

**THE UNFULFILLED LOVE AND BELONGING
NEEDS FOUND BY THE MAIN CHARACTER
IN “ANNA KARENINA” BY LEO TOLSTOY:
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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

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



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

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

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Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

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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.

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

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki terhadap karakter utama pada novel “Anna Karenina” oleh Leo Tolstoy (1877). Peneliti memfokuskan menganalisa ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki terhadap keintiman pada pasangan (suami dan istri) pada novel ini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja yang menjadi penyebab dan efek dari ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki melalui keintiman pada pasangan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Abraham H. Maslow (1970) yaitu Hirarki Kebutuhan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dengan cara membaca novel Anna Karenina dan mencari kutipan yang sesuai dengan rumusan masalah. Dalam proses analisis data, metode yang digunakan peneliti adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan melakukan teknik membaca lebih mendalam (menafsirkan), mengkategorikan data berdasarkan teori yang digunakan dan menemukan penyebab dan efek dari ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki pada Anna. Dalam menyajikan hasil penelitian, peneliti menggunakan presentasi informal dengan menjelaskan melalui kata-kata dan kalimat. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki pada karakter Anna tidak terpenuhi. Sehingga yang menjadi temuan dari penelitian ini adalah; penyebab dari ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki pada karakter Anna Karenina, yaitu menikah tanpa cinta dan kasih sayang, perbedaan usia, banyaknya kebohongan dan penipuan dalam keluarga, dan pekerjaan dan reputasi Karenin. Kemudian efek dari ketidakterpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang dan rasa memiliki pada karakter Anna Karenina, yaitu perselingkuhan Anna dengan lelaki lain, Vronsky, sikap dingin dan kasar dari suaminya, Karenin, terusir dari rumah, tidak ada harapan dan depresi, kehilangan nama baik, berpisah dengan putranya, hampir cerai, tinggal bersama dengan Vronsky, Anna hamil dari Vronsky, dan bunuh diri.

Kata Kunci: *Hirarki kebutuhan, kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki, psikologi.*

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the unfulfilled love and belonging needs in the main character in the novel *Anna Karenina* written Leo Tolstoy (1877). The researcher focused on analyzing the love and belonging needs through intimacy love (husband and wife) in a couple in the novel. The purpose of this research is to figure out what are causes and effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs through intimacy in a couple. In this research, researcher used the theory of Abraham H. Maslow (1970), the Hierarchy of Needs. This research is descriptive qualitative research, In the process of collecting data, researcher used the documentation method by reading the novel "*Anna Karenina*" and looking for quotes that related to the formulation of the problem. In the process of analyzing data, researcher used the qualitative method by doing deeper reading technique, categorizing data based on the theory used and finding causes and effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs towards Anna in the novel "*Anna Karenina*". The research result finally presents in informal method in which it is described descriptively in the form of words and sentences. The researcher concluded that the love and belonging needs towards Anna is unfulfilled. The finding of this research namely; the causes of unfulfilled love and belonging needs towards Anna Karenina's character are getting married without love and affection, age difference, many lies and deception in the family, and Karenin's work and reputation. Then, the effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs in Anna Karenina's character are Anna's affair with another man, Vronsky, the cold and rude attitude of her husband, Karenin, driven away from home, hopeless and depressed, losing her good name, separated with her son, almost divorced, living with Vronsky, Anna was pregnant from Vronsky, and committing suicide.

Keywords: Hierarchy of needs, psychology, the love and belonging needs.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

For I know what I have planned for you, ' says the Lord.

'I have plans to prosper you, not to harm you.

I have plans to give you a future filled with hope.

—Jeremiah 29:11—

This thesis is dedicated to:

Bapak, Mamak, Erich Vicram, Nuel,

who never stop giving strength and prayer

My beloved man, Zefly Haposan Gultom,

who support with love and affection

Kak Sari,

who are always concerned with the condition of the researcher

Nazmi and Tika,

who are always be bestfriend in every condition and situation

And all of my friends in UKMK UPB,

-without all of you this happiness will not happen-

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Batam, 15th February 2019

Almita Rumiris Sophia Marsaulina Sianipar
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The needs are something that must be fulfilled by the human to survive. The needs are the things people must have for a satisfactory life. In general, human needs are divided into two, namely physical and psychological needs. Physical needs included: food, drink, house, clothes, air, water, and everything that is related to physical. As for psychological needs included: pleasure, attention, safety, love, self-esteem and so on. Thus, the human must fulfill both physical needs and psychological needs to survive.

The physical and psychological needs vary greatly from the most basic needs to the highest needs. There are five levels of a hierarchy of needs proposed by Abraham Maslow. According to Maslow (as cited in Arum & Melvins Enwuvesi Hanachor, 2017), "... people are motivated by five levels of needs namely, physiological needs, safety needs, love, and belonging needs or social needs, esteem needs and self-actualization needs" (p.15). Thus, every human need is in Maslow's theory.

Needs for love and belongingness is the third level of Maslow's theory. It is the needs that people can be fulfilled by interaction from their family, friendship, opposite gender, society, and religious group. People can not live without somebody else, they need to be loved and to love others. For example, a wife did

not get love from her husband, a child did not get love from his/her parents, and someone did not get love from the others. All of these matters are the phenomenon in daily life which is motivated by the unfulfilled love and belonging needs. Thus, people must have a strong motivation to fulfill it.

However, the phenomenon can also be found in literary work. Psychology as an approach in studying human behavior is very suitable to be applied in analyzing the personality of characters in literary works. Therefore, through this paper, the researcher uses a psychological approach in literary works along with Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory, specifically in a novel. For the subject of this research, the researcher chooses *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

Anna Karenina is a novel written by Russian writer Leo Tolstoy. It was first published in book form in 1878. Initially released sequentially from 1873 to 1877 on the Russian Messenger. A complex novel in eight parts, with more than a dozen main characters, the novel is 940 pages, usually contained in two volumes. It deals with the themes of betrayal, faith, family, marriage, Russian Imperial society, desires, and rural vs. city life.

The novel told about the story of the affair of a wife named Anna and a dashing officer, Count Alexei Kirillovich Vronsky. The affair happened because Anna did not get the love and affection from her husband, Aleksei Karenin. Then they escaped to Italy in search of happiness but in vain. Back to Russia, their lives are falling apart. Therefore, this is the reason why a researcher chooses *Anna Karenina* as the main subject of the research by considering fame and the storyline

that was very fascinating. Love and belonging as the psychological aspects which are researched from the main character as the object of the research.

The phenomenon of Maslow's hierarchy of needs had been researched by many researchers. The first study is Marriages and adultery in Tolstoy's Anna Karenina by Deviga R (Deviga, 2018). Deviga examined the novel as a representation of real life. It presented several modern ideas and illuminates several aspects of Russian life. Thus, it was concentrated on the reality of marriage and adultery reflected in Anna Karenina's character.

The second study is Love and belonging: Strategies to help mentally ill patients by Shirin Rahim (Rahim, 2012). Shirin investigated the development of an unhealthy personality and affect a person's mental health if people are not fulfilled the need for love and belonging. As a result of the study, the researcher tried to combine the theory of love and belonging with one of the patient's scenarios and suggested evidence based on an implementation strategy to help these patients.

The third study is Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization by Dr. Anviti Rawat (2016). Anviti discussed the application of Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs in the field of education. The teacher can support students to reach the level of the hierarchy of needs and as a mentor in the class by suggesting several behaviors to become self-actualized.

Based on the researcher' analysis that mentioned before, there is some differences with the currently research. From the first research, it only tells about marriage and adultery from Anna Karenina novel without connecting with the psychological approach. Then the second research, it also tells about love and

belonging needs by Abraham Maslow but does not reflect in any character in fiction. Last third research, it also tells about the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow but focuses on self-actualization in area education.

Thus, with the same approach, the researcher analyzes with the different aspects of the previous study. First, the researcher uses a psychological by Abraham Maslow, the hierarchy of needs as an approach to investigate this research. Then, the researcher interests to investigate the main character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy especially about love and belonging needs in that novel. Last, the researcher focusses to the unfulfilled love and belonging from the main character Anna Karenina.

These are the phenomena of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs that happen in the novel.

Example 1

Karenin returned from the ministry at four o'clock but, **as often happened, he had no time to go up to her room.** He went straight into his study to see various people who were waiting for him and to sign certain paper brought to him by private secretary (Tolstoy, 2002, p. 130).

From the quotation above is the moment when Karenin (Anna's husband) went back from his office and directly met the people who have been waiting for him. He did not have time to see his wife, Anna. This situation often happened in their house. As the stated quotation above, Karenin returned from the ministry it meant that he had an important position in there, so that it made him very busy to handle his job and did not have time for his wife. Therefore, it was the one cause why Anna's love and belonging needs was unfulfilled.

Example 2

The handsome Italian girl, whose head Vronsky was painting for his picture, was the only secret sorrow of Anna's life. While painting her, Vronsky had admired her beauty, which he thought was peculiarly medieval, and **Anna dared not acknowledge to herself that she was afraid of being jealous of this nurse and therefore treated the woman with particular kindness and spoiled her and her little son.** (Tolstoy, 2002, p. 542)

From the quotation above was the moment when Vronsky painted the nurse. Anna falls into a deep depression after becoming jealous of Vronsky's freedom while Vronsky painted the nurse picture, he said that she is very beautiful. Thus, when Anna knew it she was jealous and depressed.

Finally, with all of the considerations above, the researcher takes the interest in analyzing the Humanistic Psychology aspect of the main character in Anna Karenina through Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory, specifically in the love and belonging needs which focusses on the unfulfilled love and belonging from Anna's character.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the problems of the research are identified as follow:

1. The unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.
2. The causes of unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

3. The effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background of the research and the identification of the problem before, the researcher mentions limitation problems as below:

1. The causes of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.
2. The effects of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulated this research as below:

1. What are the causes of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy?
2. What are the effects of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy?

1.5 Objective of the Research

The objective of the research are shown by the researcher as below:

1. To figure out about the cause of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

2. To reveal the effects of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by Anna Karenina's character in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to enlarge the knowledge of psychological analysis in characters of Anna Karenina in *Anna Karenina* novel to the readers or the students of English Language and Literature major. This research may also be a reference for those who are interested in concerning psychological analysis in characters of literary works, especially along with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, this research is used as a guide for a wife or a husband in maintaining family harmony so as to reduce the risk between them become victims of the unfulfilled love and belonging needs.

1.7 Defenition of Key Terms

Psychology : is the science of behavior and mind, embracing all aspects of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought. It is an academic discipline and social science which seeks to understand

individuals and groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases.

Hierarchy of needs

: is a motivational theory in psychology comprising five models of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid. (Maslow, 1970)

Love and belonging needs

: are things such as acceptance, appreciation, belonging and companionship. Essentially, social needs are met by forging relationships with other people. (Maslow, 1970)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

Psychology is the scientific study of mind (mental processes) and behavior (Stangor, Suarez, Weick, Woodruff, Morecook, Mello & May, et al., 2011). It means that the mental and the behavior of a person can be used as a reference to help doing the research. The research of literary works is one of the studies that can use psychology as an approach and help the research to analyze the characters in literary works. In this research, it analyzes a family that preserves the harmony and integrity of the family both in happiness and sorrow with a psychological approach. The family plays an important role to establish the person's character and mentality.

There are several psychologists that their theory can be used to analyze literary works such as Sigmund Freud with his psychoanalytical theory which has three psychic zones, such as, id, ego, and superego. In addition, there is also Abraham Harold Maslow with the theory is known as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the needs that have to fulfil by humans. He divided into five needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. In this research, the researcher used the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs that is analyzing the love and belonging needs toward intimacy love.

2.1.1 Hierarchy of Needs

This research using the theory of Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow. Theory Hierarchy of Needs is a humanistic psychology by an American psychologist, Abraham Harold Maslow. Hierarchy is a system of person or objects that have levels between one another, shows that the need for a lower level must be fulfilled for achieve the needs of a higher level. Maslow believed that the inner nature of an individual needs to be developed for the well-being and quality of one's life. He stated that human motivation is based on people who seek achievement and change through personal growth.

According to Maslow humans have to fulfill the needs to stay alive. These needs motivate people to act, by satisfying unfulfilled needs. In addition, Maslow suggested that these needs were not all of the same importance, but were in a hierarchy (shaped like a pyramid), with the most important, the basic needs at the bottom. For example, at the very bottom of the pyramid are things needed for daily survival, such as food and water. At the top of the pyramid is self-actualization, which is the highest level a person can achieve, but is not needed to maintain daily life.

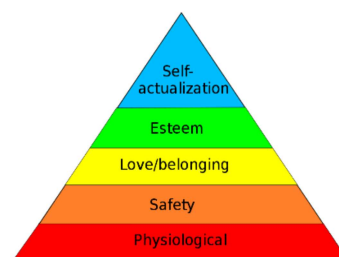


Figure 2.1 Pyramid of Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

According to the theory of Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow. There are five levels of needs that must be fulfilled before somebody can achieve the next need, the needs are arranged in a hierarchical order. Achievement to the top is done by satisfying one level of need at a time. The most basic level is physiological. After that comes the need for security, then the desire for love, and then the search for self-esteem and self-actualization (Griffin, 2006, p. 125).

2.1.1.1 The Physiological Needs

The starting point in Maslow's hierarchy is physiological needs, including food, water, oxygen. More as the basic needs, it motivates as the requirement for human survival. Physiological needs differ from other needs in at least two important respects. First, people are the only need that can be completely satisfied. The second is people recurring nature, after people have eaten, they will eventually become hungry again. They constantly need to replenish their food and water supply (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2013, p. 257) Thus, this kind of cases do not occur in the higher level of needs in the hierarchy.

2.1.1.2 The Safety Needs

After the physiological needs are relatively well fulfilled, then emerges a new set of needs, which may categorize as the safety needs. Both of physiological and safety needs are the basic need for human as their life-defense. According to Maslow (Feist et al., 2013) the safety needs including physical security, stability,

dependency, protection and freedom. The needs for law, order, and structure are also safety needs.

Therefore, in a real sense, there is no need for safety as an active motivator. Just as men who are full are no longer hungry, safe men no longer feel threatened. Once a person's physiological needs are met, their safety needs take precedence and dominate behavior. In the absence of physical safety due to war, natural disasters, family violence, childhood abuse, etc. People will again experience post-traumatic stress disorder or transgenerational trauma. In the absence of economic safety because of the economic crisis and lack of employment opportunities.

Many adults go through life stuck on this level and act as if catastrophe will happen any moment. It suggests that people whose insecurities have never been quieted. There should be placed religious inclination on the safety rung because the tendency stands as an attempt to bring about an ordered.

2.1.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

After safety needs are met, this level is activated. The love or belonging needs come into play after the physiological and security drives are satisfied. It is when human needs of social and involving feelings of belongingness emerge. This needs refer to the need to be affiliated that is the needed to be loved and accepted by other people. The need to give and receive love can be satisfied in an intimate relationship with another person. These needs include: a sense of belonging; love (of family); desire for nice friends, neighbors, and colleagues; and membership in clubs and associations (Datta, 2013).

According to Maslow (as cited in Griffin, 2006) noted that the need for love is more fragile than the needs that go before. Gratification was a matter of degree rather than an either-or accomplishment. But once a need has been significantly satisfied over a long period of time, it becomes functionally absent. The action switched to the next highest level, in this case, love. Maslow's concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love. For Maslow (1970), giving love is seeking to fill void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staving off the pangs of loneliness and rejection.

In love and belonging needs, Maslow (1970) classified the needs of love and belonging needs can be obtained from 3 scopes, they are: family, friendship and intimacy.

a. Family

Family is the smallest unit in the society. It is the first environment in which children grow up and learn. According to Maslow (1970) family is the relationship between the parents and children or relationship brother and sister. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of parents or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. This relationship is special because it significantly contributes to shaping the future of children under the guidance of parents, and affects their day-to-day behavior and development in society (Wardat & Alkhateeb, 2016, p. 108).

a. Friendship

Friendship is relationship between friends. Friends can be from neighbors, classmates, partner in workplace and so forth. Human can get the affection and attention not only from family but also from friend. Making relationship with friend is finding someone who care with each other, sharing problems or something that can build the motivation to be a better person and so forth. Mordechai (2015, p. 2) argued that friendship implies a mutual relationship between two people in which each person exhibits affection for the other as opposed to a situation in which only one individual has feelings for the other.

b. Intimacy

The intimacy is the relationship between girlfriend and boyfriend or husband and wife. When human have got married (husband and wife) or in relationship (boyfriend and girlfriend) they can share the affection and attention to their spouse. According to Sternberg (as cited in Garcia, 2014) intimacy refers to the feeling of closeness, the bond that unites lovers in the same dedication and affection. The signs of intimacy are: the desire to promote the welfare of the object of love; experience happiness with him/her; to have the highest award for him/her; rely on loved ones when needed; mutual understanding; dividing people and property with the object of love; to receive emotional support from him/her; to communicate closely with the object of love; and give it important value. Intimacy is defined as the foundation of love that develops slowly and produces strong relationships between people, who can maintain relationships.

2.1.1.4 Esteem Needs

After love and belonging needs have fulfilled, then, human go to the next level of needs is esteem need. Self-esteem needs presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued. Self-esteem shaped by the form of feelings of self-worth, and from other people, in the form of status, recognition, self-pride, self-respect or social success. Satisfaction of the need for self-esteem allows people to feel confident of the strength, worth, and adequacy, which will help become more competent and productive in all aspects of life. Most people have a need for stable self-respect and self-esteem.

2.1.1.5 The Self-actualization

Self-actualization is top level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This refers to the need to become all that one is capable of being to develop ones fullest potential. (Kaur, 2013). Maslow has described these needs very eloquently in the following words: what a man can be must be. They must be true to their own nature. Musicians must make music, artists must paint, poets must write, and so on (Datta, 2013). People feel this gentle but persistent tug to maximize their potential only after they have satisfied their basic deficiency cravings. It is said as a ultimate goal of human needs (Griffin, 2006). This stage achieved when individuals be ultimately at peace with himself. The self-actualizing process may take many forms, but each person,

regardless of occupation or interests, is capable of maximizing personal abilities and reaching the fullest personality development.

2.2 Previous Study

Those are the researches that related to the *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy. First, the research of Marriages and adultery in Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* by Deviga (2018) she discussed about the novel as a true representation of life. Adultery was another leading theme of the novel which was closely associated with the theme of marriage. It presented several different cases, adultery with diverse motives for commitments has various consequences. The result is objective, sincere aspects of each case becoming exposed. Thus, attention is concentrated on the reality of marriage and adultery reflected in *Anna Karenina*'s character.

Second, the research of *The Incident In Forming Adultery Motif In The Artistic Structure Of The Novel "Anna Karenina" By Leo Tolstoy* by Almaz Zakirov, Albina Sayapova, & Olga Andryushchenko (2017). This study examined the series of events in the artistic structure of the novel "*Anna Karenina*" by Leo Tolstoy in the context of the concept of case, which as the basic symbol, became the focus of the semantic content of the novel. The result of *casual* confront the reasonable *necessity* accumulated by age-old traditions. *Case* in Tolstoy's novel, becoming the starting point for the narrative, contain a potential plot line. The inter-textual analysis of the role of the philosophical and aesthetic category of "case" built the semantic content of the event series containing the main motif of the novel.

The last, the research of Revitalization or Deception: *Anna Karenina's* Central Characters in Europe by Saera Yoon (2016). This article investigated these trips in an attempt to shed light on how the text's major characters experience Europe and how this experience shaped the novel artistically. To this end, Kiti's trip to Germany contrasts with Anna and Vronskii's sojourn in Italy as they took opposite direction in life. Whereas Kiti's experience in Germany helped her to grow as a person by coming to terms with her own virtues and shortcomings, Anna's quasi-honeymoon in Italy, where she basked in self-deception, only accelerated her moral decline. Levin's "silent" tour of Europe contributed to establishing the contrapuntal parallelism in the novel.

Aside from *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy, the researcher also finds previous studies concerning the psychological analysis, such as love and belonging needs and self-actualization. First, the research of Love and belonging: Strategies to help mentally ill patients by Shirin Rahim (2012) she investigated about unhealthy personality development and affect person's mental health if people unmet need of love and belonging. To conclude it can be said that love and belonging being a human need is a sensitive most important issue to be dealt with in caring for mentally ill patients. Being a health care provider it was our responsibility to help clients resolve the issue of unmet need of love and belonging by using three category strategies namely individual, group, and institutional level. As the result of this study, the researcher tried to combine the love and belonging theory with one of the patient's scenario and suggest evidence based on implementation strategies to help such patients.

Then, the research of *Assessing the Needs of the Learner through Maslow's Model of Self-Actualization* by Dr. Anviti Rawat (2016). This study discussed about application of Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of needs in the area of education. Teacher could support the students to achieve the level of Hierarchy of needs and as the mentor in the classroom by suggesting some manners to become a self-actualizer. 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 were discussed. This paper would broaden the view of students, in-service teachers and pre-service teachers as well. The various ways the teacher could support the students to climb up the ladder of hierarchy of needs are given. Also the role of teacher as mentor in the classroom was focused by suggesting some attitudinal points through which the teachers can help every single student to become a "self-actualizer".

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framwork took from Maslow's Hierarchy. In this research, researcher analyzes about the causes and the effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs in Anna Karenina's character by Leo Tolstoy included in *Love and Belonging Needs of Maslow's Hierarchy*.

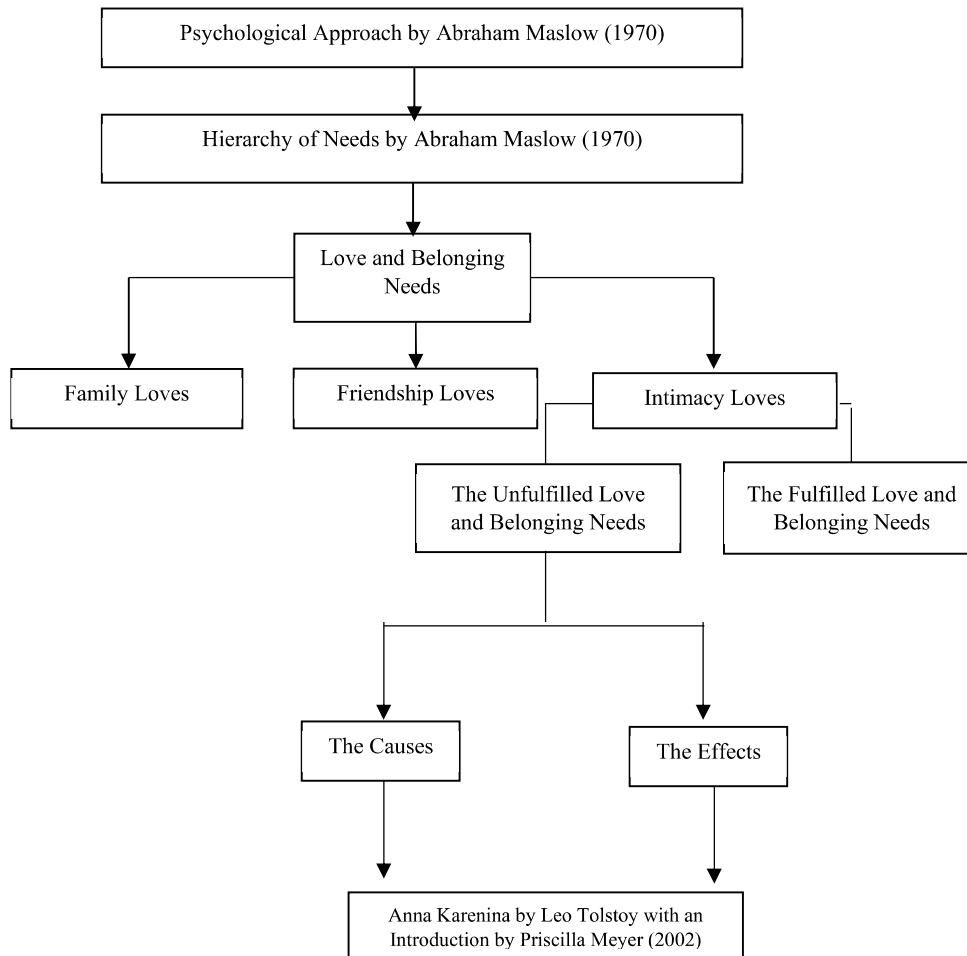


Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter is divided into research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and the method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

In the life of human being, there must always be an effort to fulfill every need. That need became an interesting phenomenon for the researcher to examine. The researcher was interested in examining the unfulfilled of love and belonging needs of the main character Anna Karenina. The researcher then took more specific research by relating it to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory through several books, journals, and the internet. The researcher also asked for opinions and suggestions from lecturers and experts. Furthermore, the researcher determines the formulation of the problem and research method; they are the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data and the method of presenting data. The researcher then analyzed the data, presented the results of the study using a qualitative descriptive method and concluded the last chapter.

This research is qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2014, p. 8), Qualitative Descriptive Research is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are key instruments and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning. Criteria of data in qualitative research

are definite data, that is, actual data occurs as it is, not data that is merely visible, spoken but data that contains meaning (Sugiyono, 2014, p. 2). Thus, the research is the process to find out the phenomena in the novel with a certain procedure.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research is the causes and effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs from Anna Karenina, in *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy that translated into English by Priscilla Meyer (2002) which consists of 940 pages. The novel contains love and belonging needs risen by the researcher to be analyzed and the psychological condition of the character after all the love and belonging needs on her life. *Anna Karenina* is a novel by Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, written and published in stages in 1873-1877 in a periodical publication on Russian Messenger.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data in this research is the documentation method (Creswell, 2014) and the note-taking technique as a technique of collecting data (Ratna, 2015). There are several steps in collecting the data, in which the data of the research were the quotation containing the causes and the effects of Anna Karenina.

1. Download the novel of Anna Karenina, Indonesian language;
2. The researcher bought Anna Karenina novel, English language and read it;

3. The researcher re-read the novel to get deeper meaning;
4. Then, the researcher highlighted and classified the quotation containing causes and effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs of Anna Karenina's character;
5. The last step was to list the data in order to be easier to analyze.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

After the data collected, the next step was data analysis. The researcher used content analysis (Ratna, 2015) and interpreting technique (Ratna, 2015) to get more detailed meaning and the intrinsic element in term of character to analyze the data. The analysis of the data was done by several steps.

1. The data were listed and classified according to their aspects such as the causes and the effects of unfulfilled love and belonging needs from Anna Karenina;
2. The quotation was also being read and re-read in order to obtain more detailed information about the context;
3. After obtaining the context, the researcher did interpretation.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

This research adopts the qualitative descriptive method (Creswell, 2009) because of the data gained in the form of words and sentences rather than numbers.

Hence, informal method uses to present the data of this research. The data presented respectively through words as a description.