result, love and belonging needs of the main character is satisfied related to family, friendship and intimacy. the researcher found nine needs of love related to family, twenty needs of love related to friendship and eight needs of love related to intimacy.

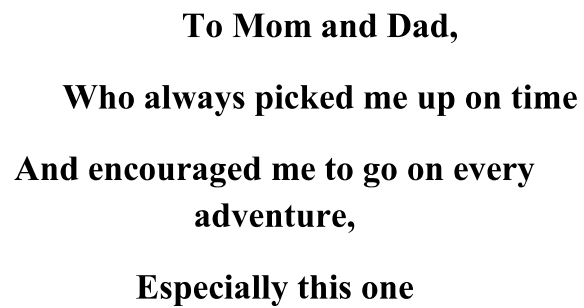
Key words: *Love and belonging needs, main character, psychology*

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

**Life ends when we stop dreaming
Hope's lost when we stop believing
And love fails when we stop caring**

DEDICATION



**To Mom and Dad,
Who always picked me up on time
And encouraged me to go on every
adventure,
Especially this one**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Love and Belonging Needs of The Main Character in “Northanger Abbey” By Jane Austen; A Psychological Approach”. The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Drs. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd as my advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto S.Hum, M.Pd Dean of Faculty of social sciences and humanities Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd as head of English Department of Putera Batam
4. All lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (esp. Riska Gusdini) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amin

Batam, 04th August 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

The word literature is derived from “*littera*” in Latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed out. In another word, the term ‘literature’ is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative words, which come up from the imaginative mind of the story writers. Literature refers 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. The definitions, therefore usually include additional adjectives such as “aesthetic” or “artistic” to distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings (Klarer 2004).

The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature then, can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art. Literature as a writing form differentiates its form from other art products, and its aesthetic or artistic values make it different from other writings.

Related to literature, the most popular literary works is novel which has been familiar for all the readers. Novel is one of literary forms and also can be said a book of long narrative in literary prose. It is reflection of human life which

is represented imaginatively. Through reading, analyzing and understanding novel the reader can get many advantages. Novel is a fiction writings and words which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. In a novel, the author tries as much as possible to direct the readers about the images of reality of life through the stories contains in the novel. There are various types of novels; detective novel, romance novel, mystery novel, gothic novel, and science fiction novel.

The novel as the subject of this research, was written by Jane Austen entitled *Northanger Abbey*. Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon, Hampshire, England. While not widely known in her own time, Austen's comic novels of love popularity after 1869, and her reputation skyrocketed in the 20th century. Her novels, including *Pride and prejudice* and *sense and sensibility*, are considered as literary classics, another famous novel was *Northanger Abbey* it was published in December 1817. It is classic romance story about Catherine Morland, a young woman who has little experience outside her own country village until she was invited to Bath with family friends, the Allens. From this novel, the researcher can find relation between family, friendship, and intimacy related to the main character Catherine Morland as the theme.

This research analyzed the novel by using a hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow theory. Maslow conceptualizes the following five levees needs in a pyramid starting with lower need and moving on to higher needs: 1. Physiological needs, for example, hunger, thirst; 2. Safety needs, for example, security, stability; 3. Love and Belonging needs, for example, affection, identification; 4. Esteem needs, for example, prestige, self-respect; 5. Self- actualization needs. In this

research the researcher focus on the third level hierarchy of human needs that is Love and belonging needs. These needs explain about how the character fill their needs by giving and receiving love, affection and something like that.

Love and belonging needs come into play after the physiological and safety needs are satisfied. Love and belonging needs are fulfilled by interaction with friends, a supportive family, identification with a group, and an intimate relationship. Love and belonging needs are based on affection and love. Everyone in this world could not live without somebody else; they need to be loved and to love the other. In a daily fact people can see many varieties of love and belongingness, for example child needs for love and belongingness from their parents, wife needs love and belongingness' from her husband and somebody needs love and belongingness' from the other.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs especially love and belonging needs could not apply only in personal life such as in parents or relationship but also in teaching. For example relationship between teacher and students, the a teacher treats students as if they were his child, maintains a positive attitude in class, listen to students, be supportive, injects humor in his lessons, has a good working relationship with the parents of his students and a good listener. Another example from students and his friends, in this relation students can developed a situation, make a class discussions, class meetings, peer tutoring, show and share. All of these matters are motivated by needs for love and belongingness to the others. To fulfill needs for love and belongingness, everyone must have strong motivation in that way. These realities often occur and can be found around us.

According to the international journal of humanities and social science (Daniel, Guttman, & Raviv 2011) explained the aim of the present study was to examine the effect of cooking as a hobby activity on the chefs, in the context of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Twenty semi-structured interviews were conducted with amateur chefs in the qualitative part of the present study. The results of the analyses show that Maslow's theoretical construct is a relevant and valid context for understanding the effect of cooking on the chefs. Thus we found that cooking affords amateur chefs a sense of control, of social and ethnic belongingness, connecting to family's roots, it reinforces self-efficacy and social esteem. We also found that cooking allows amateur chefs to express their creativity and feel good about them. Finally, the study shows that as perceived by amateur chefs, it has therapeutic elements, such as a dim sense of time, altered conscious level and strong sensual stimulus. The option of serving the cooked product was also perceived as a therapeutic variable in cooking.

Different with explanation above, the researcher wants to research about love and belonging needs in the Northanger Abbey, because love and belonging needs are the needs when people found this for making a relationship with friends, family, intimacy, and partners and so on. Without love and belonging needs, people will get loneliness or depression. The approach that the researcher used is psychological approach. The researcher uses Hierarchy of needs Abraham Maslow to analyze love and belonging in the main character Catherine Morland.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the background of the research above, the identification of the problem in this research are as the following:

1. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her family in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austin.
2. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her friendship in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austin.
3. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her intimacy in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austin.
4. The obstacle of the main character to pursuing her love and belonging to her intimacy in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher needs to limit the problem in order to focus the topic of the research. Considering to the limitation of the time in conducting this research, the researcher limits the problem to:

1. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her family in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.
2. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her friendship in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.
3. The main character satisfies her love and belonging to her intimacy in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this research are :

1. How does the main character satisfy her love and belonging to her family in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen ?
2. How does the main character satisfy her love and belonging to her friendship in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen ?
3. How does the main character satisfy her love and belonging to her intimacy in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen ?

1.5 Objective of the research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher determines the objectives of the research into:

1. To find out how the main character satisfies her love and belonging to her family in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.
2. To find out how the main character satisfies her love and belonging to her friendship in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.
3. To find out how the main character satisfies her love and belonging to her intimacy in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen.

1.6 Significance of the research

These are two major things related to the significant of this research, they are theoretically and practically.

b. Theoretically

To give additional information and give the contribution to encourage the theory in the knowledge of particular study on needs of love and belongingness in *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen

b. Practically

This research is useful for English letters and language students, lecturers and other researchers to upgrade their skill in analyzing and explore a novel with the theory of literature to compare it with the real life.

1.7 Definition of key terms

The key terms exist in this research are:

Love and belonging needs: The love needs involve giving and receiving affection. When they are unsatisfied, a person will feel keenly the absence of friends, or a wife, or children (Maslow 1970).

Main character: Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular

moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-and from what they do-the action (Abrams 1999).

Psychological Approach:

A 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 (Guerin 2005).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Hierarchy of Needs

Human beings are created in the world and they faced with many kinds of needs, those are needed to survive. The lower level needs must be satisfied before higher and the needs can influence behavior. Maslow describes this hierarchy in pyramid.



Figure 2.2 Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

The picture above show his pyramid which he divided in five levels of needs. Hierarchy of needs is Psychological theory purpose by Abraham Maslow, he describes about human hierarchy from the basic until the highest level. According to him every stage of hierarchy should be fullfill. Maslow describes this hierarchy in pyramid. The explanation below describe each stage, start from a physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.

2.2.1 Physiological Needs

The first needs that we have to be fulfilled are physiological needs. Physiological needs are the obvious needs for foods, water, air, sex, sleep, etc. Satisfying those need is so important for human to survive. According to Maslow, (1970) Physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs. What this means specifically is that in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any other. A person who is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else. (p, 37)

2.2.2 Safety Needs

After the physiological need has been fulfilled, we are driven to satisfy the safety needs. These need include security, stability, freedom from fear, anxiety and chaos; to need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector and so on. According to (Maslow 1970) the needs for safety and security typically are important drives for infants and neurotic adults. For the child, the whole world suddenly changes from sunnies to darkness, so to speak and become a place in which anything at all might happen, in which previously stable things have suddenly become unstable. (p, 39)

2.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs

Human being must struggle to get love and belonging from other people or someone that they loved. These needs can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate, or through social relationship formed within a group.

The need to belong has grown more difficult satisfy in our increasingly mobile society. Few of us live in the neighborhood where we grew up and keeps friends from our early schooldays. We change school, jobs, and communities too frequently to put down roots, to develop a secure sense of belonging. Many of us attempt to satisfied the need to belong in other ways, such as joining a church, club or internet chat room, enrolling in a class, or volunteering for a service organization.

The need to give and receive love can be satisfied in an intimate relationship with another person. Maslow did not equate love with sex. Which is a psychological need, but he recognized that sex is one way of expressing the love need. He suggested that the failure to satisfy th need for love is a fundamental cause of emotional maladjustment.

Love and belonging needs are the third stage of the human hierarchy needs. The individual to get the affection, attention, and intimacy from others. When they are unsatisfied, a person will feel keen, as never before, the absence of friends, mate, or children or a wife. Such a person will hunger for relations with people in general, for a place in the group or family, and will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. Attaining such a place will matter more than anything else in the

world and he or she may even forget that once when hunger was foremost, love seemed unreal, unnecessary, and unimportant (Maslow (1970)).

2.2.4 Self Esteem Needs

Self Esteem is the fourth levels in Abraham Maslow pyramid. These needs describe the criteria of human as they need to be respected by others rather than on external fame or celebrity and unwarranted adulation. Maslow classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, the desire for reputation or prestige, status fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation.

Satisfaction of the self-esteem needs leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends (Maslow 1970)

2.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs

The last Esteem in Abraham Maslow pyramid is Self-Actualization. The specific form that these needs will take the will, of course, varies greatly from person to person. Self-Actualization is the highest development and using the whole of our talent, fulfilling the whole of our capacity and quality.

The individual is doing what he, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 1970).

2.2 Psychology

(Stangor 2011) found “Psychology is the scientific study of mind (mental processor) and behaviour. Psychology is the popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media, and a part of our everyday lives. It means that the mental and the behavior of a person can be used as reference to help doing the research.

There are several definitions from the other experts about the psychology. (Feldman's 2014) study found the following:

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Consequently, the phrase of behavior and mental processes in the definition of psychology must be understood to mean many things: it encompasses not just what people do but also their thoughts, emotions, perceptions, reasoning processes, memories, and even the biological activities that maintain bodily functioning. (p. 5)

Different with Robert, Gleitman at al explained that the psychology is concerned with who each of us and how we came to be the way we are. This field seeks to understand each person as an individual, but it also examines how we act in groups, including how we treat each other and feel about each other. This study doesn't merely seek to understand these various topics, they are also interested in change how to help people become happier or better adjusted, how to help

children learn more effectively, or how to help them get along better with their peers (Gleitman, Gross, & Reisberg 2010).

According to the explanation about psychology above can be concluded that psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental not only about what people do, definition psychology must understand to mean many things, but also the relationship between others in social contexts. There are a few of relationship that is founded in society such as when the people act in groups, feel about each other, interact with family, friendship and sexual intimacy.

2.3 Elements of Fiction in Northanger Abbey Novel

Novel has two elements, intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic elements consist of plot, character, settings, point of view, style and tone, and theme. In other words, extrinsic elements are history, biography, psychology, ideas and arts. In novel, intrinsic element refer to the internal factor of the literary work which consists of some element of fiction. According to (Warren and Wellek 1978), intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself.

2.3.1. Plot

Plot reveals event to us not only in their temporal but also in their causal relationship. Plot makes us aware of events not merely as elements in a temporal Series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. In fiction, it does not mean simply the events recounted in the story but the author's arrangement of

those events according to their causal relationship. In the words, plot is the event of the story with particular arrangement or the turning events of the story.

Kenney as cited by (Kirana 2011) stated that the structure of plot can be divided in terms of beginning, middle, and end. The beginning takes us from exposition to the initial statement of conflict, the middle from the conflict through complication to climax: and the end from climax to denouement.

2.3.2. Character

Characters are the life of the literature: they are the object of our curiosity and fascinating, affection, and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'object'. Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how we conceive ourselves, a part of who we are (Bennett & Royle 2004).

It means that character is the most important thing in the story because it is the motor of the story, without the character there will be no plot because the character is the one who moves from the story. In other words the character is the most influential part in literary works which can attract the readers' attention.

2.3.3. Setting

The term "setting" refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. Everything that happens, happens somewhere at sometimes. That element of fiction which reveals to us where and when of events take place is called setting. Setting could be divided into natural and spiritual setting. The

neutral setting could be anywhere but in spiritual setting there is another valuable thing in that place that makes the authors chooses it.

2.3.4. Point of View

In fiction, something like a Godlike view of things can be available. For the author's relation to the world he creates in fiction is, after all, similar to God's relation to his created universe. The writer is the ultimate source of being of every person, place, thing, and even in his work and known all there is to know about the creatures of his imagination. (William 1966) A story may be told from the inside or the outside. Stories told from the inside are spoken of as example of first-person narration, since the narrator naturally uses the first personal pronoun "I" in referring to himself.

Stories told from the outside, by a usually nameless narrator who may be more or less closely identified with the author, are spoken of as example of third-person narration, since the narrator will rarely to himself at all (exceptions are found mainly in novels of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) and refers to the characters of the story in the third person.

2.3.5. Theme

Theme is the meaning the story released; it may be the meaning of the story discover by theme, meaning it is the necessary implications or the whole story not parable story. In fiction, theme is the reflection of human desire to make sense of experiences. Since it reflects so basic and universal a desire of mankind; it is an important part of the basic and universal appeal of fiction.

2.4 Previous Study

In this review of research, the researcher found five journals that analyzed the same topic about Maslow's theory. Each journal has the different way to analyze the Maslow's theory. In the first journal by Daniel, et al entitled Cooking and Maslow's Hierarchy of needs: A qualitative analysis of amateur chef's perspectives. They applied this perspective to the aim of the present study was to examine the effect of cooking as a hobby activity on the chefs, in the context of Maslow's theory. The result of this analysis show that Maslow's theoretical construct is a relevant or valid context for understanding the effect cooking on the chefs (Daniel et al., 2011).

Another researcher about Maslow's theory is from Shintya Dwi Fiedhawathi with the title Maslow's Hierarchy of needs manifested by the main character in the forest Gump the Movie. The result of this study shows that the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow is manifested by the main character in the Forrest Gump the Movie (Shintya D 2013).

The third journal is from Mary Katherine with the title, Maslow's Needs Hierarchy as a framework for evaluating Hospitality houses' resources and services. In her research explain about As hospitality houses welcome greater numbers of families and families requiring longer stays, they do so in the absence of a widely accepted theory to guide their understanding of guests' needs and evaluations of how well they meet those needs. She proposes (Maslow's 1970) Hierarchy of Needs as a conceptual framework for understanding what makes a hospitality house a home for families of pediatric patients and for guiding the

activities of hospitality houses' boards of directors, staff, volunteers, and donors. This article presents findings from a theory-driven evaluation of one hospitality house's ability to meet guests' needs, describes the house's best practice standards for addressing guests' need, and suggests areas for future research (Duncan & Blugis 2011).

The next journal is from (Jackson et al., 2014) with the title Improving patient care through the prism of psychology: Application of Maslow's hierarchy to sedation, delirium, and early mobility in the intensive care unit. They explained about The intensive care unit (ICU) is not only a place where lives are saved; it is also a site of harm and iatrogenic injury for millions of people treated in this setting globally every year. Increasingly, hospitals admit only the sickest patients, and although the overall number of hospital beds remains stable in the United States, the percentage of that total devoted to ICU beds is rising. These 2 realities engender a demographic imperative to address patient safety in the critical care setting. This article addresses the medical community's resistance to adopting a culture of safety in critical care with regard to issues surrounding sedation, delirium, and early mobility. Although there is currently much research and quality improvement in this area, most of what we know from these data and published guidelines has not become reality in the day-to-day management of ICU patients. This article is not intended to provide a comprehensive review of the literature but rather a framework to rethink our currently outdated culture of critical care by employing Maslow's hierarchy of needs, along with a few novel analogies. Application of Maslow's hierarchy will help propel health care

professionals toward the comprehensive care of the whole person not merely for survival but toward the restoration of pre-illness function of mind, body, and spirit.

The last journal is from (Rawat 2016) in this journal explained about 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 the 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"

From the Journals, the researcher wants to research about the Love and Belonging needs by Maslow's theory. Different with the journals and thesis above, this research intended to find out the specific needs in Love and Belonging that found in the Main character in the novel *Northanger Abbey* by using Abraham Maslow theory.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a field which explains the theories on what the possible answer could be. The researcher use the diagram in describing the theories that will be discussed:

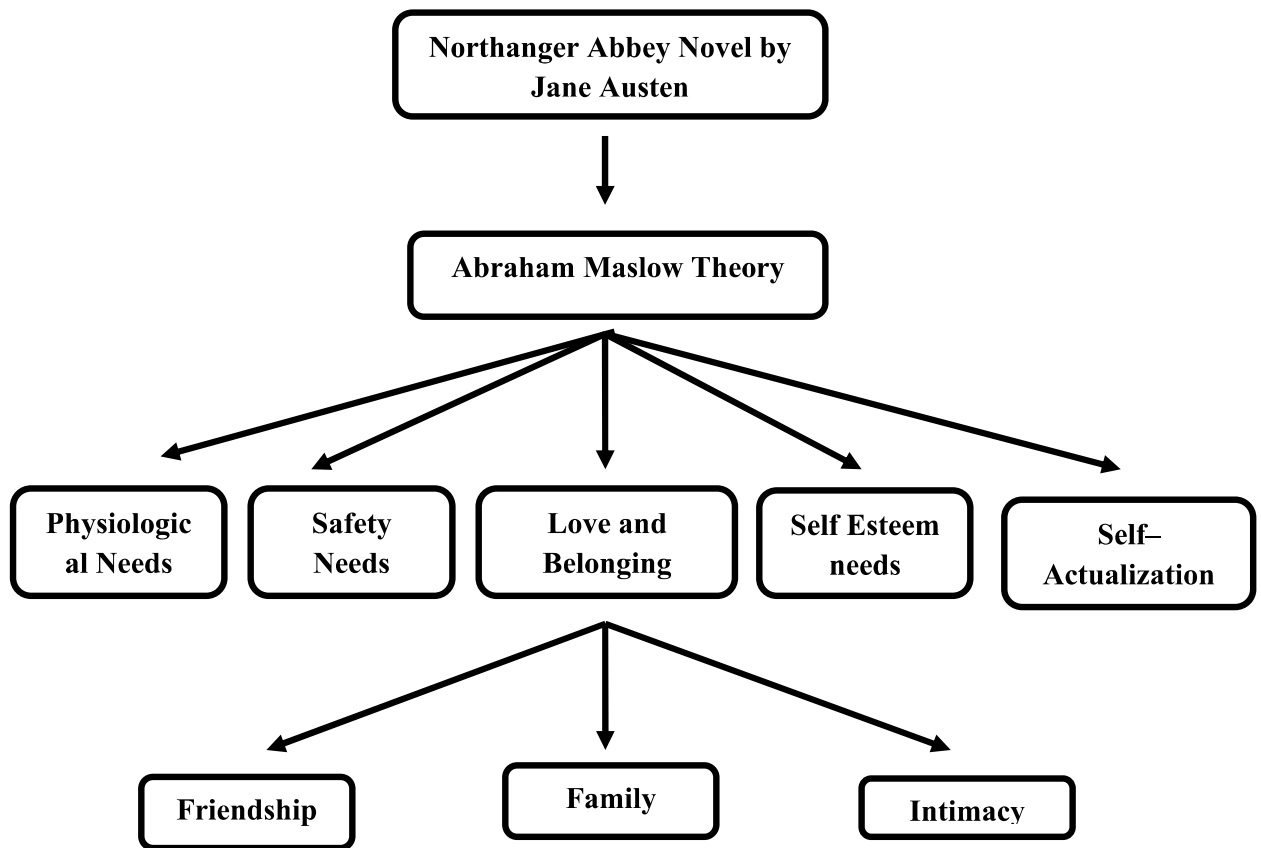


Figure 2.5 Abraham Maslow Theory

Based on figure 2.5 the researcher is using an Abraham Maslow theory in five specific needs but in this research the researcher just explained one of the needs of Maslow's theory. The researcher explained the third stage from Maslow's about love and belonging needs. The researcher chooses the theory of Maslow's because in this theory Love and belonging needs divided into three parts, needs love with Family, Friendships and Intimacy. In this theory help the researcher to analyze Love and belonging needs in the novel "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen. The researcher only choose one needs because of that are much founded in the Novel.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research design

Research designs is plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collecting to analysis (Creswell 2009). Research Design explains the method to conducting this research. The research design of this research is research qualitative. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research that is the research procedure uses descriptive data such as words in written or spoken from the object is observed. The reason why the researcher uses descriptive qualitative because the data of this research is using words not using number, symbols, signs, table, and diagram.

As stated by (Creswell 2009), qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research is love and belonging needs which found in novel *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austin, published on installments between 1817 and 1818. The story about the main character Catherine Morland, a young woman who has little experience outside her own country village until Mr. and Mrs. Allen

invited Catherine to go with them in Bath. In Bath Catherine met with her friend, Isabella, John Thrope, General Tilney and Eleanor they gave affection to Catherine and Catherine met with her loved Mr. Tilney, they love each other and Mr. Tilney married her. Therefore in this research, the researcher will focus on love and belonging needs in “Northanger Abbey” novel by Jane Austen and the data taken are the words, phrases, and sentences which are connecting with the approach theory.

3.3 Method of Collecting data

In this research, the researcher needs to complete the data. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the research, there are two types of data according to (Kothari 2004) are primary data and the secondary data. However, in this research the primary data from originally Northanger Abbey novel by Jane Austen, while secondary data is from book, journal, and internet which related to this research.

Moreover, there are ways to collect data. Many people use are observation, interview and documentation. According to (Sugiyono 2014) in qualitative research, the researcher can collect the data in setting, various ways, and sources. Sugiyono declared that there is four kinds way of technique collecting data are mostly used observation, interviewer, documentation, and triangulation or combination.

In this research, the researcher use documentation method collecting data. The Document is a record event that have been passed, could be written, picture

or the creation from someone. Written document form is like a diary, life histories, biography, or regulation policy. While picture's document form such photo, motion picture, and sketch. And creation monuments document is picture, statue, film, etc. It is obviously tells that novel is one kind of documentation, from in written text which has made by someone's thought and creation which has the aesthetic component in it.

The researcher does some steps or techniques to collect the data are as follows:

1. Read the primary source (Northanger Abbey novel) for several times to make sure as clear as possible.
2. Find the quotes about Love and belonging.
3. Find the quotes about Love and belonging related to family, friendship and intimacy.
4. Sort the data which not related with Love and belonging needs.

3.4 Method of Analyzing data

In the method of analyzing data, there are two components of literary work, intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic components refer to the internal factor of the literary work which consists of some element of fiction. According to Warren and Wellek (1963) classify two types of elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself, while extrinsic elements are the elements that is out of the text, such as history, environment, economy, social and political.

Intrinsic elements are to analyze the elements of a prose which consists of plot, character, setting, theme, point of view and style. Extrinsic elements are to analyze the relationship between a literary works with evolving circumstances at the time of the work is created as the relationship mentioned above.

In this method the researcher used categorization to analyzing the data. According to (Given 2008) Categorization is a major component of qualitative data analysis by which investigators attempt to group patterns observed in the data into meaningful units of categories. Categories can also be seen as an intermediary step in an ongoing process of separating and connecting units of meaning based on qualitative data being collected.

The researcher does some techniques to analyzing the data with categorization are as follows:

1. Sorting each quote in Northanger Abbey Novel, to find the quote kind of love and belonging to Main Character.
2. Matching the quotes about love and belonging with the theory of Maslow.
3. Categorizing the quotes about love and belonging to the main character family, friendship and intimacy with Maslow's theory.
4. Analyzing the quotes that have been categorized with the theory to find how of the main character satisfies her love and belonging needs.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In this method, the researcher will present the method that used in presenting research result. According to (Creswell 2009) there are two methods of presenting research result, there are formal and informal. The formal persentation

method is the researcher presents the data analysis result is using symbols, signs, table and diagram. Informal presentation method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table and diagram. In this research, the researcher uses informal method to present the research result. So the data will be reported descriptively by using words, sentences, explanation, the conclusion for more detail result in love and belonging needs analysis of the novel and supported by all qualitative data.