

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
**AN ANALYSIS ON HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN *CHARLOTTE'S WEB* BY E.B WHITE**



A THESIS

by

ZULHANA

F041171319

Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of
Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
Sarjana Degree in English Literature

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.260/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by ZULHANA (F041171319) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, June 4th 2021

Approved by

First Supervisor,

Second Supervisor,



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL


Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling

NIP. 196012311986011071

NIP. 197203181998022001

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination
by the Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Department,



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL

NIP. 196012311986011071

THESIS

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BY

ZULHANA

STUDENT NUMBER : F041171319

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination

On June 29th 2021

and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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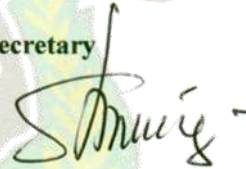
Chairperson



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL

NIP. 196012311986011071

Secretary



Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling

NIP. 197203181998022001

Dean Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Hasanuddin University



Prof. Dr. Abidin Duli, MA.

NIP. 196407161991031010

Head of English Department

Faculty of Cultural Sciences



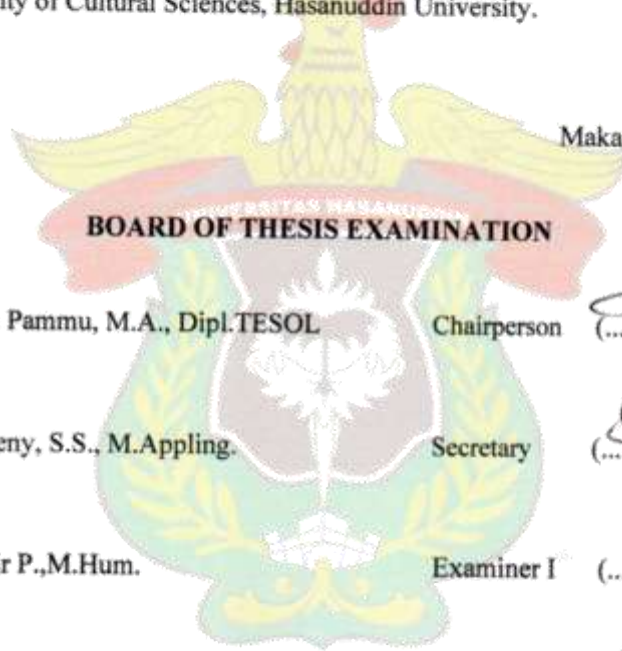
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NIP. 196012311986011071


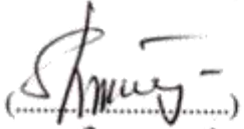
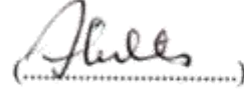
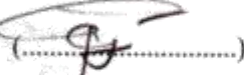

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Today, June 29th 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ZULHANA** (Student Number: **F041171319**) entitled **"AN ANALYSIS ON HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN CHARLOTTE'S WEB BY E.B WHITE"** submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, June 29th 2021



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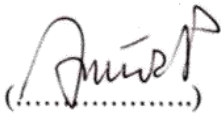
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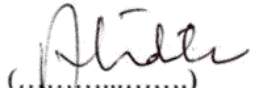
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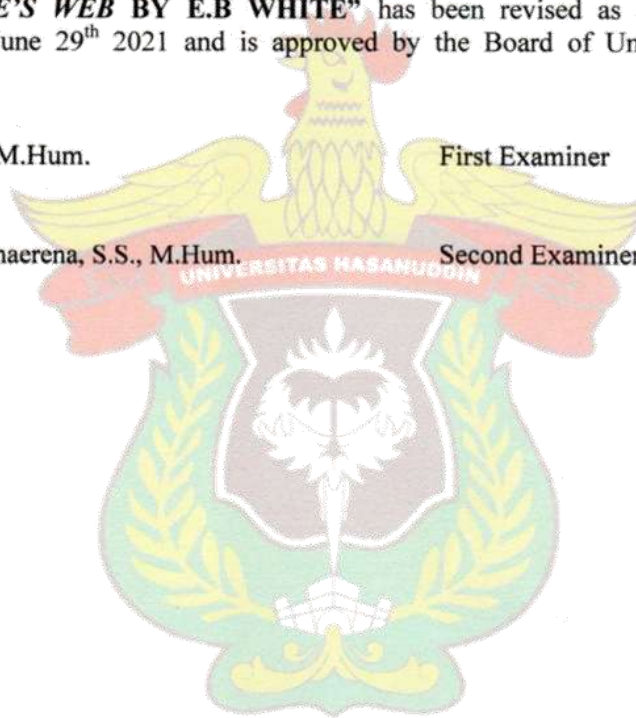
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(.....)

2. A.ST.Aldilah Khaerena, S.S., M.Hum.

Second Examiner


(.....)



**SURAT PERNYATAAN
(STATEMENT LETTER)**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Zulhana

NIM : F041171319

Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS ON HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS OF THE
MAIN CHARACTER IN *CHARLOTTE'S WEB* BY E.B WHITE

Fakultas/Jurusan : Ilmu Budaya/Sastra Inggris

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 16 Juli 2021

Yang Menyatakan,



Zulhana

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Bismillahi rahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘Alamin, the researcher expresses his highest gratitude to Allah subhanahu wa ta’ala for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitled *“an analysis on Hierarchy of human needs of the main character in charlotte’s web by e.b white”* is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing undergraduate degree at the **English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanddin University**

In arranging this thesis, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher intended to express his gratitude and appreciation to all of them. First, the researcher’s deepest appreciation goes to his beloved parents, her mother **Rahma Dahsan** for the endless love, prayers, and support, and her father **Abd Hafid Ismail** in every week to remind me to keep going and never giving up.

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Finally, I would like to thank everybody important to the successful realization of this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis is far from perfect, but it is expected that it will be useful not only for the researcher but also for the readers. For this reason, constructive thoughtful suggestions and critics are welcomed.

Makassar, 13th June 2021
The Writer

ZULHANA

ABSTRACT

ZULHANA. An analysis on Hierarchy of human needs of the main character in *charlotte's web* by E.B White. (supervised by Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL. and Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling)

This study aims to analyze the hierarchy of human needs of the main characters, i.e, Wilbur, in Charlotte's Web novel by E.B White and to identify Wilbur's dominant need using the theory of Abraham Maslow.

The writer uses pshycological approach. The data are collected through comprehensive reading on the novel, highlighting, and classifying the words, sentences, and dialogues in the novel related to human needs, and analyzing them by Maslow's theory on the hierarchy of human needs . In addition, this thesis also uses descriptive qualitative method. The main source of data is derived from Charlotte's Web novel that published in 1952 by HarperCollins.

Based on the result of the research, the writer has found five needs level of Wilbur by using Abraham Maslow's theory of needs, namely physiological need, Safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and Self-actualization need . this research also shows that Wilbur's needs are fulfilled by others. Moreover, Wilbur's human needs are fulfilled by those who are nearby, such as Charlotte, Templeton, Goose, and Fern. Then, the researcher finds that the most dominant human needs of Wilbur in Charlotte's web novel is safety needs.

Key words: The Hierarchy of Human Needs ,Main character, psychology, psychological analysis.

ABSTRAK

ZULHANA. Analisis Hirarki kebutuhan manusia dari karakter utama dalam charlotte's web oleh E.B White. (dibimbing oleh Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL. dan Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hierarki kebutuhan manusia pada tokoh utama yaitu Wilbur dalam novel Charlotte's Web karya E.B White dengan menggunakan teori Abraham Maslow (1943) dan mengidentifikasi kebutuhan dominan Wilbur.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologis. Data dikumpulkan melalui pembacaan novel secara komprehensif, penyorotan, dan pengklasifikasian kata, kalimat, dan dialog dalam novel yang berkaitan dengan kebutuhan manusia, dan menganalisisnya dengan teori Maslow tentang teori hierarki kebutuhan manusia. Selain itu, skripsi ini juga menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data utama berasal dari novel Charlotte Web yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1952 oleh HarperCollins.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis telah menemukan lima tingkat kebutuhan Wilbur dengan menggunakan teori kebutuhan Abraham Maslow, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan rasa aman, kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki, kebutuhan harga diri, dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kebutuhan Wilbur dipenuhi oleh orang lain. Kebutuhan manusia Wilbur terpenuhi oleh mereka yang berada di dekatnya, seperti Charlotte, Templeton, Goose, dan Fern. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan bahwa kebutuhan manusia yang paling dominan dari Wilbur dalam novel web Charlotte adalah kebutuhan keamanan.

Key words: Hirarki kebutuhan manusia ,karakter utama, psikologi, analisis psikolog

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
ABSTRAK.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	4
C. Scope of problem.....	5
D. Problem Statement.....	5
E. The objective of the Study.....	5
F. Significances of the Study.....	6
G. Sequence of Writing.....	6
CHAPTER II.....	8
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
A. Previous Studies.....	8
B. Theoretical Background.....	9
1. Literature and Psychology.....	10
2. Psychological Approach.....	12
3. Character in Literary Works.....	14
4. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs.....	15
CHAPTER III.....	23
METHOD OF RESEARCH.....	23
A. Methodological Design.....	23
B. Sources of Data.....	23
C. Method of Collecting Data.....	23
D. Method of analyzing Data.....	24
E. Research Procedures.....	24
CHAPTER IV.....	26
ANALYSIS.....	26
A. Kind of Wilbur effort to fulfill his Human Needs.....	26

1. Physiological needs	26
2. Safety Needs	28
3. Needs of love and Belongingness	33
4. Esteem Needs	37
5. Self-actualization Needs.....	39
B. The Most Dominant Need of Wilbur in Charlotte’s Web by E.B White.....	42
CHAPTER V	45
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	45
A. Conclusion.....	45
B. Suggestion.....	46
BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
APPENDIX.....	49
A. Novel synopsis.....	49
B. E.B White short Biography.....	50

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter, the writer explains about the background of the study, identification of problem, scope of problem, objective of study, significance of study, and sequences of writing.

A. Background of the Study

Human beings are created by God completed with the thought to survive. Human beings also have needs to be met in their life. Needs means necessities for the human to continue their life. In reality, human beings cannot avoid their needs. Thus, there are many variations of human needs that must be fulfilled. But that is certain basic needs such as hunger and thirst that must be satisfied before the other needs (cairo.1998:76).

Abraham H. Maslow argues that psychology comprising five-tier models of human needs, often depicted as a hierarchical level within a pyramid (Mcleod, 2018:1). Needs lower down in the hierarchy must be stratified before individuals can attend to needs higher up. From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are physiological safety, love, and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization (Mcleod, 2018:1). Physiological needs as the basic level, such as needs of hunger and thirst. Then, emerges as a new set of needs, which may be categorized roughly as the safety needs. If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well grifted, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs. The fourth level is esteem needs that leads to feelings of

self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. Then, the last is self-actualization as a peak of hierarchy (Maslow, p.172 1987).

Maslow has set up a hierarchic theory of needs. All of his basic needs are instinctual, equivalent to instincts in humans. Humans start with a very weak disposition that is then fashioned fully as the person grows. If the environment is right, people will grow straight and beautiful, actualizing the potentials they have inherited. If the environment is not "right" (and mostly it is not) they need more effort to grow and get their goals.

Humans are destined to be social beings who never escape other people's help to fulfill their needs. For example, humans to fulfill their love needs will need other people to give the needs, such as family and friends. Humans will not be able to fulfill their love needs without other people. Therefore, it can be concluded that humans cannot live and need other people to fulfill their needs.

Hierarchy of human needs as the needs that must be satisfied by human beings, not only exist in the human in real life, but also in the characters of literary work such as a novel. Novel is one of literary products in writing form and relates the story of acts or events as narrative. As a narrative, the novel is finally to be regarded as a presentation or imitation of life. Thus, characters in a novel can be regarded as human characters as social beings in the real life. Their behavior though, and feelings can be equally treated as humans characters have.

Psychology can be used to explain fictions character in literature and Psychology. provides numerous instances for life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character that might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. A literary work is an activity where the author uses his creative power, deep feeling, and inspiration (Endraswara, 2003: 96). The psychology of literature will show some aspect of psychology from the characters in prose, drama, or property. Therefore, psychology literature is a study that looked at the literature at the activity of psychological abuse (Endraswara, 2003: 97).

Psychology is also influenced in the literary work, to know the psychological condition of the author when she/he creates the work. From the work of the author, we can understand the psychological condition of the author. Based on the explanations that literary work can reflect the author's life . A literary work may be assumed as an expression of the writer's psychological experience.

Literary work is viewed as a psychological phenomenon, the psychological aspects will appear through the characters if the text likes drama or prose (Endraswara, 2003:96).Therefore, the writer is interested in using the psychological approach to analyze the psychological problem of Wilbur's life in the novel charlotte's web by E.B White.

One of the exciting novels that describe the struggle to fulfill the hierarchy of needs is *Charlotte's web*. Charlotte web is a classic children's novel by Elwyn Brooks White who also known as E.B. White, an American author. Charlotte's Web is one of her children's books that has won numerous awards, along with

Stuart Little (1945) and The Trumpet of the Swan (1970). This book was first published in 1952 with an illustration by Garth Williams and has been translated into 23 languages, selling over 45 million copies. This book earned White the Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal (a major award in children's literature devoted to children's books published in the United States) in 1970. (<http://desirmd.blogspot.com/2018/01/judul-buku-charlottes-web-penulis-e.htm>)

Charlotte's Web tells the story of Wilbur, Wilbur is the main character who was born the runt of a litter of pigs and thought too weak to live until Fern takes pity on him. He's full of life and curious about the world around him and loves his friends and his barnyard life. When he first learns his fate, he cries, and the other barnyard animals tease him because they think him foolish for not understanding his place, but with the help of Fern and Charlotte, he manages to avoid being slaughtered.

The writer is interested with the novel *Charlotte's Web* because there are many moral values can be studied and also we can study some aspects like friendship, affection, love and there are some problem faced by Wilbur's character. The psychological problem is faced by all characters, but the researcher only explores the psychological aspect of Wilbur as the main character of the novel using the theory of *Hierarchy of Human Needs* by Abraham Maslow. How Wilbur survives by fulfilling his needs.

B. Identification of the Problem

The writer identified some problems that can be analyzed in the novel *Charlotte's web* by E.B white is

1. Wilbur's effort to solve the problem is reflected in the novel.
2. Wilbur's psychological (viewed Hierarchy of needs theory).
3. Wilbur's effort to show a self-actualization person.
4. The most dominant of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs is Wilbur's Character.
5. Friendships in the *Charlotte's web* novel.

C. Scope of problem

As mentioned above, there so many problems of this novel that can be analyzed. However, in this study, the writer just focuses on the Wilbur character that reflected in this novel by analyzing the Hierarchy needs as psychological problems viewed by Abraham Maslow and how Wilbur fulfilled his needs and the dominant of his needs

D. Problem Statement

After reading the novel *Charlotte's Web* the writer find two problems identified in the novel that can be analyses that is:

1. What kinds of Wilbur's Hierarchy of human needs are reflected in *Charlotte's web* by E.B White ?
2. Which one of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs is the most dominant of Wilbur's Characters in *Charlotte's web*?

E. The objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are divided into two parts based on the problem formulation. First, the writer aims to finds out the main character's human needs

as seen in *Charlotte's web* novel. The writer describes Wilbur's human needs. Second the writer tries to reveal Wilbur's ways to fulfill his human needs. The writer explains and peels away Wilbur's way of his human needs. Then based on the first finding, the researcher identifies Wilbur's most dominant human needs.

F. Significances of the Study

This study is conducted due to its theoretical and practical functions: Theoretically, this research is aimed to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological analysis of the main character's viewed Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation in the *Charlotte's web* by E.B White.

Practically, this study tries to implement one of literary theories. Thus the researcher can research the formulated objectives appropriately, it will give understanding on how motives can control one person's behavior in process of achieving his/her purpose and also will give the readers knowledge about the basic drive in human being's emotions based on psychological point of view. In addition, the result of this study is expected to be a reference and alternative information. This study is supposed to be useful for other researchers doing similar research, for example psychological analysis of the main character's *Charlotte web*.

G. Sequence of Writing

This research is entitled the *An analysis on hierarchy of human needs analysis of the main character in charlotte's web by e.b white*, it consists of four/five chapters. The chapters organized as follows:

The first chapter consists of the Background of the Research, which contains several explanations of the reason for choosing the novel and the title of the research, Identification of the Problem, Scope of Problem, Problem Statement, Objective of the Study, and Sequence of the Study.

The second chapter consists of the Previous Studies of the Research, Theoretical Background. The third chapter consists of the Method of Research which contains Methodology Design, Data Sources, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analysing Data.

The fourth chapter consists of the Analysis of the novel which consists of describe five level of the Hierarchy of needs faced in the main character and find the dominant needs in the main character. The fifth chapter consists of a Conclusion which consists of the conclusion of all the analysis, Criticism, and Suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

Some previous studies have closely the same topic but the different object or so-called formal object. In this part of the Review of related Literature, the writer wants to show and prove that many previous studies have used the same topic with a different object.

The first research is Nailul Fauziah (2008) a student of the state Islamic University of Malang entitled *Psychological analysis the main character's personality in Go Ask Alice*. The object of her research is psychological analysis. Alice frequently appears in the story. The theory used is Abraham Maslow's Motivation and personality, she describes the main character's personality and Hierarchy of needs on the main character such as psychological needs, safety needs, love, and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization.

The second research is Ahmad Naufal Junaidi (2014). The title is *“psychological analysis of Jay Gatsby's life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's “The Greats Gatsby” (Viewed from Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of needs)*. This study focus on analyzing the psychological problem of jay Gatsby which influenced his life and the efforts to fulfill his psychological needs viewed Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This study uses literary criticism. The researcher

uses Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Psychological Approach to analyze the major character's behavior.

The third research is Takdir Budiman (2018). The title of this Thesis is *the Hierarchy of Needs of the main character "Bastard" a webtoon comic*. This study is aimed to find how Jin fulfilled five needs. The method that is used by the writer is descriptive qualitative. The data of this study were analyzed with the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The writer analyzed the dialogue also narration that reflected the needs of the main character and also the changes of his character. The researcher has been analyzed 10 episodes there in the comic. From the 5 categories above, the researcher found out Jin as the main character fulfills his needs.

Those previous studies are used by the researcher to show the differences and similarities of this research with the previous researches. The differences and the similarities are on the object of the research, the objectives, the method, and the theory which are used to analyze the problem of the research, and also the results of the research. The previous studies are also used to help the researcher in analyzing the data. This research will be slightly affected by the third previous study.

B. Theoretical Background

In this study, the researcher uses structuralism approach and psychoanalysis theory in order to do well-analysis about problem of research, particularly. The kind of Hierarchy of human needs and the dominant of needs on the Wilbur character based on the Charlotte's web novel.

1. Literature and Psychology

One way to define 'literature' is everything in print (Wellek and Weren, 1956: 20). Then according to Miller (2002: 1), literature is a feature of any human culture at any time and place. This is implied that literature is one of human creation as a written text. It is the reflection of human aspiration, a dramatization of a permanent aspect of human conduct. Thus, literature comes from reality. Besides, literature is a medium of cultural society which has the destiny of human life such as their problem, conflict, and struggle of life. It represented the story of reality in human thought, feeling, behavior, and attitudes originality through the imagination and concrete situation.

The word psychology is derived from Greek words, psyche means soul and logos means knowledge. Besides, the word psyche means breath and spirit, and then the word logos means the study of something. Thus, psychology is the science of the mind's behavior (<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com>). Psychology is an academic discipline which involves the scientific study of mental processes, behavior, relationship, and personality.

Psychology can be used to explain fictions character in literature and psychology (1951) provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character that might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. A critic who brings the interest to fiction becomes again psychoanalysis, searching for the subconscious patterns which motive a character. The psychological aspect is one of the virtual values needed to be exposed. A

literary work is a psychological activity where the author uses his creative power, deep feeling, and inspiration (Endaswara, 2003:96).

The psychology of literature will show some aspects of psychology from the characters in prose, drama, or poetry. Literary work and psychology have a close relationship, indirect, and functional. It is an indirect relationship because literary works and psychology use human life as the object. The functional relationship means that literature and psychology choose the human psychological condition as the object of the study, but the difference is in psychology the indication of psychological problem is obvious from the human soul, and in literary works, it is imaginatively (Jatman in Endaswara, 2003:97).

Therefore, psychology literature is a study that looked at the literature as an activity of psychological abuse (Endaswara, 2003: 97). In the broader sense that literary works do not escape from life, they illustrate the various series of the human personality. According to Albertine (2010: 11), Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that started around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud.

While talking about psychology and literature, Rene, Wellek, and Austin Warren (1956) wrote that the term “psychology literature” has four possibilities of understanding. Firstly, the research is on the psychology of the author as a type of person or as an individual. The study tends to be the psychology of art. The researcher tries to catch the mental state of an author at the moment he produces literary works. Secondly, the research is on the creative process; on how the psychological steps focus on expressing literary works. Here, the study can be related to psychology theories. This study assumes that the author often uses

certain theories in his creation. This study seriously uses literary text to the readers. This study is more focusing on the pragmatic aspects of psychological text towards the readers. (wellek and warren, 1956:81)

Psychoanalysis in literary works is useful to analyze psychological characters in literary works. sometimes the author is unconsciously or consciously can enter the psychology theory adhered. Psychoanalysis can also be used to analyze the effects of what caused literary works towards the reader.

Literature and psychology have a close relationship either indirectly or functionally (Jatman in Endraswara, 2003: 97). Indirectly, literature and psychology have the same object that is human being's life. Functionally, both literature and psychology learn about human being's psychological conditions. The difference is that in psychology in indication is real. While the literary work is imaginative. Besides, the difference is that literature studies man as the imaginative creation of the author, while psychology studies man as the real creation of God. However, human characters in psychology and literature show similarity so the psychology of literature is important to take.

2. Psychological Approach

An approach to literature can make upon the interpretation of art can be seen almost as remarkably in the numerous psychological studies and understand about the aspect of personality (Ratna, 2006: 342). The psychological approach appears when the literary scholar has introduced Freud's theory of psychoanalysis (Wyatmi, 2006:108). Thus, the Psychological approach is an approach to literature

that draws upon psychoanalytic theories, especially the theory of Sigmund Freud, to understand more fully the text, the writer, and the reader.

The basic notion of the psychological approach is its idea of the existence of human unconsciousness which impulse, desires, and feelings about which a person is unaware, however, it influences his or her emotional behavior. The psychological approach explores the motivations of the characters and the symbolic meaning of events, while biographers speculate about a writer's motivation. The psychological approach is also used to describe and analyze the reader's responses to the text.

The psychological approach is a method for analyzing the mental processes that are not done by other methods. There are two uses of psychological approaches that can be used in the field of literature. The first is this approach determines the research in good order. A good example of research to identify conflict or controversies within the area of research, which may have been studied by some sciences and have answered one side of the problem, and then reviewed with other sciences to answer the other side of the problem second, the approach is used to determine the problems that exist within the research area and determine relevant theories to assess the problem. (Kartono, 2005).

However, the basis of the psychological approach is about the existence of the unconscious in the character. The literary critics use the psychological approach to analyze the motivations of the character and symbolic meaning in a certain situation, while biographers only suspect about motivations drive the writers in his/her consciousness or his/her subconscious in literary work (Sarwomo,200:10).

3. Character in Literary Works

The important aspect that should exist in the story is characters and their characterizations. Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work. Who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with a particular moral?, Intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action (Abrams, 1999:32). This endowment of particular moral, intellectual, and emotional of the characters by how the characters say or do can be referred to as the characterization.

Character is an important element in literature. Various characters in the story are made by the author's creativity. Characters are showing as the perpetrator of the presented story or the player of the story (Kennedy,1991:98). Every character has a different part in the story. The differences make the characters have two types. Those are major character is the most presented character. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002,176-177) in the story. He/she is the most telling character, either as a project of the conflict. Even in particular stories, a major character is always present in every scene and conflict.

Besides, a minor character is a character

According to Gill (1995, p. 127), "A character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity (it needn't be a strong one), an identity which is

made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) thoughts going on in the head”

A character is one of the important points in literature. A character has an identity to show the audience by their appearance, conversation, action, etc that is made by the author to represents the 17 messages through by the character. A character in literature, not just a person can be the main character, but also an animal or environment can be the main character. In Kennedy and Gioia (2010, p. 77), there is an example of George Stewart’s novel *Storm*, the protagonist character is wind; in Richard Adam’s *Watership Down*, the main characters are rabbits. In "*Marley & Me*", the main character is not just John but Marley also that an animal, dog. The animal can be a character like a dog, cat, bird, etc. Something creature can be like the wind, river, trees, etc.

4. Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs is a theory in psychology proposed in his 1943 paper *A Theory of Human Motivation*, which he subsequently extended to include his observations of man's innate curiosity. His theory contends that as humans meet the 'basic needs', they seek to satisfy successively 'higher needs' that occupy a set hierarchy. The hierarchy of Human Needs theory is not synonymous with behavior theory. The Hierarchy of Human Needs is only one class of determinants of behavior. While behavior is almost always motivated, it is also almost always biologically, culturally, and situationally determined as well (Maslow, 1943: 5).

The cornerstone of Abraham Maslow's understanding of motivation is the proposition that human beings possess urges or basic needs at the organismic level. These basic needs, however, are weak needs, quiet biological urges that are often confused and easily overlooked in day-to-day affairs (Reeve, 2004: 311). It means that the individual seeks to satisfy successively the higher needs that occupy a set of hierarchy.

Motivation refers to the initiation, direction, intensity, and persistence of behavior. Motivation is a temporal and dynamic state that should not be confused with personality or emotion. Motivation is having the desire and willingness to do something. This movement is usually directed toward some goal that is desired to correct some biological deficiency or need in the organism. Maslow argued that human motivation can best be studied by observing human rather than animal behavior. His observations led him to the conclusion that human needs can be understood in terms of a hierarchy of needs.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels. The four lower levels are grouped as deficiency needs (Deeds) associated with physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. While the top level is termed growth needs associated with self-actualization needs. Though deficiency needs must be met, growth needs are continually shaping behavior. The basic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement

in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push prepotent needs further down the hierarchy (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maslow's_hierarchy_of_needs).

1.1 *Physiological needs*

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives (Maslow, 1943: 7). According to Maslow, the physiological needs of the organism are those which enable the process of homeostasis and that appetites (preferential choices among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. It is often the basic reason why organisms move toward certain goals in their environment. These consist mainly of the need to breathe, the need to drink water, the need to regulate homeostasis, the need to eat, and the need to dispose of bodily wastes. Every human requires all needs above because they are the basic needs of a human being.

Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the bloodstream. Cannon has described this process for the water content of the blood, salt content, sugar content, protein content, fat content, calcium content, oxygen content, constant hydrogen-ion level (acid-base balance), and constant temperature of the blood. This list can be extended to include other minerals, hormones, vitamins, etc. (Maslow, 1943: 7).

But, we cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity, and maternal behavior in animals, are homeostatic, has not yet been demonstrated. Furthermore, this list would not

include the various sensory pleasures (tastes, smells, tickling, stroking) which are probably physiological and which may become the goals of motivated behavior. (Maslow, 1943: 8)

Therefore, physiological needs consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. Maslow felt that physiological needs are adequately met for most people in our society. When these needs are met, the next need on the hierarchy emerges as a dominant force in controlling and directing behavior.

1.2 *Safety Needs*

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the security needs can become active (Boeree, 2009). These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment. Like physiological needs, safety needs are primarily triggered in emergencies. Higher needs become unimportant when one's life is endangered, and our behavior reflects our attempts to remain secure.

An example of, child's need for safety is his preference for some kind of uninterrupted routine or rhythm. He seems to want a predictable, orderly world. For instance, injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious and unsafe. This attitude may be not so much because of the injustice per se or any particular pains involved, but rather because this treatment threatens to make the world look unreliable, or unsafe, or unpredictable. (Maslow, 1943: 18-19).

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working on the safety needs can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, savings accounts, and insurance. Safety needs are most evident in your children, as shown when an infant cries if it is dropped suddenly, is startled by a loud sound, or a stranger enters the room. (Petri, 2003: 290)

1.3 Needs of love and Belongingness

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs (Maslow, 1943: 26). These needs involve a hunger for an affectionate relationship with others, a need to feel part of a group, or a feeling that one "belongs." The love needs are not equivalent to sexual needs (which are physiological), though sexual intimacy can serve to satisfy one's need to belong (Petri, 2003: 290). Maslow argues that individuals seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection, and a sense of belonging.

Humans generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group (clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs) or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others. This life and belonging need can often overcome the physiological and security needs,

depending on the strength of the peer pressure. e.g. an anorexic ignores the need to eat and the security of health for a feeling of belonging.

1.4 *Esteem Needs*

If the love needs have been adequately met, they too slip into the background about guiding behavior, and the esteem needs become dominant. These are needed for a positive, high evaluation of oneself. This evaluation can be broken down into two subcategories a need for self-esteem and a need for esteem from others. (Petri, 2003)

The need for self-esteem motivates the individual to strive for achievement, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. The need for esteem from others involves a desire for reputation, status, recognition, appreciation by others of one's abilities, and a feeling of importance.

Then, Maslow classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for confidence in the face of the world, and independence and freedom. Secondly, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), recognition, attention, importance, or appreciation. (Maslow, 1943: 28)

Therefore, it can be concluded that there are two levels to Esteem needs. The lower of the levels relates to elements like fame, respect, and glory. The higher level is contingent on concepts like confidence, competence, and

achievement. The lower level is generally considered poor. It is dependent upon other people, or someone who needs to be reassured because of lower esteem. People with low esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again are dependent on others. However, confidence, competence, and achievement only need one person and everyone else is inconsequential to one's success.

1.5 *Self-actualization Needs*

When one has satisfied the first four-level of need, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. At the self-actualization level, the person's behavior is motivated by different conditions than at the lower levels. It means, at this level, the individual differences are greatest.

The self-actualized individual has satisfied all the deprivation needs of the first four levels of the hierarchy. The behavior of the self-actualized person is, as a result, motivated by a new set of needs, which Maslow termed the being needs (Bmotivation, or meta motivation). These B-motives are values such as truth, honesty, beauty, and goodness, and they provide meaning to the life of the self-actualized individual. The clear emergence of these needs usually rests upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love, and esteem needs. (Petri, 2003: 291-192)

Maslow said that there are several characteristics of self-actualizing people, those are: embrace the facts and realities of the world (including

themselves) rather than denying or avoiding them, are spontaneous in their ideas and actions, are creative, they are interested in solving problems; this often includes the problems of others, solving these problems is often a key focus in their lives, they feel a closeness to other people, and generally appreciate life, they have a system of morality that is fully internalized and independent of external authority, they have discernment and can objectively view all things.

In short, self-actualization is reaching one fullest potential and intrinsic growth of what is already in the organism, or more accurately of what the organism is. Self-actualization is a useful concept; there is no proof that every individual has this capacity or even the goal to achieve it, but it is a difficult construct.