

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher examines relevant literature to describe the major theories that support this literary research. This chapter examines the fundamental psychological concepts that guide the analysis, including the psychological approach, the hierarchy of needs, and the needs for love and belonging, as they apply to the main characters in Tess Wakefield's *Purple Heart*. To give a contextual framework for the research, the review also examines previous research studies that have investigated relevant psychological issues in the literature. Following that, the focus moves to the theoretical framework, which applies psychological theories to the main characters. By reviewing the existing literature and using relevant theories, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the forms of love and belonging needs and the impact of unfulfilling needs on the psychological shaping of character development in the novel.

2.1. Psychological Approach

In order to analyze the relationships and behavior of each individual, which may be researched in the study of psychology, writers occasionally utilize individuals as the focus of their works. In order to comprehend the psychological elements included in a literary work, the scientific field of literary psychology connects the study of psychology and literature (Wellek & Warren, 1989, p. 90). Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory (1989) is shown in literary works by showing parts of human conduct that are unavailable to consciousness but yet impact human

behaviors and decisions, as reflected in characters, narratives, and symbols. The concept highlights the complexity of people, which is also reflected in literature. Furthermore, Carl Gustav Jung (2014) stated in his theory of analytical psychology that literary characters and storylines frequently represent unconscious-influenced individual personalities. As a result, literary psychology may investigate in greater detail how human psychology is reflected in a literary work.

Literature and psychology are interrelated because both explore human behavior, emotions, and even thoughts (Wellek & Warren, 1989). In the novel “Purple Hearts” by Tess Wakefield, the psychological approach can be used to analyze the psychological development depicted in the two main characters, Cassandra Lee Salazar and Luke Joseph Morrow. With the background of these two characters, researcher can analyze their life experiences, traumas experienced, illnesses experienced, and needs shown in their interactions in this novel. The psychological approach helps explain the characters’ actions and provides a deeper understanding of the conflict and complexity of their relationship.

Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs theory (1954) is one of the relevant psychological theories to analyze the two main characters in this novel. This theory explains how humans fulfill their basic needs in stages from the most basic to the highest. In this novel, Cassandra Lee Salazar and Luke Joseph Morrow’s life journey illustrates that human needs are very important in changing their life circumstances and interpersonal relationships. These needs are also the main drivers in the psychological development portrayed in these two characters. Thus, this need is not

just a need but an important factor in the formation of their identity/character and emotional growth (Maslow, 1954).

Thus, this literary work can be analyzed with a psychological approach to understand freely and deeply how this approach understands the characters' behavior, internal conflicts, and their emotional formation. This approach not only enriches literary interpretation but also provides a wide range of insights in analyzing the characters' life challenges, traumas, and needs to be met (Maslow, 1943). Maslow's theory also provides a powerful analytical tool in this psychological approach. By understanding how the characters in the novel fulfill their needs, researchers can delve deeper into the psychological development that shapes the course of their lives. Therefore, this psychological approach is quite relevant in analyzing the characters' needs and their psychological development by linking Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory with the literature.

2.2. Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow first proposed Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory in his 1943 publication "*A Theory of Human Motivation*" (Maslow, 1943). A pyramid, which is defined as a hierarchy or ladder that characterizes fundamental human needs, is used to demonstrate this philosophy. Maslow believed that in order for people for their survival and growth, they would be driven to fulfill these needs. According to his findings, people are driven to give certain requirements more importance than others. However, people would still feel lacking or unhappy if their basic requirements are not provided.

This hierarchy of needs is crucial for comprehending human motivation in both real-world situations and for examining fictional characters (Geen, 1995). According to this theory, people work hard and are driven to fulfill their demands in phases, beginning with the most basic needs and working their way up to the most important ones. In addition to being significant in real life, the hierarchy of needs has a significant impact on how social bonds are formed and how people's and fictional characters' mental health is influenced. Humans experience a wide range of psychological issues as a result of these requirements not being met, including anxiety, excessive fear, trauma, and desperation. And not surprisingly, these psychological developments and problems are also depicted in the novel characters in building their life stories.

This theory is applied in literary studies to examine how a story's characters evolve. As the plot develops, characters frequently find it difficult to meet their requirements. This theory will offer a thorough examination of the characters' requirements and how they progressively evolve throughout their psychological growth (Maslow, 1943). This idea is highly applicable to the study of many subjects, including literature. The researcher included a visual image below to help readers better comprehend Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory.



Figure 2. 1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

2.2.1. Physiological Needs

According to Maslow's theory (1954), these needs are the most fundamental ones that people have. According to Maslow (1954), human survival depends on these basic needs. If these needs are not fulfilled, people will not behave as they should. Maslow states that before people want to fulfill higher levels of needs, each level in the pyramid must be satisfied (Maslow, 1954). Other needs cannot be fulfilled if these physiological needs are not received.

Some of these basic needs include homeostasis, sex, sleep, nutrition such as food and drink, respiration or oxygen, and excretion (Maslow, 1954). The human body requires oxygen for daily life. The human body's cells and essential organs, including the heart and brain, cannot function correctly without oxygen and proper breathing. Humans can then develop and become more energetic with the nutrients they consume from food and drink. Sufficient nourishment can keep people healthy and in balance while avoiding death.

Humans also require sleep in order to repair their bodies and brains. Humans need sleep, particularly for both physical and mental well-being. Humans can avoid

health issues including stress, heart difficulties, and inattention by getting enough sleep on every day. Humans also require sex to meet their physiological needs (Maslow, 1954). It is beneficial not only for reproduction but also for physical and mental wellness, which helps reduce stress.

Moreover, homeostasis refers to the body's ability and capacity to sustain stable internal circumstances. These include blood pH, fluid balance, normal sugar levels, and a balance body temperature. Excretion is the smooth flow of metabolism, such as urine and sweat, as well as the disposal of other wastes through the digestive tract. The previous elements of Maslow's theory are all links needs that are critical to human health (Mustofa, 2022). Humans will suffer from severe health issues and possibly die if these needs are not satisfied.

2.2.2. Safety Needs

This need is at the second level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which follows the fulfillment of physiological needs (Maslow, 1954). Every human being will look for safety and defense against outside dangers in their surroundings. They concentrate on this need for safety and security once they feel protected physiologically. Physical threats, the legal and financial systems, crime and environmental harm, natural disasters, and asset and property theft are all included in this security. Failure to meet this requirement will cause anxiety in every person.

People who have physical security needs are protected from crime, violence, and other threats to their safety. This also involves the stability of a reliable work and enough money to avoid people from worrying about their needs. Moreover, safety, legal protection, and a fair and impartial trial. Every person has rights that

ensure they are shielded from dangers and unfair treatment in the human social environment. This also has to do with the safety of a social setting that is not threatened by crime, environmental harm, or natural disasters that affect people's comfort and security (Maslow, 1954).

This needs also include safeguarding owned goods and assets against loss or theft. Human security needs must be fulfilled by the previous aspects. Every person will make an effort to satisfy this need since it guarantees their stability and safety on all levels—physical, emotional, and financial. After these needs are satisfied, people will concentrate on meeting the needs that come before them (Maslow, 1954). They will prioritize pursuing social connections, accomplishment, self-improvement, and meeting their emotional and psychological needs when they feel secure both inside and externally.

2.2.3. Love and Belonging Needs

This need is at the third level of the pyramid in Maslow's theory. One of the crucial levels of basic human requirements is this one (Maslow, 1954). This is due to the fact that this need is present at a level that highlights the importance of meeting the needs of the two levels below in order to reach this level. This third level of needs, however, will also become be unable to reach the two levels above it if it is not filled. Essentially, physiological and security needs impact social interactions, which in turn impacts the fulfillment of other higher-level needs.

These social needs includes many aspects of human existence. They consist of affection and love in close relationships, friendships, and family (Maslow, 1954). These needs include a sense of belonging, acceptance, and desire in the workplace,

friendships, family, and the community at large. In order to meet this social need, connections that involve interaction, idea sharing, activity, and harmony are also included. This need guarantees psychological well-being, human self-development, and mental health. If this is fulfilled, people will be far from feeling alone, isolated, excluded, or useless.

2.2.3.1. Family

The existence of family impacts whether a person's life is going well or not. This yearning for affection and belonging is rooted in the type of interaction known as family. Since a person's family is the primary source of their social connections and relationships, this is not surprising (Hanum et al., 2022). People need to feel liked and welcomed by their relatives. Each family member benefits from this type of interaction in terms of psychological growth, support, and emotional stability.

Maslow's (1954) states that families offer unconditional love in which each member feels accepted and attached to other family members. According to Maslow's theory (1954), this acceptance is crucial. This is because they feel accepted in a group before they have psychological growth and life goals. Maslow further argues that the structure of family ties offers a foundation for peace and self-assurance, which prevents each family member from fearing loneliness and rejection. In addition to loving and intimate interactions that foster a sense of intimacy, these needs include support that is caring, emotional, and physical.

According to Maslow (1954), a person's family serves as the foundation for enduring and meaningful social connections. A person learns loyalty and a feeling of community in the framework of family, two things that have the greatest impact

on an individual's mental health. Additionally, it helps them avoid mental illness, loneliness, excessive anxiety, stress, uncertainty, and independence. This establishes the foundation for a person to engage in more intimate and sexual relationships as well as larger friendships.

2.2.3.2. Friendship

A person will be more able to grow in other social groups if their need for love and belonging has been met from the start through familial interactions. One can discuss their highs and lows in friendship without worrying about being judged. By embracing both their positive and negative traits, they will feel more connected. People that are friends do not hesitate to rely on one another and help one another through difficult times. Some people try to take friendships for granted because they may not realize how crucial social ties are in meeting the needs of love and belonging (Alaydrus & Valiantien, 2024).

Maslow stated that a person must be appreciated and acknowledged by others in order to attain emotional and psychological well-being (Maslow, 1954). A person will experience this sense through friendships. Additionally, these connections will assist children in discovering their identity through social ties. Someone who is attached to social ties has a place that gives them security. Certainty provides support, acceptance, and the sense of being cared for, heard, and wanted.

Fundamentally, friendship satisfies the need for affection and acceptance, which builds a strong social connection (Rudyanto et al., 2022). They have plans, objectives, and more self-improvement in the future because of this link. Social isolation is overcome by strong friendships. In addition to providing true protection,

friendships also improve mental health. Maslow came to the conclusion that friendship satisfies the needs for mental and emotional stability, self-confidence, safety, and love and belonging in social security (Maslow, 1954).

2.2.3.3. Intimacy

Also, the need for love and belonging is met in large part through personal relationships. This bond is deeper and more intricate. Intimate relationships, which frequently involve close physical contact, satisfy psychological needs in addition to emotional ones. Maslow (1954) argues that physical elements like touch and other intimacy are a part of this relationship. It also includes expressing their thoughts, feelings, desires, and a shared vision and objective for reaching life goals.

Intimate relationships make people want to be cared for, wanted, respected, and participate in future objectives (Alaydrus & Valiantien, 2024). One is also not scared to be vulnerable and reveal their darkest and most vulnerable aspects to their partner in an intimate connection. Rejection, loneliness, extreme fear, and self-judgment are no longer concerns for them. Maslow (1954) highlighted that openness and trust enable close relationships to meet and fully satisfy the needs of love and belonging. They will experience a sense of fulfillment, connection, and bonding in both their social and mental well-being.

A loving, healthy intimate connection can support a person's development toward higher needs like self-actualization and self-esteem (Maslow, 1954). They are aware that they are receiving the psychological, physical, and emotional assistance they require. In their partner's life, they are accepted, desired, and linked. Because of their emotional intimacy, commitment, trust, and security, they are

certain that their partnership is safe and healthy. Intimate relationships that meet these needs of love and belonging result in both partners being happy, thriving, and reaching their full potential.

2.2.4. Self-Esteem Needs

Humans will concentrate on meeting needs that give them a sense of self-worth and approval from others once they have received social needs from friends, family, and close relationships (Maslow, 1954). These needs include pride in oneself, self-confidence, and a sense of worth. Every person has faith in their own skills and accomplishments in their personal lives. It also involves finding personal fulfillment in overcoming obstacles and reaching life's objectives. Not just success for oneself, but also acknowledgment and gratitude from others in the form of admiration, respect, and acknowledged social standing.

Every person will be acknowledged for their accomplishments, whether they be in their work, academics, or other activities that bring them pride (Maslow, 1954). The results of efforts are acknowledged and dedicated to. The degree of self-esteem is high. They place a high importance on freedom and the capacity to survival without relying too much on others. Maslow (1954) found that these needs are critical to human development on both mental and emotional level. People will feel more assured and inspired to accomplish their next objective after these demands are satisfied.

2.2.5. Self-Actualization

Humans can be considered to have realized their full potential at this point in their lives. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs places this requirement at the top.

According to Maslow (1954), people will concentrate on improving their own self-development and become the best versions of themselves once their basic needs have been satisfied. This requirement indicates that people have a good chance of improving their skills, abilities, and talents. They have strong life ideals and are free to explore. People can also think critically and come up with good answers to problems in life.

Every person can welcome others without prejudice and with grace. Without worrying about being rejected, they are able to accept life as it is and not just stop but also make changes. People are happy with who they are, no matter their strength. In addition to being fulfilled, persons who accomplish this also experience inner peace, mental health, and life fulfillment (Setiawan, 2018).

2.3. Previous Research

The researcher claims that various previous research on the hierarchy of needs have been carried out and analyzed. The researcher gathered several researches on the topic of the research and used them as references for this research. The first research, titled “Psychological motivation of Jim as a runaway slave in Mark Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*,” was covered by Nibiya et al. (2021). Using Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs theory, researchers examined the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, concentrating on Jim’s personality and his escape drive. The primary research goal examines Jim’s character’s hierarchy of needs and the motivations for his escape, which can be interpreted as psychological impacts that influence his choices and emotions during the story’s escape. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs theory is applied in this qualitative study. Based on the study’s

findings, the researchers came to the conclusion that Jim's greatest wants are for belonging and love. This study shows that freedom alone is not enough to fulfill Jim's psychological needs, his deepest desire is to be reunited with his family and maintain his social bonds. Additionally, psychological impacts could be taken from this study, such as the motivations behind his escape. He experienced anxiety, uncertainty about his future as a slave, loss of self-esteem, emotional distress due to separation from his family, and the trauma of slavery that overshadowed his mental state.

The second research, titled "Abraham Maslow's hierarchical needs in No Friend but the Mountains: Writing from Manus Prison by Behrouz Boochani" by Mustafa et al. (2023). This research analyzes Boochani's character in relation to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory. This study analyzes the form of basic needs in Boochani's character that she wants to fulfill to the highest. This research reveals that the basic needs he wants to achieve have obstacles and the impact of difficulties on his psychology. The form of social relationships that she does not fully get, both support and connection, has an impact on the development of Boochani's character, who cannot achieve self-esteem and self-actualization needs.

The third research, titled "Human Behavior in Organizations Related to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory," was conducted by Altymurat (2021). The purpose of this research is to examine how Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is used in an organizational context. This theory discusses how basic human needs form and the impact of these needs on employee motivation and performance in the work environment. The object of this research is employees who are in the

work environment as company employees. The study's findings show that work motivation is influenced by a combination of five needs in Maslow's theory. This study emphasizes that organizations that understand the needs of their employees will be more effective in increasing worker productivity, and the fulfillment of these needs will have an impact depending on individual variations in meeting their needs.

The fourth research, titled "Analysis Love and Belonging Needs in Novel 'Persuasion' by Jane Austen: Psychological Approach" by Lumbantoruan & Evyanto (2021). The purpose of this study is to examine the nature of Anne's desire for love and belonging, how to satisfy it, and the impact that unfulfilled needs have on her character development. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory is applied in this study through the use of descriptive qualitative methodologies as a means of gathering data. The researchers' data source is Jane Austen's *Persuasion*, which focuses on Anne, the main character. This research found the need for love and belonging to family, friends and intimate relationships, but only two of these forms were found in Anna's character excluding friendship. The study then discovered that Anne's separation from the man she loved had an impact on her, making her a quiet and reserved person.

"Love and Belonging Needs in Istiqomah's Novel *Seribu Musim Merinduimu*" is the title of the fifth research by Nurhasanah et al. (2023). Using a literary psychology method, this study seeks to uncover Maslow's theory of the novel's needs for love and belonging. The researchers also highlight the numerous barriers to meeting these needs, which affect Reysa's psychological growth in this novel. In Reysa's character, the need for love and belonging manifests itself in a number of

ways, including the need for friendship, a spouse, children, and membership in a group or setting that offers and receives affection, respectively. Reysa's character describes impacts like powerlessness and anxiousness.

The sixth research conducted by Hutaurok & Rudianto (2022) with the title "Love and Belonging Needs of the Main Character in the Film "500 Days of Summer": Psychological Approach." The purpose of this research is to examine Maslow's hierarchy of needs' psychological needs. The primary character from the film "500 Days of Summer" serves as the data source for this study. The researchers collected the data by non-participatory observation and categorized the results for analysis. Intimate relationships, friendship, and family were the three categories of love and belonging needs identified in the research; however, only two of these categories were identified in the novel. The research revealed that the unfulfillment of these needs has an impact on the psychological state and problems of the characters in this novel, namely difficulty in developing healthy relationships, harsh and disrespectful shows difficulty in achieving self-esteem and self-actualization needs.

The seventh research by Saraswati & Dhanik (2023). This study aims to describe Khalid's character in Farah Qoonita's novel *Nyala Semesta*, as well as the form of a multilevel hierarchy of needs in Khalid's character. The descriptive method employed in this study, which describes how the psychological state in Khalid's hierarchy of needs is fulfilled, was collected using a literary psychology approach, and the data was analyzed using content analysis and literature study. According to the study's findings, love and a feeling of acceptance in the form of

affection within his family are among the five wants. Khalid is a caring, hardworking, patient, and devoted person, yet he will become lonely and anxious fast if his needs are not fulfilled.

After reading the previous research, it is known that there are similarities and differences between this research and the current research. The main thing that equates this research is analyzing the needs of love and belonging through Maslow's theory. However, the thing that distinguishes it is the source of data in the research. The current research uses the "Purple Hearts" novel by Tess Wakefield, which have not been studied at all in academia. Moreover, this is the first research that uses this data source to analyze the hierarchy of the needs of love and belonging. This shows the new contribution obtained from this research.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

In this research, the "Purple Hearts" novel by Tess Wakefield is analyzed within psychological approach. This research applies the psychological approach using Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory (1954). The focus is on the third level of the hierarchy, such as love and belonging needs, which include emotional connection, affection, and relationships. Maslow's theory (1954) is used to discover the struggles of the main characters to fulfill love and belonging needs in the novel "Purple Hearts" by Tess Wakefield. The analysis also figure out the obstacles they face, such as personal insecurities, mistrust, and external pressure like military life and medical issue.

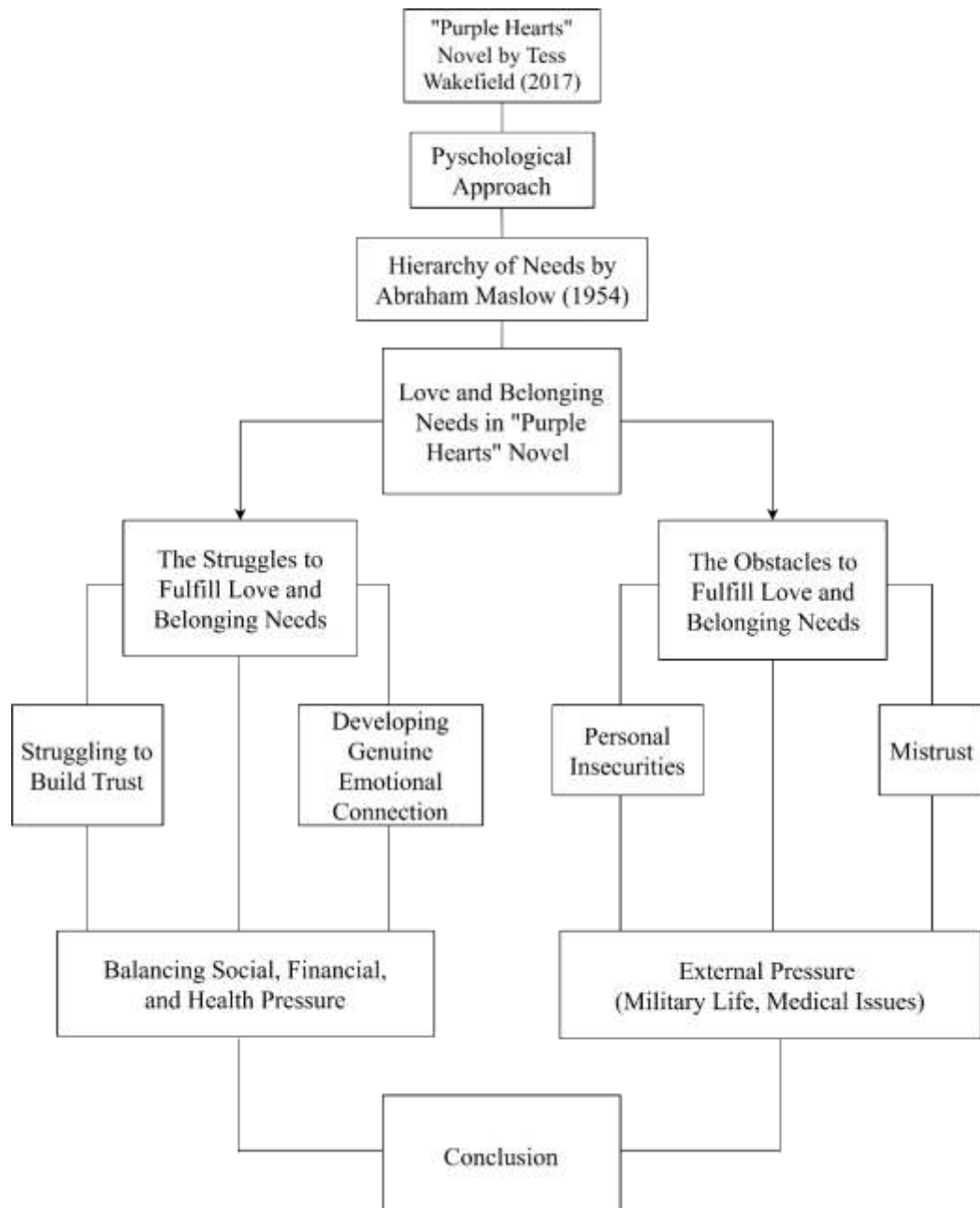


Figure 2. 2 Theoretical Framework