

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 et 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 neutral 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:

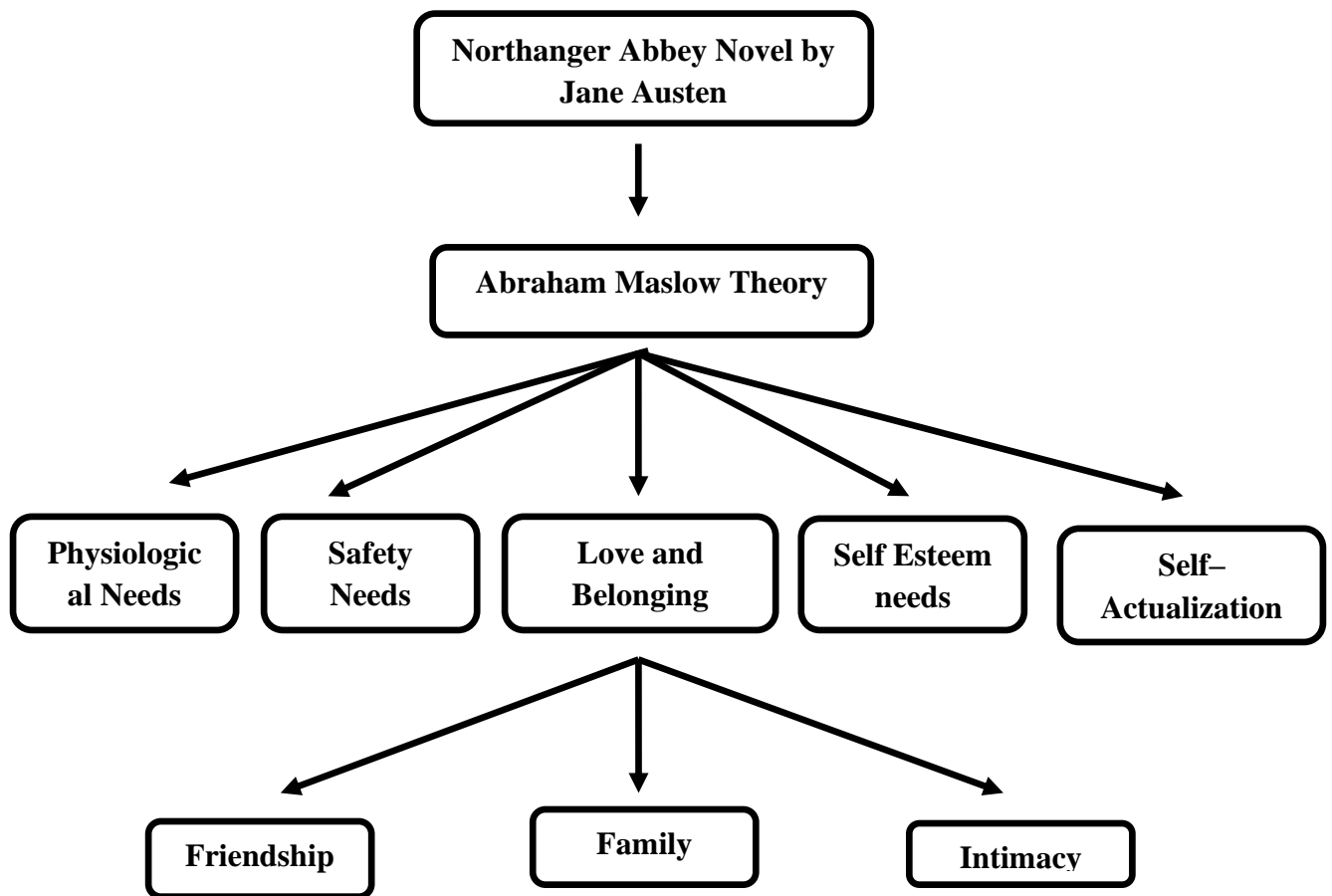


Figure 2.5 Abraham Maslow Theory

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.