

**JEAN VALJEAN'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS  
IN THE NOVEL "LES MISERABLES"  
BY VICTOR HUGO**

**THESIS**



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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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I, Riska Gusdini, NPM No. 151210153

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

### **JEAN VALJEAN'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS IN THE NOVEL "LES MISERABLES" BY VICTOR HUGO**

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, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2018

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

**Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2018**

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NIDN: 1016107301**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Pada dasarnya kebutuhan manusia mempunyai beberapa tahapan-tahapan dalam memenuhinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kebutuhan psikologis, kebutuhan akan keamanan, kebutuhan akan kasih sayang, kebutuhan akan pengakuan masyarakat dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri Jean Valjean di dalam novel 'les miserables' karya dari seorang novelis terkenal pada zamannya Victor Hugo. Teori yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini berdasarkan teori Abraham Maslow didalam karyanya yang berjudul 'A Theory Of Human Motivation' tinjauan psikologis pada tahun 1943. Abraham Maslow menggambarkan kebutuhan hidup manusia seperti Piramida yang mana bagian paling dasar merupakan kebutuhan paling utama didalam kehidupan manusia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam teknik pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan teknik catat yang menggambarkan atau melukiskan fakta secara sistematis. Pada proses analisis data peneliti mengumpulkan data kemudian data ditulis ulang dan dikelompokkan menurut jenis-jenisnya. Lalu data dianalisa kembali berdasarkan teori 'Hierarchy of Need oleh Abraham Maslow'. Proses penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode informal dengan mendeskripsikannya melalui kata-kata. Dari proses hasil analisis data dapat ditemukan bahwa Jean Valjean tokoh utama didalam novel 'les miserables' terus berjuang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya sebagai manusia. Semua itu dimulai dari kebutuhan yang paling dasar seperti udara, air dan makanan hingga kebutuhan hidup yang paling tinggi seperti pengakuan dari orang-orang dilingkungan sekitar akan keberadaan dirinya.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Hirarki Kebutuhan, Kebutuhan, Pendekatan Psikologi*

## ***ABSTRACT***

Basically, human needs have several stages in fulfilling them. This study aims to discover the psychological needs, the need for security, the need for compassion, the need for public recognition and self-actualization needs of Jean Valjean in the novel 'Les Miserables' by the famous novelist Victor Hugo. The theory used in this thesis is based on the theory of Abraham Maslow in his work entitled 'A Theory of Human Motivation' psychological review in 1943. Abraham Maslow describes the needs of human life like the Pyramid which is the most basic part is the most important needs in human life. This research is a qualitative research. In the data collection technique, researchers use a descriptive method with describe the facts systematically. In the process of analyzing the data the researchers collect the data and then the data is rewritten and grouped by the types. Then the data is analyzed again based on the theory of 'Hierarchy of Need by Abraham Maslow'. The process of presenting the research results using informal methods by describing it through words. From the process of data analysis results can be found that Jean Valjean main character in the novel 'Les Miserables' continue to struggle to meet the needs of his life as a human being. It all starts with the most basic needs such as air, water and food to the highest needs of life such as recognition of the people around the existence of himself.

**Keywords:** Hierarchy of Needs, Needs, Psychological Approach

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

**DON'T BE AFRAID TO BE DIFFERENT WITH THE  
OTHERS THAT ARE ALWAYS THE SAME**

### **DEDICATION**

**To my beloved mom and dad,  
Who are always there for me  
And to both of my lovely brothers  
Who always cheer me up.**



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Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2018

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE</b> .....	i
<b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....	ii
<b>PERNYATAAN</b> .....	iii
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	iv
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	vi
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vii
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION</b> .....	viii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	ix
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	x
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	xii
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1. Background of the Research.....	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem.....	3
1.3. Limitation of the Problem.....	3
1.4. Formulation of the Problem.....	4
1.5. Objective of the Research.....	4
1.6. Significance of the Research.....	4
1.7. Definition of Key Terms.....	5
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b>	
2.1. Psychological Theory.....	8
2.1.1. Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow.....	9
2.1.1.1. Physiological Needs.....	11
2.1.1.2. Safety Needs.....	11
2.1.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs.....	12
2.1.1.4. Esteem Needs.....	12
2.1.1.5. Self-Actualization.....	12
2.2. Preliminary Analysis.....	13
2.2.1. Plot.....	13
2.2.2. Character.....	13
2.2.3. Setting.....	18
2.2.4. Point of View.....	18
2.2.5. Theme.....	18
2.3. Review of Previous Research.....	21
2.4. Theoretical Framework.....	24
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH</b>	
3.1. Research Design.....	25
3.2. Object of the Research.....	25

3.3. Method of Collecting Data.....	26
3.4. Method of Analyzing Data.....	27
3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result.....	28

**CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING**

4.1. Research Analysis.....	29
4.1.1. Hierarchy of Needs of Jean Valjean Character.....	29
4.1.1.1. Physiological Needs of Jean Valjean.....	29
4.1.1.2. Safety Needs of Jean Valjean.....	31
4.1.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs of Jean Valjean.....	33
4.1.1.4. Esteem Needs of Jean Valjean.....	36
4.1.1.5. Self-Actualization Needs of Jean Valjean.....	37
4.1.2. Process of Completion.....	39
4.2. Research Finding.....	40

**CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

5.1. Conclusion.....	43
5.2. Suggestion.....	44

**REFERENCES**

**APPENDIX**

**APPENDIX 1: DATA SOURCE**

**APPENDIX 2: CURRICULUM VITAE**

**APPENDIX 3: THE RESEARCH LETTER**

## LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
2.1. Theoretical Framework.....	24

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

The types of literary work consist of novels, poetry, drama, and short stories. Novel is one of media to idea in the literary works field. Various genres and writing style of the all novelists make the reader enthusiastic to the next literary works of the novelists. One of the greatest novelists and greatest poets in France in the 19th century was Victor-Marie Hugo, a writer with a flow of romance. His most famous works are novel *Les Misérables* in 1862 and *Notre-Dame de Paris* in 1831. Many of his works have inspired music, both during his lifetime and after his death, including the musicals *Notre-Dame de Paris* and *Les Misérables*.

*Les Misérables* is a French historical novel by Victor Hugo, first published in 1862, that is considered one of the greatest novels of the 19th century. In the English-speaking world, the novel is usually referred to by its original French title. However, several alternatives have been used, including *The Misérables*, *The Wretched*, *The Miserable Ones*, *The Poor Ones*, *The Wretched Poor*, *The Victims* and *The Dispossessed*. Regarding to the character of Jean Valjean, the researcher is interested to analyze more about this character since he has been experienced so many difficulties in his life.

The novel most tells about Jean Valjean's exchange; from a criminal to be an honor figure and he is respected in the end of his life. It mean

that beside elaborates about the history of France, the architecture and urban design of Paris, politics, moral philosophy, antimonarchism, justice, religion, and the types and nature of romantic and familial love, this novel also gives some details about the psychological aspects of the characters, especially Jean Valjean's character.

The analysis of character is close related to the analysis of psychology. The researcher found some phenomenon related the hierarchy of need. The way how Valjean try to fulfillment his needs. In this research, the researcher desires to conduct a research about psychological aspects in Jean Valjean's character. The theory that the researcher used is Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need. The researcher's reason to take this theory because the researcher want to know how is the process of the character Jean Valjean to complete his mutual need, remembering that he is a criminal in the beginning of the story and then he becomes an honor people. It means that there is an indication of the fulfillment of his need during the story. Thus, it can be said that the theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow is connected to the character's story.

The researcher discovers the facts that theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow is applicable to the novel *Les Miserables* especially to the Jean Valjean's character. The researcher would say so because before doing this research, the researcher has been done the pre-research in order to find the suitable theory for the novel. The hierarchy of needs consist of physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and self-actualization.

Thus, in this research, the researcher is going to analyze needs of Jean Valjean's character.

Based on the factors, the researcher is interested in analyzing the psychological aspects in the character of Jean Valjean in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo. The researcher's reason to take this topic is because the researcher wants to improve the knowledge about psychological approach in literature scientifically. Furthermore, the researcher makes the research with title "Jean Valjean's Hierarchy of Needs in the Novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo".

### **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher identifies the problem that appearing in this research including:

1. Hierarchy of needs of Jean Valjean's character in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo;
2. The process of the completion of Jean Valjean's hierarchy of needs in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo; and
3. The obstacles to get the Jean Valjean needs in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo.

### **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

In order to make the research to be more focus, the researcher limits the problems to be analysed into:

1. Hierarchy of needs of Jean Valjean's character in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo; and

2. The process of the completion of Jean Valjean's hierarchy of needs in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo.

#### **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problems above, formulation of the problem in research would be:

1. What are the hierarchy of needs of Jean Valjean's character in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo?
2. How is the process of the completion of Jean Valjean's hierarchy of needs in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo?

#### **1.5. Objective of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objective of the research is to answer these two questions which consist of:

1. To reveal the hierarchy of needs of Jean Valjean's character in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo; and
2. To explain how is the process of the completion of Jean Valjean's hierarchy of needs in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo.

#### **1.6. Significance of the Research**

There are two major things related to the significance of this research; they are theoretically and practically.

##### **a. Theoretically**

Improve the knowledge about Hierarchy of Needs in literature scientifically. Introduces the Hierarchy of Needs to ordinary people and leads them in learning the perspectives of sociology of literature.



## **b. Practically**

This research is composed to complete the final thesis. From the results of this study, researchers concluded that the hierarchy of needs can be directly applied by the reader in everyday life. The way to survive by Jean Valjean can also be practised in the reader's life. This makes the theory formulated by Abraham Maslow can be implemented in everyday life and as a benchmark in fulfilling the hierarchy of daily necessities of life.

### **1.7. Definition of Key Terms**

The key terms exist in this research are:

- 1) Hierarchy of Needs** : hierarchy of need is an arrangement that ranks people or concepts from lowest to highest. Individual must meet the needs at the lower level before get the highest level.  
(Maslow, 1970)
- 2) Needs** : circumstances in which something is necessary; necessity. A thing that is wanted or required. (Oxford, 2010)
- 3) Psychological Approach** : Psychology is the Science of Mental Life, both of its phenomena and of their conditions. The phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasoning, decisions, and the like; and, superficially considered, their variety and

complexity is such as to leave a chaotic  
impression on the observer. (James, 1890)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Psychological Theory**

James (2016) Psychology is the Science of Mental Life, both of its phenomena and of their conditions. The phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions, and the like; and, superficially considered, their variety and complexity is such as to leave a chaotic impression on the observer.

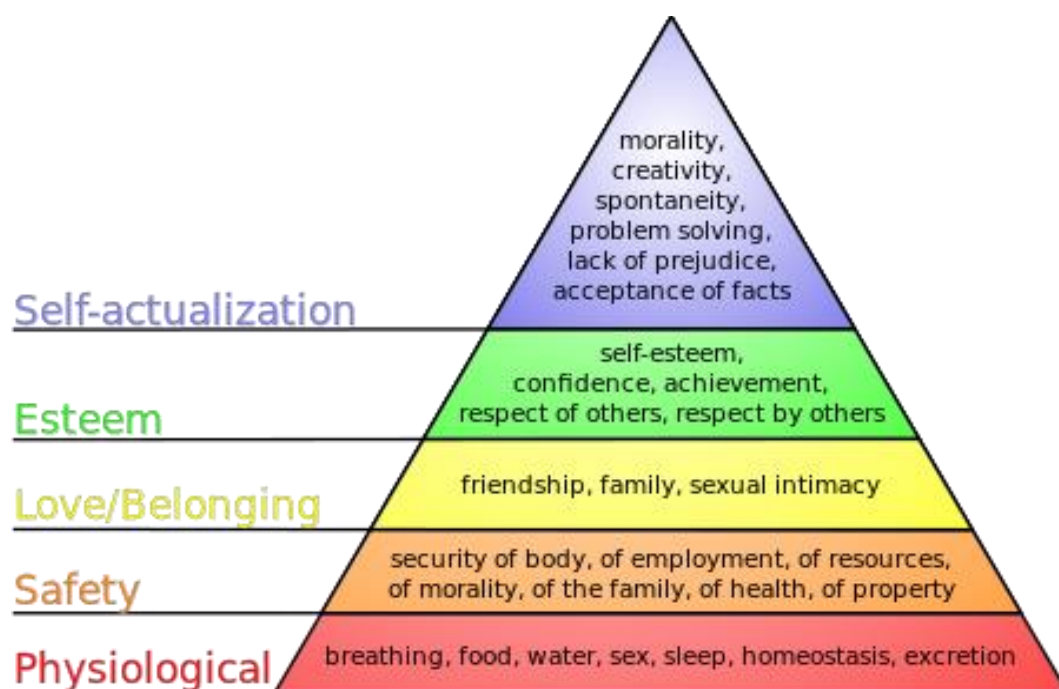
In literature, many expert that have a theory and concept about psychology. There is Freud (2008) argues that human behavior is the result of the interactions among three component parts of the mind: the id, ego, and superego. Then, Carl Jung regarded the psyche as made up of a number of separate but interacting systems. The three main ones were the ego, the personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious. Jung also has theory about archetype consist of persona (mask), anima/animus and shadow. Next, Erik Erikson with theory of psychosocial development has eight distinct stages, taking in five stages up to the age of 18 years and three further stages beyond, well into adulthood. During each stage, the person experiences a psychosocial crisis, which could have a positive or negative outcome for personality development.

The last is from Abraham Maslow with theory hierarchy of need. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory in psychology comprising a five-tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

Needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up. From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization. In this research, the researcher used theory from Abraham Maslow about Hierarchy of Need for analysis the main character in the novel *Les Miserables*, Jean Valjean.

### 2.1.1. Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity. His theories parallel many other theories of human developmental psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans. Maslow used the terms Physiological, Safety, Love or Belonging, Esteem, and Self-Actualization needs to describe the pattern that human motivations generally move through.



Pyramid of Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often portrayed in the shape of a pyramid with the largest, most fundamental levels of needs at the bottom and the need for self-actualization at the top. While the pyramid has become the de facto way to represent the hierarchy, Maslow himself never used a pyramid to describe these levels in any of his writings on the subject. The most fundamental and basic four layers of the pyramid contain what Maslow called "deficiency needs" or "d-needs": esteem, friendship and love, security, and physical needs. If these "deficiency needs" are not met – with the exception of the most fundamental (physiological) need – there may not be a physical indication, but the individual will feel anxious and tense. In addition, the need to fulfil such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For example, the longer a person goes without food the more hungry they will become.

Maslow wants to understand what motivates people. He believes that people possess a set of motivation systems unrelated to rewards or unconscious desires. He states that people are motivated to achieve certain needs. When one need is fulfilled, a person searches to fulfill the next one, and so on. Maslow's theory suggests that the most basic level of needs must be met before the individual will strongly desire or focus motivation upon the secondary or higher level needs. One must satisfy lower level basic needs before progressing on to meet higher-level growth needs. Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may be able to reach the highest-level called self-actualization. (Walborn, 2014)

Every person is capable and has the desire to move up the hierarchy toward a level of self-actualization. Unfortunately, progress is often disrupted by failure

to meet lower level needs. Life experiences including divorce and loss of job may cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of the hierarchy. Maslow notes only one in a hundred people become fully self-actualized because our society rewards motivation primarily based on esteem, love and other social needs.

#### **2.1.1.1. Physiological Needs**

This is the basic need of human body has to be fulfilled; if they are not fully fulfilling the human body cannot run its function very well. Examples: foods, drinks, air (oxygen), freedom of movement and clothes. When any of this are not fulfil, we will feel hungry, thirsty, hard to breath, and not comfortable with the weather too cold or too hot. As long as we can fulfil the basic need we can get energies to do our activity, a spirit to face our life to satisfy the next needs. According to Maslow, (1970) the first and most basic need people have is the need for survival: their physiological requirements for food, water, and shelter. People must have food to eat, water to drink, and a place to call home before they can think about anything else.

#### **2.1.1.2. Safety Needs**

After the basic need has fulfilled, the next step is safety needs. Make sure safety for ourselves, so we can do any private business without disturbing by others. Safety needs give a secure feeling to the individual. If this safety needs develop in a larger society then people need a regulation. Examples: protection from elements, security, order, law, stability and freedom from fear. According to Maslow (1970) Safety is the feeling people get when they know no harm will

befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally; security is the feeling people get when their fears and anxieties are low.

#### **2.1.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs**

The third step known as love and belonging needs. The love or belongingness needs come after the physiological and safety needs are satisfied. In this step, the individual needs to get receiving and giving affection and love, attention, intimacy, and friendship. Affiliating, being part of a group such as family, friends and work. According to Maslow (1970) These needs are met through satisfactory relationships—relationships with family members, friends, peers, classmates, teachers, and other people with whom individuals interact.

#### **2.1.1.4. Esteem Needs**

The fourth step of the hierarchy explains the criteria of a human. About their basic need to be accepted, respected and valued by other society. Higher reputation needs to higher respect while the low reputation leads to desperation. According to Maslow (1970) Once individuals have satisfactorily met their need for love and belonging, they can begin to develop positive feelings of self-worth and self-esteem, and act to foster pride in their work and in themselves as people.

#### **2.1.1.5. Self-actualization Needs**

The last is self-actualization. This is the top of the hierarchy, which indicates the condition of someone if he has reached the highest level of hierarchy it can be seen if they manage their life by using their talents and interest. The level only can be achieved if both previous levels are already gained before. Example: realizing personal potential, self-fulfilment, seeking personal growth and peak

experiences. A desire “to become everything one is capable of becoming”. According to Maslow (1970) a person’s desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming—to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents.

## **2.2. Preliminary Analysis**

### **2.2.1. Plot**

In this novel, the stages of plot consist of:

#### **1) Exposition**

Valjean struggles to transform himself from a thief into an honest man; over the years he struggles to stay a step ahead of the zealous police officer Javert and tries to raise his adopted daughter, Cosette.

#### **2) Rising Action**

Valjean’s disclosure of his true identity at Champmathieu’s trial; Valjean’s rescue of Cosette from the Thénardiens; Marius’s first sight of Cosette in the Luxembourg Gardens.

#### **3) Climax**

Marius, Valjean, and Javert’s dramatic interactions at the barricades.

#### **4) Falling Action**

Marius and Cosette’s wedding; Javert’s suicide.

#### **5) Resolution**

Valjean dies in peace.

### **2.2.2. Character**



The researcher collects the characters in the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo. The main characters are Jean Valjean, Cosette, Javert, and Fantine. While, the supporting characters are Marius Pontmercy, M. Myriel, M. Thénardier, Mme. Thénardier, Eponine, M. Gillenormand, Gavroche, Enjolras, Fauchelevent, M. Mabeuf, Champmathieu, Azelma, Colonel Georges Pontmercy, Felix Tholomyes, Patron-Minette, and Petit-Gervais. Those characters are explained below.

**1) Jean Valjean**

Jean Valjean is Cosette's adopted father. Valjean is an ex-convict who leaves behind a life of hatred and deceit and makes his fortune with his innovative industrial techniques.

**2) Cosette**

Cosette is Fantine's daughter, who lives as Valjean's adopted daughter after her mother dies. Cosette spends her childhood as a servant for the Thénardiens in Montfermeil. Under the care of Valjean and the nuns of Petit-Picpus, Cosette ultimately blossoms into a beautiful, educated young woman. She finds fulfillment in her love for Marius.

**3) Javert**

Javert is a police inspector who strictly believes in law and order and will stop at nothing to enforce France's harsh penal codes. Javert is incapable of compassion or pity, and performs his work with such passion that he takes on a nearly animal quality when he is on the chase.

**4) Fantine**

Fantine is a working-class girl who leaves her hometown of Montreuil-sur-mer to seek her fortune in Paris. Fantine's innocent affair with a dapper student named Tholomyès leaves her pregnant and abandoned. She makes a Herculean effort to feed herself and her daughter, Cosette. She represents the destruction that nineteenth-century French society cruelly wreaks on the less fortunate.

**5) Marius Pontmercy**

Marius Pontmercy is the son of Georges Pontmercy, a colonel in Napoléon's army. Marius has an identity crisis when he learns the real reason for his separation from his father. An innocent young man, Marius is nonetheless capable of great things and manages to both fight on the barricades and successfully court the love of his life, Cosette.

**6) M. Myriel**

M. Myriel is the bishop of Digne. M. Myriel is a much-admired clergyman whose great kindness and charity have made him popular throughout his parish. He passes on these same qualities to Valjean and initiates the ex-convicts spiritual renewal by saving Valjean from arrest and making him promise to live as an honest man.

**7) M. Thénardier**

M. Thénardier is a cruel, wretched, money-obsessed man who first appears as Cosette's keeper and tormentor. Blinded by greed, Thénardier is incapable of loving other human beings and spends every minute in pursuit of money.

**8) Mme. Thénardier**

Mme. Thénardier is M. Thénardier's wife. Mme. Thénardier is just as evil as her husband is and takes special pleasure in abusing Cosette. In later years, she

becomes her husband's most devoted accomplice and is particularly enthusiastic about his schemes to rob Valjean and Cosette.

**9) Eponine**

Eponine is the Thénardiens' eldest daughter. Eponine is a wretched creature who helps her parents steal, but she has eventually been redeemed by her love for Marius. She proves that no one is beyond redemption, and she ultimately emerges as one of the novel's most tragic and heroic figures.

**10) M. Gillenormand**

M. Gillenormand is Marius' ninety-year-old maternal grandfather. Gillenormand prevents Marius from seeing his father, Georges Pontmercy, because he fears that Pontmercy will corrupt Marius. Although Gillenormand's classist views sometimes offend Marius, he truly loves his grandson and ultimately does what is necessary to make Marius happy.

**11) Gavroche**

Gavroche is the Thénardiens' oldest son. Gavroche has been kicked out of the house at an early age and becomes a Parisian street urchin. He is a happy-go-lucky child who enjoys the small pleasures of life and demonstrates unusual generosity toward those even less fortunate than he is. He is also fierce and brave, and plays a decisive role in the barricade even though he does not have a gun. He portrays the positive side of kindness of the street people.

**12) Colonel Georges Pontmercy**

Colonel Georges Pontmercy is an officer in Napoléon's army and Marius's father. Although we know little about Pontmercy's personal life, his politics greatly influence the young Marius.

**13) Enjolras**

Enjolras is the leader of the Friends of the ABC. Enjolras is a radical student revolutionary. He is both wild and beautiful. Together with Courfeyrac and Marius, Enjolras leads the insurrection at the barricade.

**14) Fauchelevent**

Fauchelevent is a critic of Valjean's while Valjean is the mayor of Montreuil-sur-mer under the assumed name of Madeleine. Fauchelevent becomes indebted to Valjean when Valjean saves him from a carriage accident. When they meet again years later, Fauchelevent returns the favor by hiding Valjean and Cosette in a convent.

**15) Petit-Gervais**

Petit-Gervais is a small boy whom Valjean robs shortly after leaving Digne.

**16) Champmathieu**

Champmathieu is a poor, uneducated man who unfortunately resembles Valjean so much that he is identified, tried, and almost convicted as Valjean. Champmathieu proves to be too dim-witted to defend himself successfully, revealing the callousness of the French justice system.

**17) M. Mabeuf**

M. Mabeuf is a churchwarden in Paris who tells Marius the truth about his father. Mabeuf and Marius become friends during tough times, and Mabeuf later dies a heroic death on the barricade.

### **18) Patron-Minette**

Actually four people, Patron-Minette is a Parisian crime ring so close-knit that its four members—Montparnasse, Babet, Claquesous, and Gueulemer—are described as four heads of the same violent beast. Patron-Minette controls all the crime in one section of Paris and assists in the Thénardiens' ambush of Valjean.

### **19) Felix Tholomyès**

Felix is Fantine's lover in Paris. Tholomyès is a wealthy student who thinks much less of his relationship with Fantine than she does. He gets Fantine pregnant and then abandons her as a joke. Tholomyès is Cosette's biological father, although the two never meet.

### **20) Azelma**

Azelma is the Thénardiens' younger daughter. Azelma grows up pampered and spoiled but ends up enduring the same poverty as the rest of her family.

## **2.2.3. Setting**

There are two kinds of setting in the story; setting of time and place.

### **1) Setting Time**

1789–1832

### **2) Setting Place**

France; primarily the cities of Arras, Digne, Montreuil-sur-mer, Montfermeil, Paris, and Toulon.

#### **2.2.4. Point of View**

The story is told from the perspective of an omniscient narrator who frequently addresses us. The narrator not only knows what the characters are thinking at all times but also has a detailed grasp of contemporary politics and society.

#### **2.2.5. Theme**

##### **1) The Importance of Love and Compassion**

In *Les Misérables*, Hugo asserts that love and compassion are the most important gifts one person can give another and that always displaying these qualities should be the most important goal in life. Valjean's transformation from a hate-filled and hardened criminal into a well-respected philanthropist epitomizes. Valjean's love for others—in particular, for Cosette—is what keeps him going in desperate times. Hugo also makes clear that loving others, while difficult, is not always a thankless task, and he uses Valjean and Fauchelevent to show that love begets love, and compassion begets compassion. In Hugo's novel, love and compassion are nearly infectious, passed on from one person to another. Valjean, in turn, is able to impart this compassion to Cosette, rescuing her from the corrupting cruelty of the Thénardiens. Cosette's love then reaches fulfillment through her marriage to Marius, and their love for each other leads them both to forgive Valjean for his criminal past.

##### **2) Social Injustice in Nineteenth-Century France**

Hugo uses his novel to condemn the unjust class-based structure of nineteenth-century France, showing repeatedly that the society's structure turns

good, innocent people into beggars and criminals. Hugo focuses on three areas that particularly need reform: education, criminal justice, and the treatment of women. He conveys much of his message through the character of Fantine, a symbol for the many good but impoverished women driven to despair and death by a cruel society. In the character of Fantine, Hugo demonstrates the hypocrisy of a society that fails to educate girls and ostracizes women such as Fantine while encouraging the behavior of men such as Tholomyès.

The character of Valjean reveals how the French criminal-justice system transforms a simple bread thief into a career criminal. The only effect of Valjean's nineteen years of mistreatment on the chain gang is that he becomes sneaky and vicious—a sharp contrast to the effect of Myriel's kindness, which sets Valjean on the right path almost overnight. In the French society of *Les Misérables*, therefore, justice is clumsy at best. It barely punishes the worst criminals but tears apart the lives of people who commit petty crimes.

### **3) The Long-Term Effects of the French Revolution on French Society**

In *Les Misérables*, Hugo traces the social impact of the numerous revolutions, insurrections, and executions that took place in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century France. By chronicling the rise and fall of Napoléon as well as the restoration and subsequent decline of the Bourbon monarchy, Hugo gives us a sense of the perpetual uncertainty that political events imposed upon daily life. However, Hugo's sympathies are with republican movements rather than with the monarchy, he criticizes all of the regimes since the French Revolution of 1789 for their inability to deal effectively with social injustice or

eliminate France's rigid class system. Hugo describes the Battle of Waterloo, for instance, in glowing terms, but reminds us that at the end of the glorious battle, the old blights of society, like the grave robbers, remain. The revolution that Hugo champions is a moral one, in which one of compassion replaces the old system of greed and corruption. Indeed, Hugo shows that Napoléon and the students at the barricades topple as easily as the monarchy.

### **2.3. Previous Study**

Analysis about Hierarchy of Need had been written in some of writing works. The first work is a journal by A. Shahrawat & R. Shahrawat (2017) entitled *Application of Maslow Hierarchy of Needs in A Historical Context: Case Studies of Four Prominent Figures* from University of Delhi. The objectives of her research are to figure out the application of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs at the individual level through case studies of four prominent historical figures.

The second writing works that discusses about Hierarchy of Need is a journal entitled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Assessment of Needs in Community Development* by Dr. E.O. Aruma & Dr. Melvins Enwuvesi Hanachor (2017) from University of Port Harcourt. The paper focused on Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs and assessment of needs in community development.

The third research is a journal by Rawat (2016) entitled *Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization* from Maharaja Suratmal Institute in 2016. In this research, 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. 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 fourth research is a journal by Kaur (2013) entitled *Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory: Applications and Criticism* from University of Delhi in 2013. In this research, he analyzes a significant contribution in the field of organizational behaviour and management especially in the area of employee motivation and remains attractive to both researchers and managers alike. This journal uses theory hierarchy of need as a contribution in the work environment.

The fifth research is a journal by Jerome (2013) entitled *Application of the Maslow's hierarchy of need theory; impacts and implications on organizational culture, human resource and employee's performance* from Taraba State University Jaling Nigeria in 2013. This journal analyzes about impact and implication of hierarchy of need in business organization. This journal uses the organizational culture, human resource management and the employee's performance as a central object.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher finds some researches that analyze Hierarchy of Needs, mostly discusses about the application of the hierarchy of need. For instance, the research entitled *Application of Maslow Hierarchy of Needs in a Historical Context: Case Studies of Four Prominent Figures*; it is clearly recognized from the title that the approach is used to find the historical context by applying the hierarchy of need. In the other related research

entitled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Assessment of Needs in Community Development*, the difference is only in the novel and the field of the research. Meanwhile, in the other journal entitled *Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization*, the researcher recognizes it as the literary research but uses one of the stage hierarchy of need.

Then journal entitled *Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory: Applications and Criticism*: used theory uses theory hierarchy of need as a contribution in the work environment. Last journal entitled *Application of the Maslow's hierarchy of need theory; impacts and implications on organizational culture, human resource and employee's performance*: the researcher conclude that Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is still important and relevant in today's business organizations, for every organization that seek to obtain success and excellence.

#### **2.4. Theoretical Framework**

Theoretical framework in this research begins with the novel *Les Miserables* by Victor Hugo which is published on 1862. In this novel, the researcher analyzes the Hierarchy of Needs of the character Jean Valjean by using Psychological Approach proposed by Abraham Maslow in order to find the description of the needs in this character. The items that will be analyzed are the physiological needs for survival and safety needs; then followed by love and belonging need and esteem needs; the final and highest level needs are self-actualization needs. Besides looking for these needs, the researcher also would like to explain how is the process of the completion of Jean Valjean's hierarchy of needs in the novel *Les Miserables* by Victor Hugo.

Theoretical framework of this research is illustrated below.

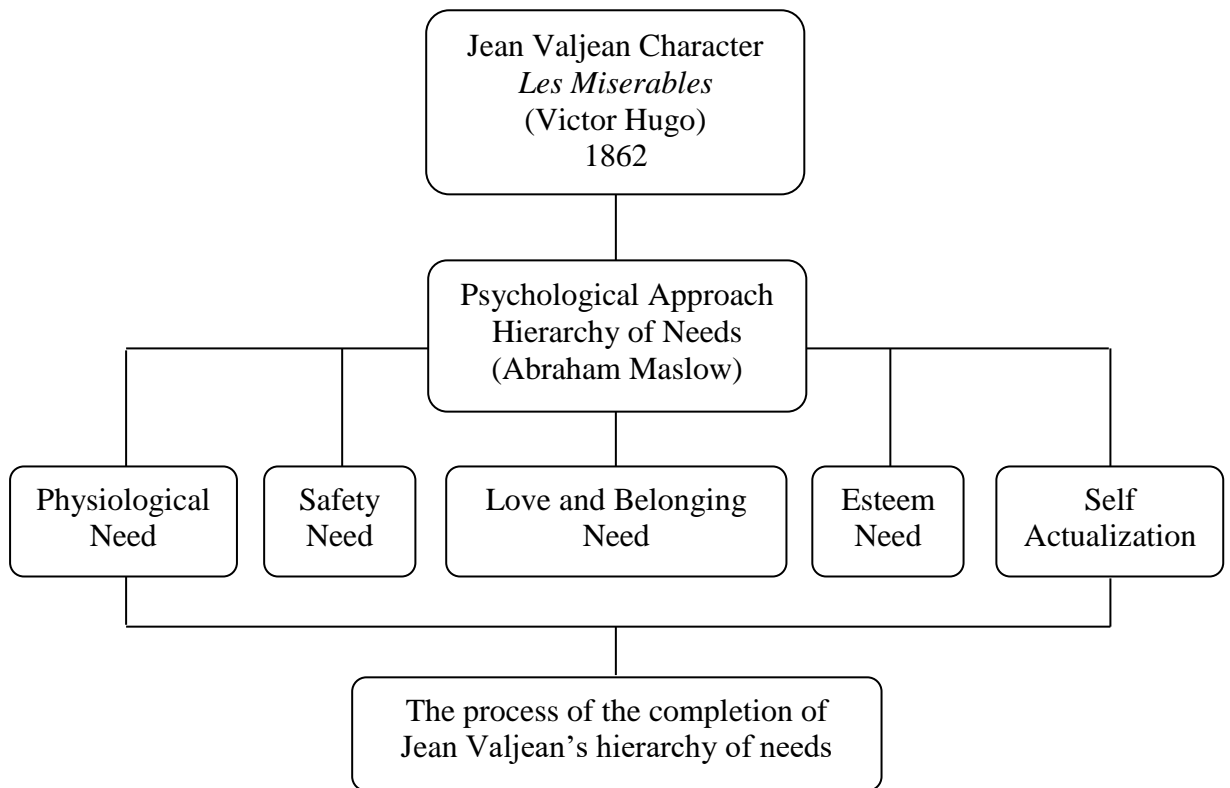


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This chapter explains about the research methodology used to complete this research. In this chapter, the researcher explains the processes and the steps to solve the problems mentioned in the formulation of the problem. The processes of the research begin with the phenomena that the researcher finds when reading the novel *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo. There is a process of the fulfilment of the needs of the main character, Jean Valjean. Thus, the researcher takes Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow.

This research is qualitative research that aims to reveal the hidden values in the stories and uses the researcher as the instrument (Sugiarto, 2015). The research methods include the techniques of the research since the beginning until the end of the research. There are the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and the method of presenting research result exist in this research methodology. These steps of research methodology are explained in the next section below.

#### **3.2. Object of the Research**

Object of the research is an attribute or character of people, objects or activities with certain varieties and set by the researcher to be analysed and concluded (Sugiyono, 2009). It means that object of the research is a scientific

target with certain aim and use to obtain the data; it contains particular measurement. Hence, object of the research means the point that analysed by the researcher.

Object of the research in this research is hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. Hierarchy of need consist of five stage known as Pyramid Hierarchy of needs by Maslow.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

In the method of collecting data, the researcher uses documentation method. Document method is the method of collecting data through the activity of collecting the writing works, pictures, and soon (Sugiyono, 2009). This activity is aimed collects the scientific data and information such as theories, methods, or approaches from books, journals, and other documents.

The data collected from primary data. The primary data of this research is taken from the novel *Les Miserables* by Victor Hugo which published on 1862. This research uses noting technique to know deeply about the novel. The researcher read the novel several times and then notes some compatible data related to the hierarchy of need.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

The method used to analyze the data is content analysis (Ratna, 2015). There are two main steps related to the method of analyzing data; they are analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the short stories (Sugiyono, 2017). The first step is analyzing the intrinsic elements. Elements of fiction consist of plot, character, setting, point of view, and theme. In analyzing the intrinsic elements, the researcher reads the novel and determines the elements of fiction.

The second step is analyzing the extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element means that the researcher involves the other disciplines outside of literature which help to build the story. In this research, the researcher applies the Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow to analyze the character Jean Valjean in the novel. After determining the Hierarchy of Needs, the researcher reveals the process of the complementation of the needs of the Jean Valjean's in the novel. The researcher quotes the part of the novel which shows about those things in the result of the research. The data are interpreted in order to expand the meaning of the data explicitly (Ratna, 2013).

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

The most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using the text (Sudaryanto, 2013). The result of the research is presented by using an informal method. The data is reported descriptively, which means that the research is conveyed by using the form of words or paragraphs to deliver the research.

The researcher selects this method because the researcher uses the words and sentences explain about the result of the research to give a high definition explanation, and comprehension, the researcher uses the qualitative-descriptive method which is suitable to be the method of presenting research result.