

**THE SAFETY NEEDS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN “THE KITE RUNNER” NOVEL BY
KHALED HOSSEINI: PSYCHOLOGICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITY OF PUTERA BATAM
2019**

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



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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Yuli Marseli Simbolon, NPM No. 151210064
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

THE SAFETY NEEDS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “THE KITE RUNNER” NOVEL BY KHALED HOSSEINI: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Yuli Marseli Simbolon
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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, August 8th 2019

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ABSTRAK

*Manusia menjalani kehidupan mereka dengan berusaha untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari mereka. Salah satu kebutuhan sehari-hari manusia adalah kebutuhan keselamatan. Kebutuhan keselamatan adalah kebutuhan untuk mengamankan diri kita dari kerugian dan bahaya yang bisa datang dari mana saja dan kapan saja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan kebutuhan keselamatan dalam novel *The Kite Runner* (2003). Penelitian ini akan fokus pada karakter Amir sebagai karakter utama di dalam novel. Kebutuhan keselamatan adalah bagian dari teori hierarki kebutuhan manusia yang diusulkan oleh Maslow (1970). Kebutuhan keselamatan memiliki banyak tipe-tipe. Tipe kebutuhan keselamatan yang akan dianalisis di dalam penelitian ini adalah tipe keamanan dan tipe kebebasan dari rasa takut. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *The Kite Runner* (2003) karya Khaled Hosseini. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik non-partisipasi oleh Sudaryanto (2015). Data dianalisa dengan menggunakan kategorisasi kebutuhan keselamatan oleh Maslow (1970). Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Amir memenuhi kebutuhan keselamatannya terutama keamanan dan kebebasan dari rasa takut dengan banyak cara. Amir berusaha memenuhi keamanannya dengan menjaga hubungan baiknya dengan sahabatnya, mengamankan dirinya dari musuh terbesarnya dan merawat ayahnya. Amir juga berusaha memenuhi kebebasannya dari rasa takut dengan berusaha menyingkirkan rasa takut ketika menghadapi musuh, menjaga nama baik ayahnya dan menghadapi masalah dengan teman-temannya.*

Kata Kunci: *keamanan, kebebasan dari rasa takut, kebutuhan keselamatan*

ABSTRACT

Human live their lives by trying to fulfill their daily needs. One of the needs is safety needs. It is the need to secure ourselves from harm and danger that can come anywhere and anytime. This research aims to analyze the safety needs in The Kite Runner (2003) novel. The research focuses on the character of Amir as the main character in the novel. Safety needs is part of the hierarchy of needs theory proposed by Maslow (1970). Safety needs have many types. The types of safety needs which were analyzed in this research are security and freedom from fear. The source of data in this research is The Kite Runner (2003) novel by Khaled Hosseini. The data are collected by using the observational method and non-participatory technique by Sudaryanto (2015). The data are analyzed by using the categorization of safety needs by Maslow (1970). The results of this research found that Amir fulfilled his safety needs especially the security and freedom from fear with many ways. Amir tried to fulfill his security by keeping his good relationship with his best friend, securing himself from his biggest enemy and taking care of his father. Amir also tried to fulfill his freedom from fear by trying to get rid of fear when facing enemy, keeping the good name of his father and facing problems with friends.

Keyword: freedom from fear, safety needs, security

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

The key to success is to focus on goals, not obstacles

DEDICATION

**To my beloved father and mother
For love, care and support**

**To my brother and sister
For support in every time**

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All praise and thankfulness to Jesus Christ who has given His mercy and gifts, so that the writer can complete the thesis for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.

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Yuli Marseli Simbolon
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Safety needs is one of the needs of human being. It functions to protect our lives from bad thing come from anywhere and anytime. Safety needs is the need to have safety in life. This need is to make sure the quality of our lives safe and comfortable.

Human try their best to keep themselves in safety. People drive slowly to make sure they do not increase the possibility to get accident. Students arrange their schedule to go to school in time. Parents keep their attention to their children while playing outside. People have their own ways to get their life safe.

Safety needs is the part of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow (1970). Hierarchy of needs is five levels of human needs. There are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs (Maslow, 1970). Physiological needs is the first or lowest level in hierarchy of needs. It is the need to the physic of human body such as hunger, sex and thirst. Safety needs is the second level. It is the need to protect ourselves like security, stability and protection. The third level is love and belonging needs. It is the need to have love, affection and belonging like from friends, sweetheart, wife, husband and family. The fourth level is self-esteem needs. It is the need to have self-respect from others like strength, achievement, reputation and status. The fifth or

the highest level is self-actualization needs. It is the need for self-fulfillment or to become more and more than what the person is now.

Maslow (1970) categorized safety needs into security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector, and so on. Safety needs in the hierarchy of needs appears after the physiological needs. Safety needs can appear when the physiological needs is already fulfilled. Maslow (1970) explained that human can emerge a new set of need if the previous need is relatively well gratified. This means that if physiological needs of human are already fulfilled, they will try to fulfill the safety needs and then the love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.

The phenomenon of safety needs can be found in a novel. The researcher chose a novel entitled *The Kite Runner* (2003) by Khaled Hosseini. He is an Afghanistan-American author. It is the first novel by Khaled Hosseini and was published by Riverhead Books.

The Kite Runner tells a story about Amir. He is a young boy from Wazir Akbar Khan, district of Kabul, Afghanistan. Amir has a close friend named Hassan. The story in this novel is set in several tumultuous events like the fall of Afghanistan monarchy through the military intervention from Soviet, the exodus of refugees to Pakistan and United States and the rise of the Taliban regime.

The Kite Runner became the bestseller novel with more than seven million copies sold in the United States. It was also bestseller in New York Times for over two years. The novel got many feedbacks from the review. The reviews were

mostly good, even though some part of the story drew controversy in Afghanistan due to the story of the country in the novel. Adaptations from the novel were created including the movie with the same title in 2007, stage performances and graphic novel.

Research about safety needs have been done before by many researchers. One of them is Kaur (2013). His research aimed to find out the applications and effects of motivation from Maslow's hierarchy of need theory for job satisfaction. He used five hierarchy of needs by Maslow theory (1970) to describe the motivational point. The research found that the use of safety needs is to provide financial security for the employee. It explained that the organization should motivate the employee to make their finance secured by sharing the profit to them.

The second researcher is Lonn and Dantzler (2017). The research aimed to apply the Maslow's hierarchy of needs in counseling for refugee in United States. Maslow's theory was used by professional and mental health counselors for the refugees. The research found that the use of safety included financial security, protection from physic threats, employment, health and well-being.

The research wanted to analyze the safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel (2003). The theory used in this research is the hierarchy of needs by Maslow (1970). The researcher will focus on the safety needs by the main character, Amir. This focus led the researcher to a research entitled "The Safety Needs Analysis of the Main Character in "The Kite Runner" Novel by Khaled Hosseini: Psychological Approach".

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher found some problems to identify:

1. Security of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.
2. Dependency of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.
3. Freedom from fear of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.
4. Stability of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.
5. Need for structure of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher limits the problems into:

1. Security of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.
2. Freedom from fear of safety needs in *The Kite Runner* novel.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates the problem from the limitation of the problem:

1. How are security of safety needs fulfilled by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel?
2. How are freedom from fear of safety needs fulfilled by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel?

1.5. Objective of the Research

The researcher has two objectives of the research:

1. To describe the security of safety needs applied by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel.
2. To describe the freedom from fear of safety needs applied by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel?

1.6. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

The research is expected to give information about theory of Maslow about hierarchy of needs. The theory especially the safety needs is aimed to give more understanding to the reader. It is also expected to give the examples of application of safety needs in novel. The research shows the reader the application of security and freedom from fear of safety needs in the story in novel.

2. Practically

The research is expected to be useful for the student of English Department. This research is hopefully useful for those who want to teach about safety needs. It is also expected for this research to add more knowledge in literature study. The researcher hopes that this research can be used as reference for other researchers who want to analyze safety needs in literary works.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

- Hierarchy of Needs : Motivational theory about five level of human needs which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs (Maslow, 1970).
- Safety Needs : Second level of hierarchy of needs deals with security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector (Maslow, 1970).
- Novel : Long and complex prose narrative about human experience through connected sequence of events (Novel, n.d.).

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Hierarchy of Needs

Hierarchy of needs is a theory from Maslow (1970) that describes the need of human to survive or to live their lives. The hierarchy of needs is the human motivation to fulfill their goals. Maslow classified the human need into five levels in the pyramid of hierarchy of need. The lowest or the first level is physiological needs, the second is safety needs, the third is love and belonging needs, the fourth is self-esteem needs and the fifth or the top level is self-actualization needs. The triangle describes that human tried to fulfill the lowest level of need before continue to the next level.

2.1.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs is the lowest level in hierarchy of needs. Maslow (1970) said that the physiological needs are usually considered as the starting point in the motivation theory. Physiological needs is the need for human to fulfill their basic needs in physical body like food, water, sleepiness, sheer activity, exercise and even sexual desire. A person who feels hungry will try to satisfy the hunger by eating food. The thing human is interested in hunger is just food and they will try to fulfill their need for food.

2.1.2. Safety Needs

The safety needs appears after the previous or the lowest need which is the physiological needs. Human try to fulfill the safety needs when the previous need or the physiological needs is already fulfilled. The way people can fulfill their safety needs is like wearing seatbelt while driving, walking carefully in traffic and locking the door at night. Safety needs includes security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector, and so on (Maslow, 1970).

2.1.2.1. Security

Security is the state of being protected or safe from harm. It is also a state of being free from danger. Human can fulfill their security like riding carefully, walking slowly in the street and locking the door at night. Those are some ways to fulfill security in our life to secure ourselves from danger.

2.1.2.2. Dependency

Dependency is the state of needing something or someone else for support, help, etc. Some people consume coffee daily to get them through the day. The caffeine in the coffee helps them to get rid of sleepiness. It is an example of dependency on coffee.

2.1.2.3. Freedom from Fear

Freedom from fear is the absence of necessity or being free from a feeling of being afraid. Some people have the fear of height. They tried to not to go some high places. The situation when they reject to go to high places is the act to fulfill the freedom from fear.

2.1.2.4. Stability

Stability is the state of something that is not easily changed or likely to change. An example of stability is a calm or stable life. It is a condition where we do not have wild ups and downs. It is a way to keep our lives stable.

2.1.2.5. Need for Structure

Need for structure is a situation in which someone or something must do or have arranged or organized thing in a particular way. People who have a job must have schedule. It is a list of arranged activity in daily life. They need to wake up in the morning in the fixed time because they need to go to work in time also.

2.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs

Human will try to fulfill this need when the physiological and the safety need are already fulfilled. Love and belonging needs deal with the hunger for affectionate relationship with people (Maslow, 1970). People will do something to achieve relationship with friends, having a closed relationship with couple, having

a wife or husband and children. People who do not fulfill this need will feel loneliness, rejection, friendlessness and rootlessness.

2.1.4. Self-Esteem Needs

Self-esteem needs is the need to get self-esteem from the society. Maslow (1970) classified the self-esteem needs into two subsidiary tests. The first is desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence, independence and freedom. The second is reputation, prestige, status, fame, glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity and appreciation. The people who fulfill their self-esteem needs will have the feeling of self-confidence.

2.1.5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs is at the top in the hierarchy of need triangle. It is the need when all the needs are already fulfilled. Self-actualization refers to the desire for self-fulfillment, a tendency for those to become actualized in the potential of a person (Maslow, 1970). Maslow described the example of self-actualization like a musician must make music, an artist must paint and a poet must write.

2.2. Previous Research

Research about safety needs have been done before by some researchers. The first researcher is Kaur (2013) with a research entitled “Maslow’s Need

Hierarchy Theory: Applications and Criticisms”. His research aimed to find out the applications and effects of motivation from Maslow’s hierarchy of need theory for job satisfaction. He used five hierarchy of needs by Maslow theory (1970) to describe the motivational point. The research found that the use of safety needs is to provide financial security for the employee. It explained that the organization should motivate the employee to make their finance secured by sharing the profit to them.

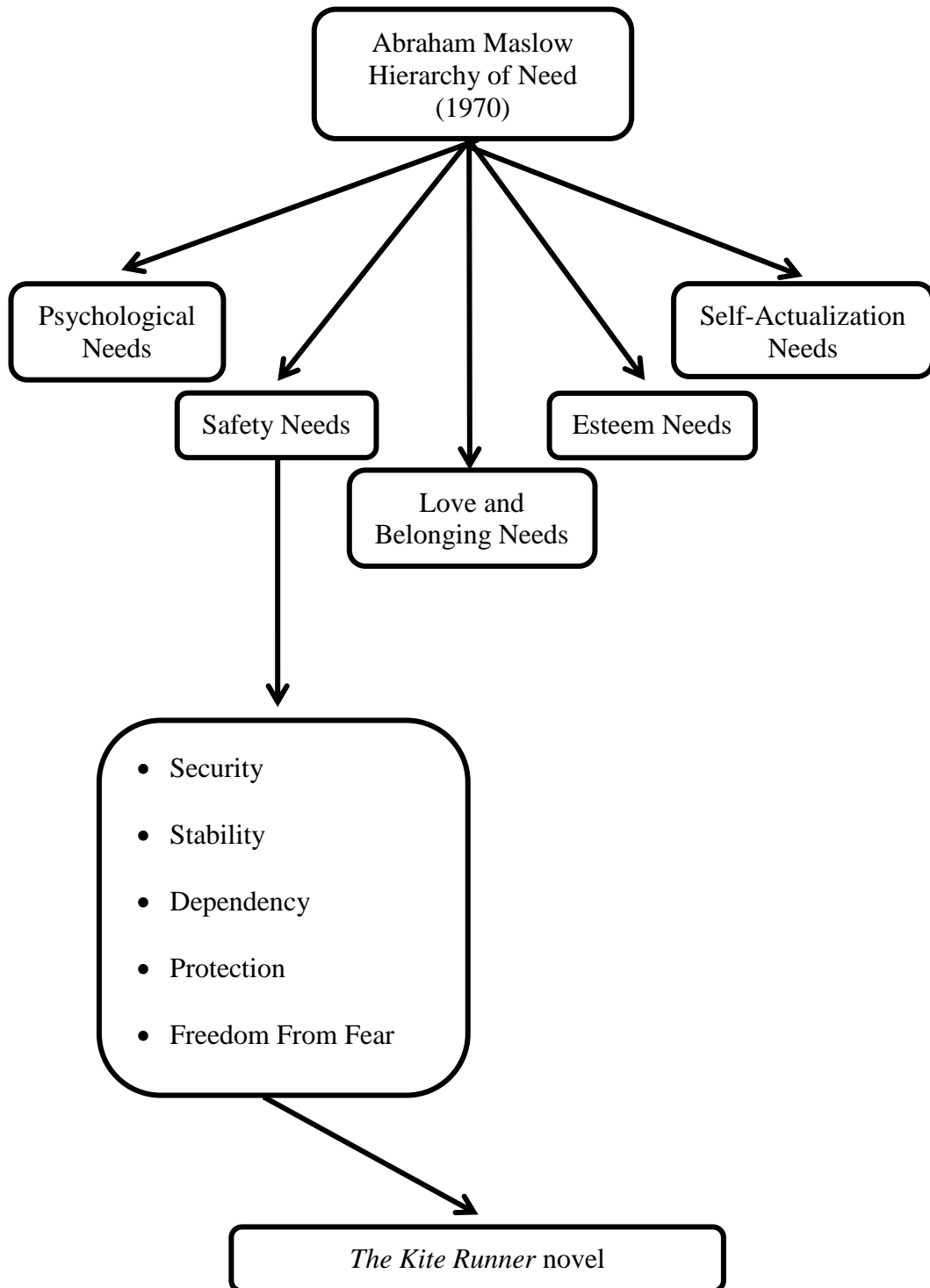
The second researcher is Taormina and Gao (2013). The research is entitled “Maslow and the Motivation Hierarchy: Measuring Satisfaction of Needs”. The research used psychometric tests on questionnaire from 386 adult respondents. The result of the research found that there were significant positive correlations among the scales of needs. The safety needs found in the respondents was about protection from being attack, disease, criminal assault and even financial security.

The third research is Jerome (2013). The research is entitled “Application of the Maslow’s hierarchy of need theory; impacts and implications on organizational culture, human resource and employee’s performance”. The aim of the research was to achieve result in the attainment goals and objectives in organizational culture, human resource management and employee’s performance. The research found some results which are the employees will give their best service when the organization cares so much with them in organizational culture, in human resource management, there has to be a working environment which is safe and also financial security, and in employees performance, benefits can play a large role in an employee’s satisfaction and performance.

The fourth researcher is Lonn and Dantzler (2017). The research was entitled “A Practical Approach to Counseling Refugees: Applying Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs”. The research aimed to apply the Maslow’s hierarchy of needs in counseling for refugee in United States. Maslow’s theory was used by professional and mental health counselors for the refugees. The research found that the use of safety included financial security, protection from physic threats, employment, health and well-being.

The fifth researcher is Shahrawat (2017) with a research entitled “Application of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs in a Historical Context: Case Studies of Four Prominent Figures”. This research aimed to explore the application of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs in individual personality with the case studies of four prominent historical figures. The four figures are Genghis Khan, Mother Teresa, Aurangzeb and Ashoka. The result showed that every individual historical figure showed different attempt to meet every hierarchy of needs by Maslow. It was found that Aurangzeb was the only figure who struggled to meet his safety needs. The result of application of theory of Maslow can be a motivation source to develop human personality.

2.3. Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

Research design consists of two types. The types are qualitative research and quantitative research. Qualitative research is a method for a research with comprehension data. Quantitative research is a method for research with numerical and percentage data. The researcher used qualitative method for this research about safety needs. The qualitative method was used because the data in the novel was in sentence and phrases and analyzed with comprehension.

3.2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is safety needs. The safety needs is part of the hierarchy of needs. The theory of hierarchy of needs is proposed by Maslow (1970). The safety needs have several types like security, dependency, stability, protection and freedom from fear. The safety needs was analyzed in *The Kite Runner* (2003) novel.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

The researcher used the method non-participatory observational method by Sudaryanto (2015) to collect the data. Observational method is a method to collect data by observing the object of the research in its context. The researcher used this method because the data are in the novel. Non-participatory technique is type of

observational method to collect data without engaging interaction with speakers. The researcher used this technique because the researcher did not engage interaction with the speakers but only read the novel. The researcher also used documentation by Sugiyono (2015) to collect the data. Documentation is a method in collecting data and information in a form of book, archive, document, number and picture as a report to support the research (Sugiyono, 2015). The techniques in collecting the data in this research consist of several steps:

1. Buy the *The Kite Runner* (2003) novel by Khaled Hosseini
2. Read and understand the story in *The Kite Runner* (2003) novel.
3. Underline the data which relevant with the safety needs by Maslow (1970)
4. Classify the types of safety needs from the data
5. Identify the data according to the research questions which are the type of security and freedom from fear

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

The research used the categorization method to analyze the data. Categorization is an intuitive process that is systematic and reasoned based on the research goals, orientation and research's knowledge (Merriam, 1988). This method of analyzing the data will explain how the data analysis contained in *The Kite Runner* novel used the psychological approach.

1. The researcher will begin by explaining the theory that the researcher used in the finding data, namely security and freedom from fear.

2. The researcher began to quote parts of the paragraphs contained in the novel. Then, the researcher will analyze the quotation and search the meaning of the quotation and then shared for the theory.
3. The researcher began to link the data according to the theory used and exposed it one by one according to the existing theory.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

The method to present the research result are formal and informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). The formal method proposed a presentation of research result by formulation using numbers, sign and symbol. However, the informal method proposed ordinary words. This research used the informal method in presenting the research result. The informal method was used because the analysis results are in the sentences form without any numbers, sign and symbol.