CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the approach and theoretical basis of this study, especially using a psychological approach with Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as a theoretical framework. Several previous studies have explored the application of Maslow's theory in analyzing the motivation of characters in literary works, especially those that focus on unmet needs.

2.1 Psychological Approach

The psychological approach to the study of literature focuses on an in-depth analysis of the character, motivation, and psychological dynamics that emerge in literary work. This method applies psychological theories to explore the deepest layers of character personality as well as to understand the mental processes they experience. The relationship between psychology and literature has been described in detail by various experts. Ghozali (2020) Psychology and literature are two related disciplines, because they discuss human beings and interact with each other. Although the relationship between literature and psychology is indirect, they still have a functional relationship. The direct relationship can be seen from how the two examine human life, while the functional relationship is created because psychology and literature both study human psychology.

The difference lies in the fact that in psychology the phenomenon studied is real, while in literature the phenomenon is imaginative (Endraswara in Ghozali, 2020). According to Wellek & Warren (2009), psychological approaches are one

of the crucial methods in literary analysis because they provide in-depth insight into the internal condition of characters and how the condition affects their behavior. Psychology helps us understand the motivation of characters, the emotional background, as well as the interpersonal dynamics that occur in the story. They affirm that psychology provides tools to understand how writers describe personality and character development through narrative, so that we can see how characters evolve and interact in the context of stories (Wellek & Warren 2009 p.81-85). According to Guerin et al. (2005), psychological approach is one of the methods of literary analysis that is often considered controversial and underappreciated by readers. This approach focuses on The psychological elements within literary writings.

Psychological approaches in literature can be connected to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to provide a deeper insight into characters and their motives. According to Maslow (1954), humans have five levels of needs that must be fulfilled progressively: physiological needs, safety and security needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, self-actualization needs. By analyzing characters through Maslow's hierarchy of needs, we can observe how they strive to meet their needs at each level and how unsatisfied needs affect their actions and decisions. Basic essentials like food and shelter are considered physiological needs. The need for security involves stability and protection. Social needs include relationships and a sense of possession. Needs for appreciation include recognition and self-esteem. Lastly, the need for self-actualization involves the attainment of full potential and personal goals. This

approach allows us to understand the complexity of character motivation and provide a deeper insight into how human needs affect behavior in the context of the story. However, this approach is mainly concerned with understanding different facets of human activity, including challenges related to life. His focus emphasized the significance of a psychological perspective. Consequently, the hierarchy of needs is one of the theories within psychological approaches.

2.2 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Hierarchy of Needs created by Abraham Maslow in 1943, is a psychological theory that describes human motivation through a hierarchy of needs. Maslow developed the theory of human motivation to explain the different types of human needs and sort them based on priority. He distinguishes between needs D (lacks) that arise from basic needs such as food, sleep, and security, and needs B (existence) related to the desire to achieve one's potential (Jarvis in Mustofa, 2022). This theory is commonly represented as a pyramid, with the most fundamental human needs at the base and the more complex needs at the top (Virginia & Satria, 2022). This pyramid consists of several levels depicted in the diagram, starting with the human basic needs at the base of the pyramid. Maslow's theory posits that lower-level needs must be satisfied before addressing higher-level ones. In ascending order, these needs include physiological needs, safety and security, love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

Physiological needs consist of basic survival needs, such as food, water, sleep, and shelter. After fulfilling these needs, people will seek security, which

involves physical safety, employment stability, and safeguarding against threats. Next is the need for love and belonging, in which individuals seek close social relationships such as friendship, love, and a sense of possession within social groups (Putra, 2022). After that, the individual will pursue the need for appreciation, which includes self-confidence, respect from others, and personal achievement. At the top of the pyramid is the need for self-actualization, which entails fulfilling one's complete potential and accomplishing significant individual objectives. Maslow argues that only when lower needs are met, can one truly focus on self-development and the attainment of their maximum potential. This theory provides a framework for understanding human motivation and how the fulfilment of interconnected needs can drive individuals towards growth and self-realization.

Figure 2. 1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

2.2.1 Physiological Needs

The fulfillment of physiological needs is a top priority for every individual, because without the fulfillment of these needs, humans cannot function optimally or even continue living. Physiological needs are the most basic needs that must be met for human survival, and are the foundation of the entire hierarchy of needs proposed by Abraham Maslow. These needs encompass essential elements such as food, water, air, shelter, sleep, and other biological necessities that sustain life (Bahuwa, 2019). The fulfillment of these physiological needs is of utmost importance; without meeting these basic requirements, individuals cannot function effectively or maintain their existence.

This level of needs constitutes the foundation of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which illustrates a progression of human motivation. According to Maslow, individuals must first satisfy their physiological needs before they can shift their attention to higher levels of needs, such as safety, love and belonging, esteem, and ultimately self-actualization. This hierarchical model underscores the idea that only when basic survival needs are met can people aspire to achieve more complex emotional and psychological goals, reflecting a structured approach to understanding human motivation and behavior. This is the most basic level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which must be fulfilled before individuals can focus on higher levels. As emphasized by Sahrunneza and Kurniawan (2024), these needs are critical for physical health and well-being.

2.2.2 Safety Needs

After physiological needs are satisfied, Safety needs include feeling secure in various aspects of life such as body, work, morality, family, health, and property. Once physiological needs are met, humans need stability and security in their environment, including physical protection, financial security, health insurance, and safety from accidents and other threats (Ronie & Hellystia, 2019). Meeting these needs is essential for individuals to live their lives calmly, without excessive anxiety, and able to focus on achieving higher needs within the Maslow hierarchy. According to Dhanik dan Saraswati (2023) the need for a sense of security, which must be fulfilled in order to obtain peace and long-term peace, is essential for a person to be able to live a safe life and feel comfortable and happy.

2.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs

The human need for social connections encompasses love, friendship, and a sense of belonging. Farlina & Khaleda (2019) The love and belonging needs is including the need to give and receive love from others to avoid loneliness. According Goble Maslow also stated that love is a healthy relationship and loving affection between two people, including trust to each other (Farlina & Khaleda, 2019). Once physiological and security needs are met, individuals will seek deeper relationships with others, such as family, friends, and partners. Fulfilling this need is vital for emotional and psychological well-being, as it provides support, warmth, and a sense of acceptance. The lack of fulfillment of these needs can lead to feelings of loneliness, isolation, and depression. According to love is a sincere feeling without reason, while caring is a feeling of wanting to pay

attention to a person's condition, which gives rise to a desire to take care of the person (Suselowati, 2023).

2.2.4 Self-Esteem Needs

After meeting individuals succeed in meeting their need for physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging, they begin to build positive feelings of self-esteem and seek to increase their pride in their work and as a person (Anggraeni et al., 2021). A healthy sense of self-esteem is more based on achievement, status, or inheritance, in other words, a healthy self-respect of an individual is the result of the individual's efforts (Putra, 2022). Meeting this need is vital to psychological well-being as it helps build confidence and motivation. The inability to satisfy an estimate needs can lead to a sense of inferiority, dissatisfaction, and an obstacle to reaching one's full potential. According to Citra et al. (2020), When an individual's self-esteem is fulfilled, they will feel confident, self-respect, and feel useful.

2.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs

The human need to reach their full potential and realize personal goals and aspirations. After meeting basic needs such as physiological, security, love and belonging, and self-esteem, individuals focus on self-actualization, creativity, and the achievement of life's goals that mean most to them. It involves personal growth, self-actualization, and fulfillment of each individual's unique potential. This need drives a person to be the best version of themselves and create meaning and purpose in life. Deep satisfaction often depends on the extent to which individuals live their lives according to their values, aspirations, and personal

interests. Without achievements that are aligned with personal identity and desires, feelings of dissatisfaction and anxiety can remain even though basic needs have been met (Nurlela et al., 2022).

2.3 Previous Study

Research on hierarchy of needs, especially the need for compassion and belonging, has become a major focus in the study of psychology and literature. The first exploratory study, such as that conducted by Sianipar & Jusmaya (2019) researchers analyzed the causes and consequences of the unsatisfaction of the need for love and belonging through intimate relationships on the couple of the main characters in Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" novel (1877). This research uses the hierarchy of needs theory of Abraham H. Maslow and a psychological approach. In analyzing data, researchers apply qualitative methods with in-depth reading techniques.

The researchers found two major problems: First, the causes of the unfulfilled need for love and belonging in the main character include marriages without love and belonging, age differences, the abundance of lies and deceit in the family, and the work and reputation of Karenina. Second, the impact of the lack of satisfaction of such needs on Anna Karenina was to cheat with Vronsky, to be expelled from home, to experience despair and stress, to lose a good name, to almost divorce, to become pregnant with Vronsky, and eventually to commit suicide. This research is different from previous research because of the differences in results analysis

The second preliminary research study by Farlina & Khaleda (2019) The researchers analyzed The Portrait of Rachel in Fulfilling Her Love and Belonging

Needs Character in "The Girl on The Trains" Novel. The reference for the data is from the novel The Girl on the Train. This research uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and qualitative methods with descriptive analysis techniques. The researchers found that Rachel Watson, as the main character, had several characteristics such as imaginative, drunkard, and wild. These characters made Rachel try to meet her need for security by killing her ex-husband. Previously, Rachel tried to fulfill the love and belonging needs by seeking the attention of her former husbands, Tom Watson, and Scott Hipwell by taking the train every day. However, she failed to get the compassion from Tom and Scott. Finally, she realized that the love came from her friend, Cathy, which represented the third tier in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, specifically Love and Belonging Needs.

The third initial assessment by Ruth & Satria (2020) The research focuses on the hierarchical analysis of the need for love and belonging found in Jojo Moyes' novel "Me Before You". The object of the study was the need for love and belonging, using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The researchers used qualitative descriptive methods. This research explains three aspects of the need for love and belonging that are found in the novel, namely, the need for love, and the feeling of possessions of family, friends, and love of intimacy.

The sixth researchers from by Dwi Permana et al. (2021) This study analyzes the need for love and belonging in John Green's novel "The Fault in Our Stars." It applies a qualitative approach to content analysis. The data collected was analyzed and interpreted using the Maslow's hierarchy of needs, with a specific focus on the

love and belonging needs. The results revealed that Hazel and Augustus longed for the fulfillment of the love and belonging needs, more than any other needs such as physiological, safety, self-esteem, and self-actualization. The fulfillment of these needs has a significant impact on their lives, making them more optimistic and affecting their overall view of life.

The seventh from the research journal Hutauruk & Rudianto (2022) This study analyzes the love and belonging needs of the main characters in the film "500 Days of Summer." The research uses qualitative descriptive methods, with data collection through non-participating observation and data analysis through categorization. The researchers applied the psychological approach and the theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. The results revealed data on the hierarchy of needs of the main character, which is divided into three main aspects: the need for intimacy (41 data), friendship needs (35 data), and no scenes showing the protagonist's interaction with his parents, siblings, or biological relatives. This research provides insight into how the love and belonging needs affect the behavior and interaction of the main characters in the film.

The eighth avoid repetition study by Nurhasanah et al. (2023) This research analyzes the love and belonging needs in the novel "The Thousand Seasons of Lust" by Istiqomah using Abraham Maslow's theory and psychological approaches. Qualitative descriptive analysis methods were used by the researchers to disclose the results, as the research investigated the dynamics between the individual and their environment. Data collected from the novel as well as other relevant sources. The results of the novel's analysis reveal four levels of hierarchy

of needs experienced by the characters, providing in-depth insight into how the need for love and belonging influences their actions and decisions in the context of the story.

After reviewing previous research, the research found some similarities, especially in the application of Abraham Maslow's theory to analyze the Hierarchy of Needs in literary works with similar social and psychological contexts. Both studies utilize this theory to examine how human needs, particularly love and belonging, are reflected in literary characters. However, these studies also show important differences. This study specifically focuses on the needs of love and belonging in Maslow's hierarchy, applied to the main character in the novel Anna Karenina, in contrast to previous studies that may have examined other needs or used different literary sources. This study illustrates the unique challenges and dynamics faced by the protagonist in her quest to achieve love and belonging, showing a variety of emotional experiences and life journeys compared to characters from previous studies.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study applies Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which outlines five levels of human motivation: physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization. According to Maslow, individuals must satisfy lower-level needs (such as food and safety) before satisfying higher-level needs, such as relatedness and self-development. This study focuses on how the main characters in Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" satisfy or struggle to satisfy these needs within this framework.

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│          Psychological Approach           │
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│  Love and Belonging Needs in "Anna        │
│       Karenina" by Leo Tolstoy            │
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The obstacles to fulfill love and belonging in "Anna Karenina" novel

The effects to fulfill love and belonging in "Anna Karenina" novel

Marriage without Love	Social Expectation and Norm
Internal Conflict and Guilt	Ambitions
Loss of Identify and Social Standing	Fear of Abandonment

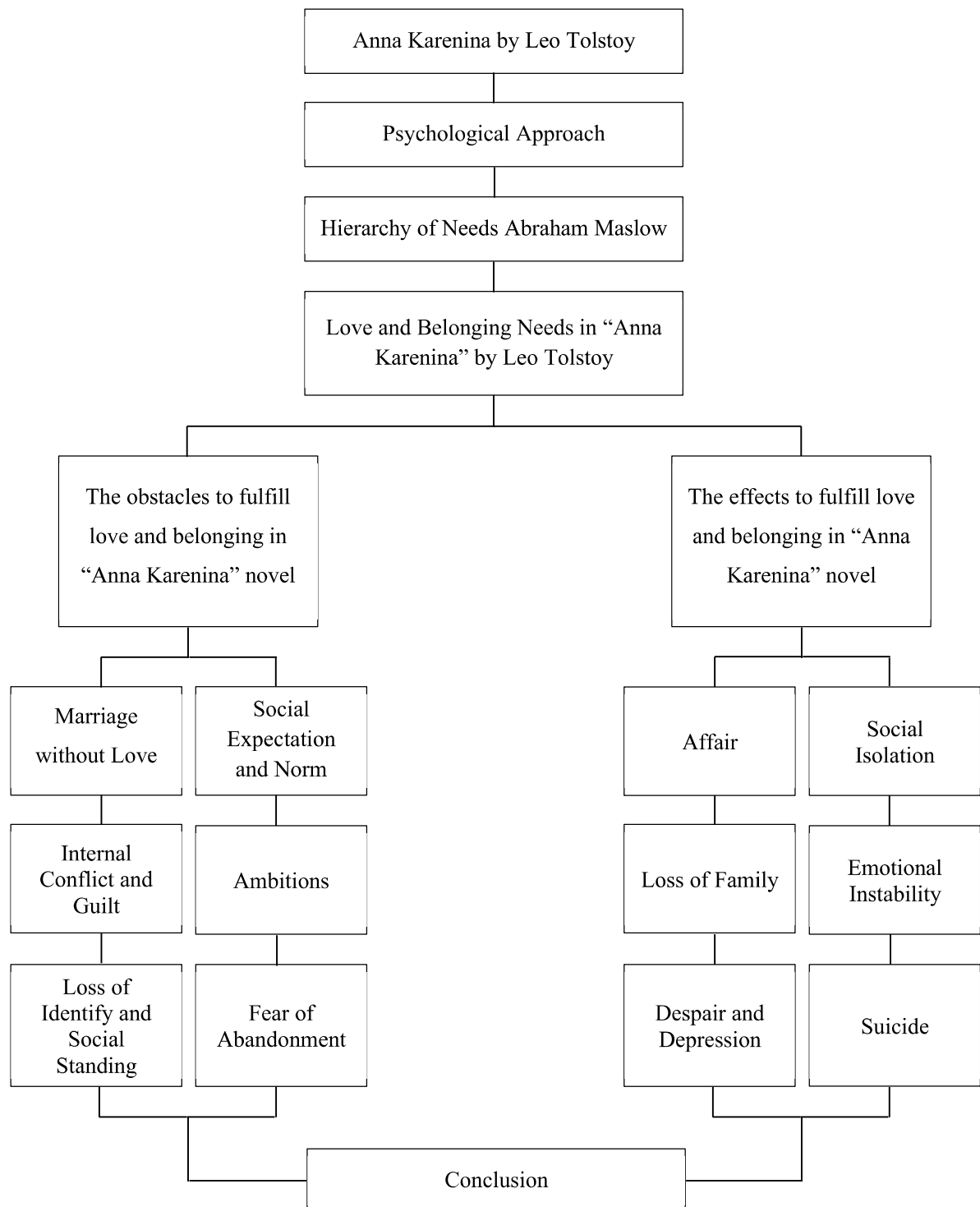| Affair | Social Isolation |
| Loss of Family | Emotional Instability |
| Despair and Depression | Suicide |

Conclusion

Figure 2. 2 Theoretical Framework