

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL**

**FRAMEWORK**

This chapter will discuss the theories that form the basis of this research. The theories discussed in this chapter are selected based on their relevance to the issues raised and their ability to provide a comprehensive explanation. This chapter will be divided into three parts, namely the hierarchy of needs theory, theoretical framework, and previous studies.

**2.1 Psychological approach**

The psychological is an approach that investigates the motives of the characters and the symbolic meaning of events, whereas biographers speculate on the motivation of the writer. The psychological approach is also employed in research to analyze and describe the reader's reactions to the text. The psychological approach is a way of evaluating mental processes. According to Guerin (2005) the psychological approach is defined as one of the critical approaches of literature that becomes one of the most controversial and least appreciated by readers. This approach focuses primarily on comprehending the various dimensions of human behavior, including challenges associated with living. One of the psychological approach's theories is the hierarchy of needs theory which is presented below.

## 2.2 Hierarchy of needs

Hierarchy of human needs is a psychological theory proposed by Abraham Maslow. In Maslow's book entitled "Motivation and Personality (1954)" which discusses a theory of human motivation, when people fulfill their basic needs, they attempt to fulfill the higher level of needs. In other words, it is the theory that classifies the stages of human needs from the lowest level until the top level of a hierarchy in the form of a pyramid. The levels are displayed in the diagram as a pyramid that begins with the basic needs of humans. It includes the things that should be fulfilled by an individual to reach the next level of needs. The Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow involves physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Maslow, 1954).



**Figure 2.2** Hierarchy of Needs

### 2.2.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are recognized as the basic needs of the hierarchy of needs. The needs that are frequently employed as the foundation for motivation theory are referred to as physiological drives (Maslow, 1954). These needs refer to the needs that are most crucial among other needs as it relate to food, drink, oxygen, and sleep. All of the needs mentioned above are necessary for every human being since they are the most fundamental wants of a human being. Fulfilling physiological needs are important seeing that these needs are the needs that can make human satisfied or even completely satisfied in living life. In addition, if these needs are unfulfilled, the human will have no power which causes it is impossible for the human to do other things. As a result, physiological needs include the needs for a drink, oxygen, food, and water (Maslow, 1954). For example of physiological needs from the novel *Flawed*:

“Judge Crevan, one of the most powerful men in the country, sitting at the head of our dining table for our annual Earth Day Gathering. Dad returned from the kitchen with a fresh bottle of red wine to find his usual place taken.”(Ronie & Hellystia, 2019)

The father’s fulfilled needs are the need for food, drink, and shelter with the fresh bottle of red wine brought by the father from the kitchen, shows that the need for drinks has been fulfilled, mentioning the word kitchen which means a place to live. Similarly, with the need for food, since the event was an annual Earth Day Gathering, there was most likely already food preparation for the event. Therefore, the father's need for food and drink was fulfilled in the situation.

### 2.2.2 Safety Needs

A new set of needs that we might loosely refer to as safety needs appears if the physiological needs are sufficiently satisfied (Maslow, 1954). It describes that these needs will be fulfilled when the physiological needs have been fulfilled. Humans have a basic need for both physiological and safety demands to defend them. The freedom to live their life as people see fit, as well as security, stability, dependability, and protection, are all related to safety needs. Additionally, these needs express a need for safety or security in the environment. Safety needs, like physiological needs, are typically aroused in situations. For an example of safety needs from the novel “The Great Gatsby”:

“Gatsby. Somebody told me. “The two girls and Jordan learned together confidentially. “somebody told me they thought killed a man once.“I don’t think it’s so much that, “argued Lucille skeptically; “ it’s more that he was a Germany spy during the war.”(Bahuwa, 2018)

This states that Gatsby’s attempt to fulfill his own safety needs by closing himself off reflects his mysterious and cautious character in maintaining his privacy. As someone who has an ambiguous background and many secrets, Gatsby tries to keep his distance from others by not revealing too many details about himself. Gatsby let people see only what they wanted to see. In doing so, he creates a kind of “shield” for himself from the outside world. Gatsby's action to hide his dark past, including his possible involvement as a Germany spy, is part of his strategy to maintain the security and stability of his life.

### **2.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs**

Love and belonging needs will be fulfilled if the physiological and safety needs are partially fulfilled. According to Maslow (1954 p.43) if the need for love, affection, attention, intimacy relation, and belonging are fulfilled in addition to physiological and safety needs. Then the need for love and belonging needs includes the need for togetherness, the need for a spouse or significant other, children, and a sense of belonging to a community, family, club, neighborhood, or even country. Love is not related to sex, and it is studied purely biologically, with love needs encompassing both delivering and receiving affection. A person will be motivated to work if he or she has friends, love, a wife, or children. He views everyone with love, treating them like they were members of his family or group, and he would go above and beyond to meet their needs. The fact that the need for love involves giving and receiving love is a need for love and affection that should not be ignored.

Maslow (1954 p.43-44) stated unfulfilled desires for love and belonging cause the person to experience a strong sense of loneliness, rejection, rejection, friendlessness, and rootlessness. Next comes a group of people growing personally and as a community, driven by an overwhelming need for closeness, touch, and longing as well as a wish to get over a prevailing sense of alienation, loneliness, and isolation. Meanwhile, the problem unfulfilled of love and belonging needs is an affection that is generally viewed with ambivalence that stems from obstacles in fulfilling the needs.

According to Lumbantoruan and Evyanto, (2021) Maslow stated that humans lack love and need needs, attention, and love. Some of these needs include family or belonging, where the need to be part of a group, family, religion, city, or class. then there is acceptance and understanding, namely the need to feel okay and know that other people accept you for who you are. Loving and affection is a need to get and give love. People who lose their ability to be intimate seem bored and unhappy because intimacy is the need to exchange inner thoughts with another person in an affectionate and loving way. They will have feelings of loneliness, pain, sadness, separation and worthlessness. Therefore humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a social group or large organization, family members, intimate partners, friendship, and a sense of connectedness. For example intimacy part of love and belonging needs from the movie “500 Days of Summer”:

“Tom: I don’t know, man. This is official. I’m in love with Summer. I love her smile, and I love her hair, I love her knees, I love the heart-shaped birthmark she has on her neck, I love the way she sometimes licks her lips before she talks, I love the sounds of her laugh, I love the way she looks when she is sleeping, I love how I hear this song every time I think of her, I love how she makes me feel like anything is possible or like, I don't know like life is worth.

Paul: this is not good.”(Hutauruk & Rudianto, 2022)

In the conversation, Tom details the various things he loves about Summer, from her physical features to her habits and the reality of who she is. In his disclosures, Tom expressed that his relationship with Summer gave him a deep sense of existence, recognition, and connection. Through his relationship with Summer, Tom feels that he has a safe and accepted place in his life. Loving Summer, Tom feeling that his life had greater meaning and value. He feels that his

love for Summer gives him a sense that anything is possible and that life is worth living. In this sense, the conversation reflects Tom's attempt to fulfill the need for love and belonging in Abraham Maslow's theory by expressing his feelings of accepted and loved.

#### **2.2.4 Self-Esteem Needs**

In modern society, every individual, except a small number of deviant ones, yearns for a stable, well-established, and generally positive assessment of their own worth, also known as self-respect or self-esteem, along with the respect of others (Maslow, 1954). If the love needs are fully satisfied, they too fade into the background when it comes to guiding conduct, and the esteem needs take over. These are required for a favorable, high self-evaluation. These needs relate to the need for self-esteem and the need for esteem needs from others. The need for self-esteem leads an individual to strive for success, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. For an example of esteem needs from the novel "The Silent Patient":

"I have the advantage of knowing more about you than you do about me. Your reputation precedes you—your reputation as a painter, I mean. I'm a fan of your work." (Utami et al., 2023)

In the quotation, someone expresses to the painter that he admires his works and has more knowledge about them. The expression of admiration for the painter's work is a form of recognition of his artistic success and achievement. This gives the painter a feeling of being valued and recognized in the field of art which fulfill the need for appreciation. This recognition is important for painters to feel respected and have self-esteem in their profession and field. Thus, the

conversation reflects how the need for esteem encompasses the need to feel valued, recognized, and respected by others, as well as the need to feel esteem and have self-esteem.

### **2.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs**

If all these demands are satisfied, be prepared for a fresh wave of discontent and restlessness, unless one fulfils their purpose in life. A poet must write, an artist must paint, and a musician must compose music in order to be happy. When the first four levels of need have been satisfied, self-actualization can be fulfilled. Different factors inspire a person's actions at the self-actualization level than at the lower levels. This indicates that individual level matters in this case (Maslow, 1954). For example from the novel "Pollyanna":

“But anyhow, I can be kinder glad about that cause the ice-cream you don’t eat can’t make your stomach ache like Mrs. White’s did-that is.”  
(Virginia and Satria, 2022)

In this quotation, there is an achievement in kindness towards others by Pollyanna’s character. Through this expression, Pollyanna shows empathy towards others, even when she finds a situation that allows her to feel good. Pollyanna's act of kindness reflects an awareness and appreciation of the feelings and experiences of others, which is one aspect of self-actualization. By paying attention to Mrs. White’s situation, Pollyanna demonstrates her ability to transcend personal needs and selfishness and shows a deep understanding of relationships between individuals, which is indicative of personal growth and the achievement of self-actualization, the highest level in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of human needs.



### 2.3 Previous Research

The researchers examined several other researchers' works to support the research. researchers found research that discussed Abraham Maslow's theory in several studies.

Anggraeni et al., (2020) discussed the hierarchy of needs in the movie "Me Before You" which focuses on the effects of esteem needs theory by Abraham Maslow. These researchers used the descriptive method and analyzed the main character movies based on the theory, especially the esteem needs of the character namely Will Traynor, the result discovered indications Traynor having thoughts of suicide because he cannot accept his limited life after experiencing an injury, Traynor feels that his life is not comparable to what he experienced before so that his need for self-esteem cannot be fulfilled.

Ghozali (2021) analyzed the hierarchy of needs of "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen and used the theory by Abraham Maslow. The method used was a qualitative descriptive, the data collection technic reading and note-taking. Researchers found four elements hierarchy of needs in the novel did not include self-actualization needs because the character Eleanor doesn't portray an individual who chases dreams or takes risks to pursue her dreams and thus has very limited choices regarding her career and personal life.

Siska (2021) analyzed the main character novel "Beauty is a Wound Novel" by Eka Kurniawan. The purpose of this research is to analyze the needs of the character Dewi Ayu used the theory by Abraham Maslow. The researcher used qualitative methode and library research to collect the data. The researcher found

physiological needs, Love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and then safety needs are not fulfilled because the character Dewi Ayu is prohibited from leaving the house.

Kusuma and Rahman (2022) analyzed the main character namely Caleb in the novel “Fireproof” by Alex Kendrick and Steven Kendrick in 2008 to reveal self-esteem in the support theory by Abraham Maslow. The researchers explain how to identify people who face life with confidence. The study used a qualitative method and descriptive data to analyze the self-esteem needs of the main character Caleb. The researchers found Caleb had difficulty in fulfilling self-esteem because he had problems in his marriage that were not harmonious namely poor communication and lack of trust in his marriage relationship, but his father tried to advise Caleb and gave him a book to guide him to be better and confident to maintain his marriage.

Nurlela et al., (2022) discussed the hierarchy of needs in movie “Vampire Hunter” used the theory of Abraham Maslow. This researchers used a descriptive qualitative method and analyzed the data from the main character namely Abraham. The researchers found that the main character has difficulty in achieving the need for self-actualization because the way to achieve his dream is to fight and hunt vampires.

Oktapiana (2022) discussed regarding differences between psychological and mental characters in the movie. The researcher analyzed used theory hierarchy of needs of the main character protagonist film *The Danish Girls*. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The study’s

findings showed that although the main character Einar Wegener failed to fulfill his self-actualization needs. Because in the film, he does not accept himself as a man. He wants to change herself to become a woman named Lily. He felt that his life would not be satisfying if he did not turn into a woman.

Rudyanto et al., (2022) analyzed psychological aspect of the novel “Number” by Rachel Ward in the relationship between Spyder and Jem in the novel, Jem’s great love for Spider and also the love of Jem to Spyder used theory by Abraham Maslow. The studied used a qualitative descriptive method and analyzed the data a descriptive in the novel “Number”. The researchers found Spyder and Jem try not to hurt their hearts each other. The love and belonging needs indicate that they have each other, esteem needs to reveal that they care about each other, and physiological shows how they’re emotional to face their faith.

Errita et al., (2022) analysed two similarities self-actualization from two literature works Paulo Coelho’s “Eleven Minutes” and Milena Busquets’s “This Too Shall Pass” from two main characters Maria and Bianca, this studied analysed the primary characters’ way to achieving self-actualization and studied used qualitative methods. The researcher found the main characters in the novel fulfilled four lower-level hierarchy of needs before the main character finally achieves high-level self-actualization.

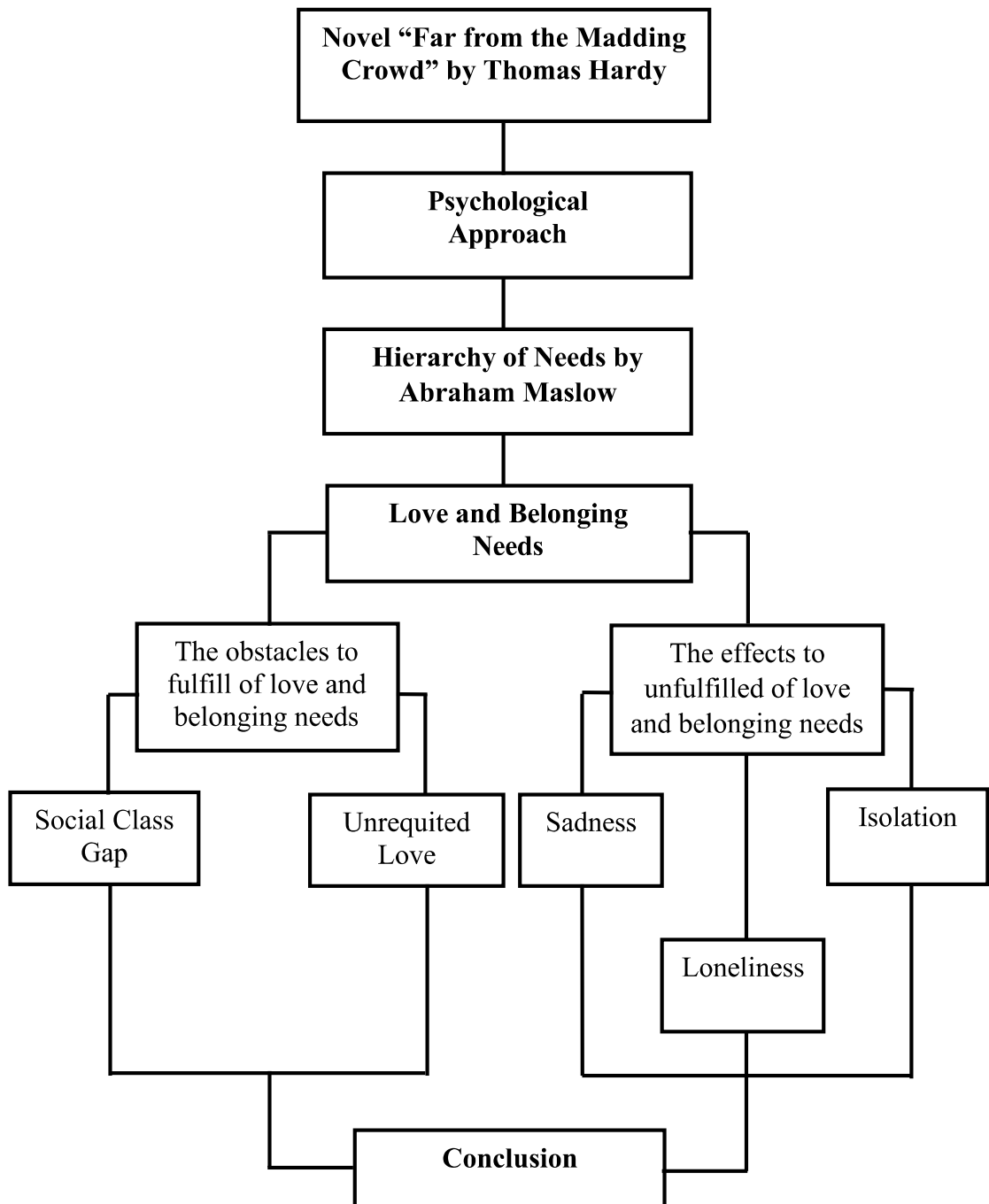
Maskhur et al., (2023) discussed characters in the novel Emily Bronte's “Wuthering Heights” used a hierarchy of needs Maslow’s. This studied used the qualitative descriptive method and analyzed descriptive data sources. found that

the three characters in the novel struggle to reach the highest level of the hierarchical stages in different ways. Heathcliff's character can be seen through revenge and her determination to rise from her poor and oppressed background. The next character namely Catherine longs for a life full of passion and intensity where life goes beyond the limitations of societal norms. Meanwhile, Hindley has a bad character and lacks self-esteem so he is unable to reach the level of self-actualization.

There are similarities and differences between present and previous research. This study and previous research use the same theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and use qualitative descriptive method, but a different data source, the novel entitled "Far from the Madding Crowd" has never been studied before using the theory of love and belonging needs, so the researchers chose analyzed the novel entitled "Far from the Madding Crowd" used theory hierarchy of needs stages of love and belonging needs in this study.

#### **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

To analyse the data, a theoretical framework is important to be included. In this study researcher analyze the novel "Far from the Madding Crowd" by Thomas Hardy used a psychological approach that focuses on the hierarchy of needs and chooses stages of love and belonging needs theory proposed by Abraham Maslow. The researcher will examine the main character has obstacles to fulfill of love and belonging needs and the effects to unfulfilled of love and belonging needs in the novel.



**Figure 2.4** Theoretical Framework