

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section benefits various studies and publication by foreign and domestic scholars. This focuses on a few aspects .this will aid inside advancement of learn.

2.1 Psychological Approach

Psychology is a field of study that focuses on the mentality, thinking and behavior of people in greater detail. people's behavior in detail to investigate how people think and what motivates their behavior and activities. When dealing with a complex set of human behaviors and activities with the discipline of psychology. the discipline of psychology occurs in certain medical illnesses that can cause psychological problems or personality-related disorders. On the other hand, some human behaviors can also have an impact on health. Therefore, gaining a greater understanding of psychology is essential if one is to achieve mental health and general well-being that is approach.

One important approach is the psychological approach. The psychological approach becomes a literary critical approach (Becker et al., 2005). Psychological approaches are also used in research to analyze and describe readers' reactions to texts. the reaction of the reader in the text to the thoughts that reside in his mind then feels himself involved in a literary work. literary works in a psychological approach are also influenced by the mentality of each reader. mental reader is a human way that has a soul and mind that must be met in a need. However, the reader's mentality is largely focused on understanding aspects of human activity, which include difficulties related to life. human life in modern civilization people

who feel increasingly heavy and seem cruel, make everyone try to fight harder and never give up to fulfill the soul and heart.

2.2 Hierarchy of Human Needs

The hierarchy of human needs was developed by (McLeod, 2018) as a psychological theory. This is a well-studied psychological concept. According to Maslow, it expanded on his observations of inherent human curiosity. People strive to achieve their higher level requirements after meeting their basic needs. Human desires are classified in the hierarchy of requirements from lowest to highest. These criteria include physiological necessities, safety, love and belonging, self and self -actualization, and so on. In this study, the researcher analyzes the need for love and belonging as follows.

2.2.1 Physiological Needs

The hierarchy of needs classifies physiological needs as basic needs. The term "physiological drive" refers to a need that is often used as a starting point for motivation theory (Maslow, 1987). These needs refer to the most important needs for food, air, oxygen and sleep among all other needs. Each of the demands mentioned above is essential for human existence as they are our most basic needs. Since physiological needs are those with which a person is likely to be fully satisfied in life, meeting their physiological demands is very important. Furthermore, if these demands were not met, humans would lack strength, making it impossible for humans to perform other tasks. As a result, physical demands also include the need for food, air, oxygen. and drink, Maslow (1987) underlined that the physiological demands of the majority of individuals are satisfied in their daily lives.

2.2.2 Security Needs

A new set of demands that we can broadly identify as safety needs arise when physiological needs are sufficiently satisfied (Maslow, 1987). It states that this need will be fulfilled after the physiological needs of the body are met. To protect himself, humans have basic needs, both physiological needs and security needs. People's security, stability, dependability, protection, and freedom to live their lives are all tied to their need for safety. This need also conveys the desire for environmental security and safety. Similar to physiological needs, safety needs are generally triggered by circumstances

2.2.3 Love And Belonging Needs

These requirements will be fulfilled if the physiological and safety needs are fulfilled. (McLeod, 2018) noticed that if both physiological and safety needs are addressed satisfactorily, affection, love, and belongingness needs will emerge, and the cycle will continue. Needs for companionship, a partner, children, and the need which belongs to a group, a family, a club, a neighborhood, or even a nation are all examples of love and belonging needs. Love has nothing to do with sex and is examined simply physically, with love needs comprising both delivering and receiving affection.

2.2.4 Esteem Needs

Everyone in modern society, with some pathological exceptions, need or desire a strong, established, (usually) high self-evaluation, self-esteem, or self-esteem, as well as respect for others (Maslow, 1987). When it comes to determining how to behave, the need for self-esteem gains control if the love need is properly met. This is necessary for a positive and excellent self-evaluation. This requirement is related to the need to respect oneself and others.

A person's desire for self-esteem motivates them to work towards achievement, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom.

2.2.5 Self-actualization

Self-actualization as a desire to achieve one's goals. If these needs are not met, it will result in anxiety, restlessness, tension, and low self-esteem (Maslow, 1987). Figuring out what makes a person anxious is easy when the desire for love is lacking, unloved, hungry, or insecure, but it is more challenging to understand what a person wants when self-actualization needs are not being met. Maslow described self-actualization as follows: Acceptance and Realism: Individuals have an accurate understanding of themselves, others, and their environment. Finding the best answer to a problem and having a sense of helping others do the same are examples of problem-centeredness. This occurs even if the problem arises from outside their environment. His motivation is a sense of duty and social responsibility-the cornerstone of his goals. Both thought and action can be spontaneous in spontaneity. People are usually open and adapt well to new situations, social norms, or other people. Self-actualizing individuals have a greater need for independence and solitude. Continuous Freshness of Appreciation: Those who have attained self-actualization continue to admire and marvel at the universe. Being grateful for every experience you have will inspire you and make you happy. Peak Experience: Maslow describes the self-actualized individual as agreeable. People feel motivated, empowered, and enhanced after all the experiences they've had.



2.3 Previous Research

The researcher uses a few works that are comparable to and serve as references for the topic that will eventually be discussed. The majority of the earlier inquiries that have been discovered use the same inquiry strategy but different hypotheses. One of them shares the same hypothesis as this one, but the investigation is not exactly the same. One of them according to Coser et al (1992) .

Coser et al (1992) analyzed the hierarchy of human needs within the character of Michael Oher in the movie entitled "Blind Side." The research analyzed all fulfilled needs that Michael Oher's character and the dominant need. The data source of the research was "Blind Side" movie and the researchers used the theory of Maslow. It identifies that Oher can fulfill all of the hierarchy needs and the character evolved from a quiet individual to a confident young man who could express himself via sport and took part as one of the team's most essential players.

Farlina & Khaleda (2019) analyzed the love and belonging needs. Rachel Watson as in the novel "The Girl on the Train." The researchers used the qualitative method and descriptive analysis to analyze the main character's love and belonging needs. It used Maslow's theory and focused on Rachel Watson, the

main character who has various distinguishing characteristics such as liar, imaginative, and alcoholic. Rachel is forced to murder her ex-husband by those characters. She fulfills her need for affection and belonging by striving to draw the attention of her ex-husband. Rachel realizes at the end that her ex-husband and her friend have failed to meet her needs for love and belonging. Her friend Cathy lavishes her with kindness.

Farlina & Khaleda (2019) analyzed the main character's hierarchy of needs and how the main character gets the hierarchy of needs. To analyze the needs, the researcher took qualitative and descriptive methods. Physiological needs, needs for love and belonging, needs for self-esteem, and needs for self-actualization were all discovered during the investigation. According to the notion of the hierarchy of human needs, the main character is able to satisfy all of his requirements.

(Ronie & Hellystia, 2019) analyzed the hierarchy of needs of love and belonging needs discovered in Jojo Moyes' novel entitled "Me Before You." It analyzed through the view of Maslow's theory. The chosen research design was the descriptive qualitative study. The Maslow's love and belonging needs theory was used and the researcher analyzed the three of the novel's love and belonging needs. The researchers revealed the struggle and obstacle that the character faces to fulfill the needs.

Siska (2021) analyzed the love and belonging needs in *-Fault in Ours Stars*. The researchers chose to analyze how the love and belonging needs and the impacts of getting these needs fulfilled. The characters that the researchers took are Augustus and Hazel. In the research, it used the qualitative research approach which is context analysis. The theory that was used in Maslow's theory.

The result found out that Hazel and Augustus prioritize the love and belonging needs over other needs. It had a large impact on their lives because it caused them to become more positive.

In the research, it used the qualitative approach which is context analysis. The theory that was used is Maslow's theory. The results found out that Hazel and Augustus prioritize the love and belonging needs over other needs. It had a large impact on their lives because it caused them to become more positive. This research has similarities with previous studies, namely about Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. However, this research has differences from previous research. The focus of this research is the need for love in the Hierarchy of Needs according to Abraham Maslow

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Theoretically helps researchers to explain findings in studies this. In the novel *Gone with the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell, the researcher examines the theme of love and the need of problems psychological approach. Researchers examine this novel with a psychological approach using the theory of hierarchy of needs from expert Abraham Maslow, only focuses on the need for love and a sense of belonging, which consists of the main character's obstacles. And the effect of the main character is the character limitation that must be met love and meet his needs.

Figure 2. 4 Theoretical Framework