

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

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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

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR

2021

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR**

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THESIS

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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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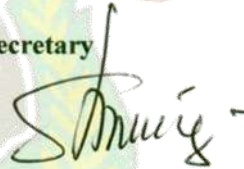
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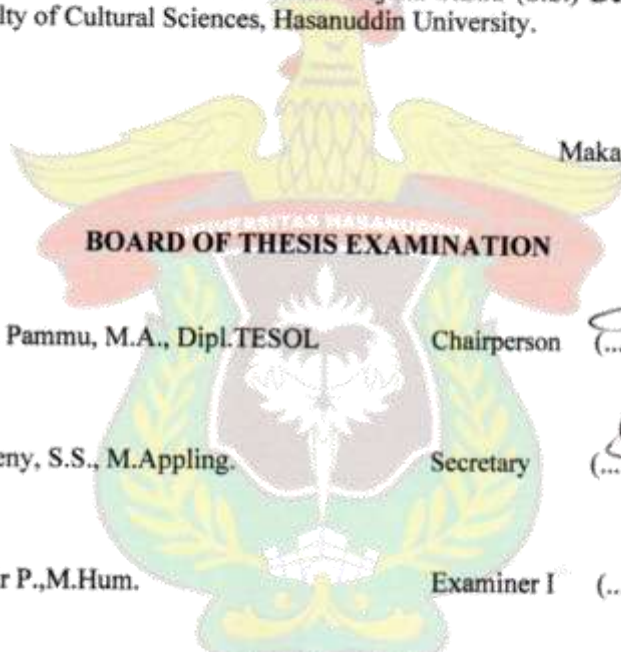
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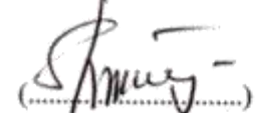
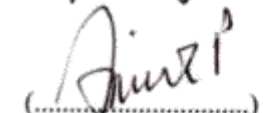
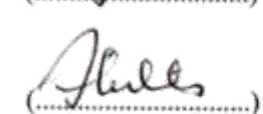
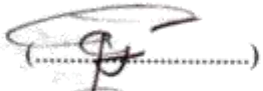

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Today, June 29th 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ZULHANA** (Student Number: **F041171319**) entitled **"AN ANALYSIS ON HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN CHARLOTTE'S WEB BY E.B WHITE"** submitted 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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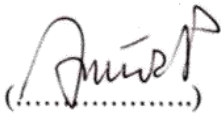
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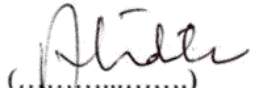
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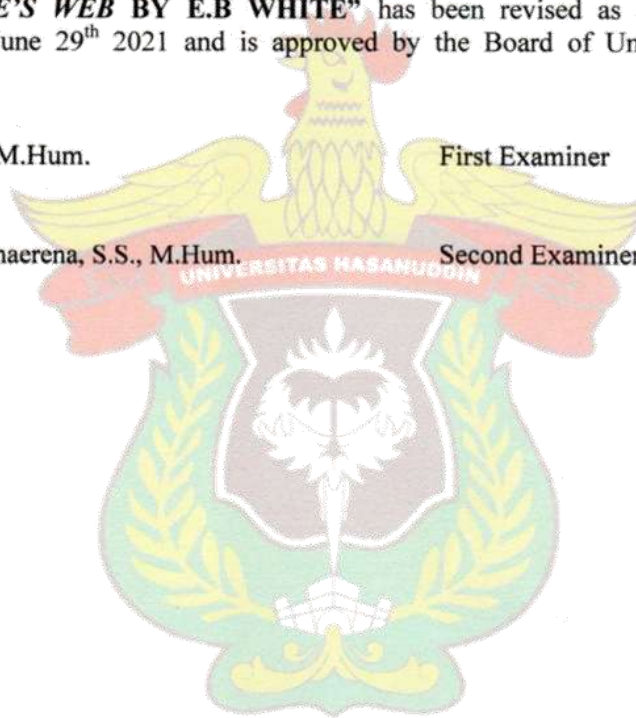
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang Menyatakan,



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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.

A huge thanks and appreciation are given to **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL.** and **Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., M.Appling.** as the writer’s supervisor who was given their comment, suggestion, kindness, advice, patience, and correction to revise during the process of writing this research. Also to my brothers and my beloved sisters **Ardhi, Andhika, and Ainun** who never stop asking about the completion of my study. Their text messages keep me annoyed but magically give me a reason to be focus to finish my study as soon as possible, for that I am grateful to have you in my life.

I am very grateful to have some close friends who always support me. The first appreciation goes to **Ayune** as my Childhood. **Cece, Raodah, Adhe, Umni, Tita, Firda, Amel, Rinta, Hillary, Wina,** and **Lilis** You guys are always a good listener for every problem I faced, especially when I had to revise this thesis and re-start over and over again. Your opinions never stop surprise me and also allow me to see my problem from a different angle who encourage me to finish this paper. And also the rest of **Sasing 2017** for giving a wonderful memory and amazing experience while the researcher doing her study in college.

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.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the method of this research. This chapter included Methodological Design, source of Data, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analysis Data.

A. Methodological Design

Methodological is a method of study for the research that considering the content, form, and nature of literature as the subject of study. There are two types of method which consisted qualitative and quantitative research. To analyse the hierarchy of human needs in the main character's in *Charlotte's Web*, The writer applies descriptive qualitative method, which is analysing the relation among words or sentences that procedures particular meaning

B. Sources of Data

The main data will be taken from the novel "*Charlotte's Web*" itself. It was published in New York in 1952 by HarperCollins. The data are derived from the words, sentence, dialogues, and statements of the novel, which are directly concerned the objective of the study (p.6).

C. Method of Collecting Data

There are some steps that the researcher did during analyzing the novel. First, the researcher reads and understands the story to catch the general picture of the data. The second is reading the novel supported by the opening dictionary.

Third, the writer reads the novel comprehensively. During the reading process, the writer will underline the data relevant to the study. The writer identifies the potential narrative texts that showing Wilbur's human needs and his ways to fulfill those needs and the dominant. In this step, the writer classifies the levels of needs based on Mas low's theory and explains his ways to fulfill those needs. Then, the researcher understands the data. Lastly, the data were identified and comprehended deeply.

D. Method of analyzing Data

After the data are collected, the writer begins to analyzing them by reading the novel and selecting every part of the data which are related to the psychological conditions of Wilbur in the novel. Then, takes the paragraph which is consist of the psychological needs, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and self-actualization needs. In addition, the writer studies information from the paragraph more deeply and the writer arranges the paragraph appropriately with the chronological time. Furthermore, the writer explains the data about Wilbur's psychological condition viewed from Maslow's theory of hierarchy of human needs. Moreover, the data are analyzed and arranged. Finally, the writer concludes line with the statement of the problems.

E. Research Procedures

To analyze the data, this study takes certain steps from both primary and secondary data as follows:

1. The researcher decides the literary work as the main object of this research and reads it closely and intensively.
2. Scoping the problem which discusses in this research to be more specific.
3. The researcher selects the appropriate theory and approach to analyze the problem.
4. Collecting all data and information about the topic of this study as much as possible from both the main object and other related resources.
5. Analyzing and describing all of the data by applying the selected theory and approach.
6. The researcher concludes the result of data analysis and puts it into a thesis form.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer analyses and discusses two problems that are already stated in this first chapter of this research. The first part reveals every form of the hierarchy of human needs in Wilbur's character. The second part discusses the most dominant needs of Wilbur in the novel *Charlotte's Web* by E.B White.

A. Kind of Wilbur effort to fulfill his Human Needs

Charlotte's web tells about Wilbur who always trying to fulfill his human needs circumstantially. The novel explains Wilbur as a weak pig. He is always protected by Fern and Charlotte as a spider when people want to slaughter him because he is the runt. 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 Charlotte, he manages to avoid being slaughtered. Wilbur faces many things to fulfill his hierarchy of human needs.

This study is categorized according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs, i.e. physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

1. Physiological needs

Physiological Need refers to the need of our body for food, air, water, sleep, and sex. These needs are the most important, basic, and powerful of all the

needs, they are capable of totally blocking out every other need until physiological needs already fulfilled. The data below will show the physiological need, Wilbur.

Mrs. Arable found a baby's nursing bottle and a rubber nipple. She poured warm milk into the bottle, fitted the nipple over the top, and handed it to Fern. "Give him his breakfast!" she said. A minute later, Fern was seated on the floor in the corner of the kitchen with her infant between her knees, teaching it to suck from the bottle. The pig, although tiny, had a good appetite and caught on quickly. (white p. 5-6)

Fern poured warm milk into the bottle and Wilbur had had a drink of milk with caught on quickly. The data shows that Wilbur starts to fulfill his need by drinking warm milk. That's one of the physiological needs that very basic and important that must satisfy before the move to the next level.

Every morning fern always warmed his milk, tied his bib on, and held the bottle of him. Wilbur loves his milk, he was never happier than when Fern was warming up a bottle for him. There also another physiological need that shows in this novel.

"Won't he be cold at night?" asked Fern. "No," said her father. "You watch and see what he does." Carrying a bottle of milk, Fern sat down under the. (White p.9)

According to the data presented above, Wilbur met his physiological needs by obtaining a residence built by Mr. Arable in such a way that Wilbur always felt warm. Mr. Arable repaired a special little yard for Wilbur under an apple tree, and give him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could go in and out while he is pleased.

Knowing that the pig will have to be slaughtered for his meat, Mr. Arable tries to make the separation easier for Fern; when Wilbur is strong enough, he's sent to live at the farm of Fern's uncle, Mr. Zuckerman, where Fern visits him as often as she can.

Wilbur's new home was in the lower part of the barn, directly underneath the cows. Mr. Zuckerman knew that a manure pile is a good place to keep a young pig. Pigs need warmth, and it was warm and comfortable down there in the barn cellar on the south side. (White p.14)

Based on the definition of psychological needs that food, water, and shade/ house, the novel's text explain how Wilbur fulfilled his psychological needs by has a comfortable and warm suitable home for a small pig.

As the days went by, Wilbur grew and grew. He ate three big meals a day. He spent long hours lying on his side, half asleep, dreaming pleasant dreams. He enjoyed good health and he gained a lot of weight. (White p.48-49)

And in the following chapter, Wilbur is in good health and has a large body as a result of the meal provided by Mr. Zuckerman. It indicates that he has no problem to fulfill the physiological needs in terms of needs for food and water. This is financial condition gives him the freedom to choose kinds of food and drink to fulfill his hunger and thirst. It shows that the main character can fulfill the physiological needs very well with others' help.

2. Safety Needs

After the psychological need was fulfilled, there then emerges a new set of needs which is called safety needs. In this condition, needs of safety are the most important need must be fulfilled that the other needs after the physiological need

has been satisfied. Need for safety itself are human needs of security, stability, freedom, protection, dependency. No fear, anxiety, chaos, structure, law, order, strength in the protector, etc. (Maslow, 1987:19).

Mr. Arable and Mrs. Arable decide to slaughter the pig because this pig the only very small and weak than the others. Fern, on the other hand, was shocked to discover that the pig was going to be slaughtered. She tried everything she could to protect him and keep him alive.

"Do away with it?" shrieked Fern. "You mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?" Mrs. Arable put a pitcher of cream on the table. "Don't yell, Fern!" she said. "Your father is right. The pig would probably die anyway." (White P.1)

Fern pushed a chair out away and ran outdoors and finally caught her father. And begged him to stop killing the pig.

"Please don't kill it!" she sobbed. "It's unfair." Mr. Arable stopped walking. "Fern," he said gently, "you will have to learn to control yourself." "Control myself?" yelled Fern. "This is a matter of life and death, and you talk about controlling myself." (White P.2)

Fern yelled to her father because she wants to save the pig. Tears ran down her cheeks and she took hold of the ax and tried to pull it out of her father's hand. Fern is also fighting for a pig that her father finds to be weakling. Mr. Arable eventually melted and left a little pig alive not long after that :

"But it's unfair," cried Fern. "The pig couldn't help being born small, could it? If I had been very small at birth, would you have killed me?" Mr. Arable smiled. "Certainly not," he said, looking down at his daughter with love. "But this is different. A little girl

is one thing, a little runty pig is another..... "All right," he said. "You go back to the house and I will bring the runt when I come in. I'll let you start it on a bottle, like a baby. Then you'll see what trouble a pig can be." (White P.3)

This is where Wilbur's story begins. Wilbur was saved from death due to the aid of his friend Fern, and this version of Wilbur satisfied his need to be alive.

In chapter VII, Wilbur grew and grew. Here are three big meals a day. He spent long hours, lying on his side, half-sleep. he enjoyed it and he gained a lot of weight. sheep and the others in the barn spread the bad news that Wilbur will be killed by Mr. Zuckerman on Christmastime. After hearing the bad news, Wilbur was screamed :

"Stop!" screamed Wilbur. "I don't want to die! Save me, somebody! Save me!" Fern was just about to jump up when a voice was heard. "Be quiet, Wilbur!" said Charlotte, who had been listening to this awful conversation. "I can't be quiet," screamed Wilbur, racing up and down. "I don't want to be killed. I don't want to die. Is it true what the old sheep says, Charlotte? Is it true they are going to kill me when the cold weather comes?" (White P.53)

"That remains to be seen. But I am going to save you, and I want you to quiet down immediately. You're carrying on childishly. Stop your crying! I can't stand hysterics". Charlotte said (Charlotte's Web by E.B White P.53)

At this moment Wilbur tried to scream, pleading with someone to save him from death. Charlotte calms her down and promises to continue to assist her to keep Wilbur alive. In this case, the safety needs are faced for security,

protection, and freedom from fear and anxiety. It can be seen that for fulfilling his need for security and protection by Charlotte Voice.

"That remains to be seen. But I am going to save you, and I want you to quiet down immediately. You're carrying on childishly. Stop your crying! I can't stand hysterics". Charlotte said (White P.53)

Taking part in the effort to stay alive, Wilbur engages in activities that bear out the message Charlotte weaves in her web, such as doing backflips with a half twist.

.....And then he took another look and he saw something that made him set his pail down. There, in the center of the web, neatly woven in block letters, was a message. It said: SOME PIG! Lurvy felt weak. He brushed his hand across his eyes and stared harder at Charlotte's web. (White p.78)

.....Then they both began to tremble. Charlotte, sleepy after her night's extensions, smiled as she watched. Wilbur came and stood directly under the web. "Some pig! " muttered Lurvy in a low voice. "Some pig! " whispered Mr. Zuckennan. They stared and stared for a long time at Wilbur. Then they stared at Charlotte. (White p.79)

Ever since the spider had befriended him, he had done his best to live up to this reputation. When Charlotte web said SOME PIG, Wilbur had tried to look like some pig. All in all, the Zuckennans' pigpen was the center of attraction. Fern was happy, for she felt that Charlotte's trick was working and that Wilbur's life would be saved. But she found that the barn was not nearly as pleasant-too many people. She liked it better when she could be all alone with her friends the animals.

"I guess we can proceed without him. Now, all of you must have noticed what's been going on around here the last few days. The message I wrote in my web, praising Wilbur, has been received. The Zuckermans have fallen for it, and so has everybody else. Zuckerman thinks Wilbur is an unusual pig, and therefore he won't want to kill him and eat him. I dare say my trick will work and Wilbur's life can be saved. "Hurray! " cried, everybody. (White p.87)

Soon after, Charlotte and the animals gathered at the barn for a meeting to discuss the next steps to ensure Wilbur's safety.

The next morning, Wilbur arose and stood beneath the web. He breathed the morning air into his lungs. Drops of dew, catching the sun, made the web stand out clearly. When Lurvy arrived with breakfast, there was the handsome pig, and over him, woven neatly in block letters, was the word TERRIFIC. Another miracle. ((White p.94)

To rescue Wilbur from slaughter, Charlotte creates different phases to save the pig by deceiving humans into believing he is some kind of religious miracle: "some pig", "terrific", and "radiant". The pig is thankful, yet he decides Charlotte's words alone are not enough to save him. He has to prove and live up to Charlotte's compliments: "Charlotte had written the word RADIANT, and Wilbur looked radiant as he stood in the golden sunlight. Ever since the spider had befriended him, he had done his best to live up to his reputation.

"Mr. Zuckerman took fine care of Wilbur all the rest of his days, and the pig was often visited by friends Life in the barn was very good" (White p.183).

According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that Wilbur's safety needs are fulfilled by others. The kind of Wilbur's safety needs is security, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, and anxiety. Wilbur fulfilled the

safety needs of security when he will be slaughtered by Mr.Arable then Fern saved his life from death.

Then, fulfills the safety needs of freedom for fear and from anxiety when the other animal talked about Wilbur will be killed by Mr.Zuckerman in Christmastime, then Charlotte and Templeton help him for his safety needs, Wilbur will be safe when he near Charlotte and Fern. Because Wilbur is very weak and not confident with his condition.

3. Needs of love and Belongingness

If both the psychological and the safety needs are well gratified, and then there will emerge the love, affection, and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now a person will feel keen, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children.

Human beings will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general. Namely for a place in his group or family, and they will strive with great intensity to achieve the goal. Human beings will want to attain such a place more than anything else in the world and even though forget that once when he/she is hungry for affection, he/she belittles at love as unreal or unnecessary or unimportant. Now, he/she will feel sharply the lack of loneliness, lack of ostracism, lack of rejection, lack of friendlessness, and lack of rootlessness. The researcher had collected the data related to the need for love and belongingness.

“Fern loved Wilbur more than anything. She loved to stroke him, to feed him, to put him to bed. Every morning, as

soon as she got up, she warmed his milk, tied his bib on, and held the bottle for him.”

In this case, the love needs to be faced by Wilbur, it can be seen that Fern saved him from death and give Wilbur affection. She always prepares the milk in the morning as soon as she got up and held the bottle for him.

Wilbur didn't want food, he wanted love. He wanted a friend-someone who would play with him. He mentioned this to the goose, who was sitting quietly in a corner of the sheepfold. "Will you come over and play with me?" he asked. "Sorry, sorry, sorry," said the goose. "I'm sitting on my eggs. (White p.27)

Here shows that Wilbur wants a friend to play with. What happened, Wilbur felt lonely at the farm because he needed a friend to be able to play with him. Wilbur was sad-looking for his friends around the farm, he met with the goose. Wilbur invited the goose to play with him, but the goose refused because the goose was busy incubating the eggs.

You can imagine Wilbur's surprise when out of the darkness, came a small voice he had never heard before. It sounded rather thin, but pleasant. "Do you want a friend, Wilbur?" it said. "I'll be a friend to you. I've watched you all day and I like you." (White p.31)

The data above shows that Wilbur finally gets a friend named Charlotte. According to Maslow, these needs involve a hunger for an affectionate relationship with others, needs to feel apart from other's groups. In this case, Wilbur feels lonely, he doesn't need a lot of food. he just wants a friend who can play with.

"I could spin a web if I tried," said Wilbur, boasting. "I've just never tried." "Let's see you do it," said Charlotte. Fern chuckled softly, and her eyes grew wide with love for the pig. "O.K.," replied Wilbur. "You coach me and I'll spin one. It must be a lot of fun to spin a web. How do I start? (White p.56)

Wilbur loves Charlotte so much that he tries to emulate her by tying a string to his tail in hopes of spinning a web just like hers, and he hangs on her every word as she shares stories of her adventurous cousins and their spidery hijinks. The data above shows the love faced by Wilbur.

Wilbur walked up to the fence and saw that the goose was right--one board was loose. He put his head down, shut his eyes, and pushed. The board gave way. In a minute he had squeezed through the fence and was standing in the long grass outside his yard. The goose chuckled. "How does it feel to be free?" she asked. "I like it," said Wilbur." (White p.17)

The goose tried to persuade and assist Wilbur in leaving the farm. Just then, the fence surrounding Wilbur's cage became loose, and the goose instructed Wilbur to break down the wooden fence so he could escape the farm. Wilbur carried out the goose's command and tore down the fence. Wilbur was finally able to leave the ranch after the fence broke. He can freely enjoy the green grass as well as the beautiful scenery outside the farm. It warmed Wilbur's heart to be able to leave that place and enjoy his freedom. When Wilbur was finally able to leave the farm, the goose was overjoyed as well. When Wilbur came out of the ranch, he immediately went looking for Fern to meet him. Wilbur needs Fern, his friend there, because Fern takes such good care of him that Wilbur does not want to be separated from Fern.

But as he was being shoved into the crate, he looked up at Charlotte and gave her a Last Day wink. She knew he was saying good-bye in the only way he could. And she knew her children were safe. "Good-bye!" she whispered. Then she summoned all her strength and waved one of her front legs at him. (White p.170-171)

Wilbur's safety has been secured, but he has lost his best friend. Charlotte died, but Wilbur will live—her sacrifice has made his continued existence possible.

All winter Wilbur watched over Charlotte's egg sac as though he were guarding his own children. He had Charlotte's Web scooped out a special place in the manure for the sac, next to the board fence. On very cold nights he lay so that his breath would warm it. For Wilbur, nothing in life was so important as this small round object—nothing else mattered. Patiently he awaited the end of winter and the coming of the little spiders. . (White p.175-176)

All winter, Wilbur guards the egg sac as if it were full of his children, and even keeps it warm on frigid nights. Wilbur was very happy to see that.

“Wilbur looked up. At the top of the doorway three small webs were being constructed. On each web, working busily was one of Charlotte's daughters.”(White p.181)

Joy! Aranea! Nellie! " he began. "Welcome to the barn cellar. You have chosen a hallowed doorway from which to string your webs. I think it is only fair to tell you that I was devoted to your mother. I owe my very life to her. She was brilliant, beautiful and loyal to the end. I shall always treasure her memory. To *you*, her daughters, I pledge my friendship, forever and ever." (White p.181)

One morning, Wilbur is amazed to see tiny spiders crawling out of the egg sac. They are grey and look just, Wilbur thinks, like Charlotte. He greets the

spiders as they emerge in hundreds from the sac, and introduces himself as a good friend of their mother's. They wave at him but don't say anything in return. For several days and nights, they move silently around the barn, growing slowly. The data shows that Wilbur has a new friend and loves Charlotte's daughters.

Love and affection as well as their possible expression in taking care, are generally, looked upon with Wilbur always tries to look for affection to others. On this level, Wilbur needs love and belonging to all friends in the barn cellar, but Fern and Charlotte can give his love as Wilbur's best friend.

4. Esteem Needs

According to Maslow, all humans naturally need to be respected by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or some activities that give a personal sense of contribution. These needs are classified into subsidiary parts. First one consists of the desire for strength, achievement, adequate mastery, independence and freedom, enfacing of the world, competence, confidence. Second, the needs which are revealed to gain respect from the others, such as status, reputation, fame and glory, dignity, dominance, and appreciation.

.....a few days after the writing had appeared in Charlotte's web, the spider called a meeting of all the animals in the bam cellar. "I shall begin by calling the roll. Wilbur?" "Here!" said the pig.....(White p.86)

In this case, all of the animals begin to discuss Wilbur's safety' indicating that all animals are starting to appreciate Wilbur.

Secrets are hard to keep. Long before Sunday came, the news spread all over the county. Everybody knew that a sign had appeared in a spider's web on the Zuckerman place. Everybody knew that the Zuckermans had a wondrous pig. (White p.83)

Everyone came in droves to see a pig. everybody knew that the Zuckerman had a wondrous pig. People came from miles around to look at Wilbur and to read the words on Charlotte's web "SOME PIG".

"Actually," said Wilbur, "I feel radiant." "Do you? " said Charlotte, looking at him with affection. "Well, you're a good little pig, and radiant you shall be. I'm in this thing pretty deep now-I might as well go the limit (Charlotte web by E.B White p.101)

Based on the information above, Wilbur wants to make sure Charlotte sees him as radiant as possible, Charlotte then concedes that he does appear that way and persuades Charlotte of it.

Wilbur was now the center of attraction on the farm. Good food and regular hours were showing results. Wilbur was a pig any man would be proud of. One day more than a hundred people came to stand at his yard and admire him.....Charlotte had written the word RADIANT, and Wilbur really looked radiant as he stood in the golden sunlight..... At this the crowd would yell and cheer. "How's that for a pig?" Mr. Zuckerman would ask, well pleased with himself. "That pig is radiant." (Charlotte web by E.B White p.114-115)

This sentence proves that Wilbur's esteem increase. The esteem needs of Wilbur are self-confident. He becomes a center of the attraction on the farm. and

many people admire him. Mr. Zuckerman is also well pleased with himself because the pig looks radiant. It shows that Wilbur finds his self-esteem.

The other animals don't think much of Wilbur at first. When he arrives, he is something of a lost soul. They only gradually recognize his charm and enthusiasm. By the time the spider spins her words "SOME PIG", this case shows that self-esteem faced by Wilbur because Wilbur doesn't know he is *Some Pig* until Charlotte tells him. Still, this is not a story about a victim who does nothing to save himself. To see Wilbur as passive would be missing his subtle gifts. Wilbur is consistently caring and engaging. These are not small contributions to the social fabric. He affirmed every member of the barn community. He formed a bond with Charlotte because he saw her beauty.

He is the most accepting and positive member of the barn gang. He brought a lovely soulful dimension into that place. Everyone in the barn is rooting for Wilbur. He gradually becomes well-known throughout the world as a result of her artistic word. All the data shows that Wilbur had reached the fourth level of self-esteem from the theory hierarchy of needs by others support.

5. Self-actualization Needs

The last hierarchy of Maslow's theory is self-actualization the peak of this theory. All of the people in this world want to show their ability to prove their actuality. They will do hard to grow up their skills. Usually, the human being has the instinctual need to make most of their abilities and to strive to be the best in what they can, and the human beings do what he is fitted for, and self-

actualization involved the need to achieve one's fullest potential. That statement could be found in the paragraph below:

In chapter IV when Wilbur feels that the food is given is more than enough, at the physiological stage state that, physiological to be fulfilled if humans have had enough.

“Late that afternoon, Luvry went to Mr.Zuckerman. “I think theirs something wrong with the pig of yours. He hasn't touched his food. (White p.27-30)”

Wilbur said that he didn't want a lot of food, he needs friends who want to play with because no one in the barn wanted to play with Wilbur. Not long after, Charlotte came and offered to be his friend. Wilbur is sweet-natured and values relationships and as such what he wants is not food but love. The need for love and a sense of belonging is central to the book. Out of love, we can be good to others and care about their well-being. So this is the way he gets the self-actualization faced by Wilbur.

Wilbur is born onto a farm where, as a matter of course, runts are immediately put to death, and pigs that grow up are slaughtered for winter feasts. Wilbur can escape this fate with the help of Fern, the farmer's daughter, and later Charlotte, an extraordinary spider.

"Ladies and gentlemen," continued the loudspeaker, "I must not take any more of your valuable time. On behalf of the governors of the Fair, I have the honor of awarding a special prize of twenty-five dollars to Mr. Zuckerman, together with a handsome bronze medal suitably engraved, in token of our appreciation of the part played by this pig-this radiant, this terrific, this humble

pig-in attracting so many visitors to our great County Fair."
(white p.158)

From the data above, it is stated that everyone was there, the announcer presented Mr. Zuckerman with a prize of twenty-five dollars and a bronze medal for Wilbur. Wilbur had won this award because he and the words on the web had brought many spectators to the fair from all around. Everyone cheered, and Wilbur felt so proud.

Wilbur is described as initially lacking confidence in himself and unable to stand alone after Charlotte's death because she felt he couldn't live without Charlotte's help. However, Charlotte is convinced that he can do it without her assistance, as evidenced by the following data:

"Be quiet, Wilbur. Stop thrashing about! " "But I can't stand it," shouted Wilbur. "I won't leave you here alone to die. If you're going to stay here I shall stay, too." (white p.165)

"A little tired, perhaps. But I feel peaceful. Your success in the ring this morning was, to a small degree, my success. Your future is assured. You will live, secure and safe, Wilbur. Nothing can harm you now. These autumn days will shonen and grow cold. The leaves will shake loose from the trees and fall. Christmas will come, then the snows of winter. You will live to enjoy the beauty of the frozen world, for you mean a great 163 Charlotte's Web deal to Zuckerman and he will not harm you, ever. Winter will pass, the days will lengthen, the ice will melt in the pasture pond. The song sparrow will return and sing, the frogs will awake, the warm wind will blow again. All these sights and sounds and smells will be yours to enjoy, Wilbur-this lovely world, these precious days ... " (White. P145-146)

In the days that followed, he was very happy. He grew to a great size. Wilbur grew to a great size. He doesn't worried being killed, for he knew that Mr.

Zuckerman will keep him as long as he lived. And all the animals in the barn congratulate him. He could love and care for Charlotte's children well and be his friend.

From the data above Wilbur got what he wanted. Wilbur's self-actualization needs are to be free, receive love from his friends, be more confident in his ability, be independent, and live safely without fear.

B. The Most Dominant Need of Wilbur in Charlotte's Web by E.B White

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working of the safety can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, saving 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)

Safety needs rise, such as security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear and anxiety. The safety needs of a baby are crying, feeling afraid, and screaming because of the violence at home. Meanwhile, Wilbur needs safety from any scare, guilty, and worry.

Charlotte's web begins as Wilbur is born, the runt of the litter. Fern's father, Mr. Arable, decides to end the pig's life because he is weak and costs too much to raise. His daughter, Fern, is horrified by the fact that Wilbur might die so she begs her father to allow her to raise Wilbur. Mr. Arable gives in to Fern until Wilbur gets too big and then he is moved to the Zuckerman's farm. Fern

visits Wilbur every day at the Zuckerman's. It is at this farm where most of the magic of the story takes place. The many animals that are the cast of characters in this story come alive in their attempt to save Wilbur from the inevitable end of being served as someone's dinner. Charlotte also is Wilbur's friend who saves his life. When Wilbur is in danger of being slaughtered by the farmer, Charlotte writes messages praising Wilbur such as "Some Pig, radiant, humble" in her web to persuade the farmer to let him live.

The novel describes Wilbur as a weak and runt litter pig. He is always protected by his friends. Fern saves Wilbur's life from Mr. Arable. Fern sells him to her uncle Homer Zuckerman. So Wilbur moves to the Zuckerman's farm where he meets a lot of friends, including a spider named Charlotte. One day, the old sheep spread the bad news that Wilbur is planning to eat him one day. Wilbur does not want to die, he gets panic and crying all day until Charlotte says that she wants to help him.

Therefore, the most dominant human need of Wilbur in *Charlotte's web* is safety needs. Wilbur struggles with all of the human needs such as love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, but he struggles with the safety needs as the dominant.

One evening, a few days after the writing had appeared in Charlotte's web, the spider called a meeting of all the animals in the bam cellar. (white p.86-87)

The data above states that, As a runt litter pig, he is always dependent on others to meet his safety needs. When Wilbur is near Charlotte, he is mostly safe.

Charlotte summoned all the animals in the barn to perform a trick on Wilbur to save his life. As a result of Charlotte's influence, all of the animals in the barn contributed to Wilbur's survival.

Wilbur was not only weak, but he also did not believe in himself and was plagued by fear. Fortunately, Charlotte, who writes the message on her web as a radiant and humble pig, came to his rescue.

More strange messages appear on the web, sparking people from miles around to visit these "divine" manifestations and the pig that inspired them. Charlotte accompanies Wilbur to the county fair, where she spins her last note: "Humble." Wilbur wins a special prize, and his survival is ensured. But in the fair Wilbur learns that Charlotte is dying and he vows to bring her egg sac back to the farm and keep it safe. After the egg sac hundreds of spiders hatch. Although, most little spiders fly away, a few stay and become Wilbur's new friends. It was very happy for Wilbur, Mr. Zuckerman took fine care of Wilbur all the rest of his days, and the pig was often visited by friends and admirers, for nobody ever forgot the year of his triumph and the miracle of the web. That's how Wilbur fulfilled his safety needs from the beginning of the story until the end.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the writer presents, conclusion, and suggestion as to the final result of the study of the hierarchy of human needs of Wilbur in Charlotte's web novel. The conclusion is drawn based on the research problem while the suggestion is intended to give the information for the next writers who are interested in doing further study in the same area.

A. Conclusion

Based on the research problem and discussion of the data presentation and analysis, the following conclusion can be described dealing with the kinds of human needs according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs and the ways for fulfilling those needs as a creature as seen in the main character in Charlotte's Web by E.B White.

Wilbur starts to fulfill his need by drinking warm milk, he also fulfilled his needs by lives in a warm and comfortable pigpen in the cellar, has a good sleep and also Mr. Zuckerman provides him three big meal a day. After that Wilbur's safety needs security when Fern safe Wilbur's life from her father because Wilbur was going to be slaughtered. After moving to Zuckerman farm, Wilbur hears the bad news that he wanted to be killed on Christmastime but Charlotte comes as a friend and helps from death by playing a trick such as spinning a word in her web and write some pig, terrific, radiant, and humble. Fulfill his love and belongingness it can be seen faced by Wilbur when fern gives her affection by

prepare milk in the morning and held a bottle for him. And Charlotte loves him as a friend. Furthermore, all of the people come to Zuckerman's farm and admire Wilbur. In self-esteem, Wilbur has more confidence, independence, and freedom he got the medal at the county fair and all his friends support him. Finally he fulfills his self-actualization when Wilbur won and gets a medal. He has a lot of people admire him and also to be saved.

Then, the writer finds that the most dominant of Wilbur is safety needs. Wilbur has all of the human needs such as physiological, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, but he struggles the safety needs as the most dominant because Wilbur always tries to fulfill his safety needs in his life, such as when Fern and Charlotte saved his life, and also after Mr. Zuckerman sees the miracle on spider's web he brings him to go to the county fair and finally save his life as long as he lived. That the dominant of Wilbur's needs safety motivation fulfilled. How to struggle to save his life by other help

B. Suggestion

The Charlotte web novel still offers many literary aspects that are not explored yet. Therefore, it is suggested for the next researchers to analyze other aspects that arise in the novel. Next, other researchers may keep using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs but they can have different objects to analyze such as movies, poems, and another novel or they can use the same novel but different approach to get the findings so they can have further research on this personality theory.

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APPENDIX

A. Novel synopsis

Eight-year-old Fern Arable is devastated when she hears that her father is going to kill the runt of his pig's new litter. Persuading him that the piglet has a right to life and promising to look after it, she saves the animal and names him Wilbur. When Wilbur becomes too large, Fern is forced to sell him to her uncle, Homer Zuckerman, whose barn is filled with animals who shun the newcomer.

When Wilbur discovers that he will soon be slaughtered for Christmas dinner, he is horribly distraught. He sits in the corner of the barn crying, "I don't want to die." Charlotte—the hairy barn spider who lives in the rafters above his sty—decides to help him. With the assistance of a sneaky rat named Templeton and some of the other animals in the barn, she writes a message in her web: "Some Pig." More strange messages appear in the web, sparking people from miles around to visit these "divine" manifestations and the pig that inspired them. Charlotte accompanies Wilbur to the county fair, where she spins her last note: "Humble." Wilbur wins a special prize, and his survival is ensured.

It becomes apparent, however, that Charlotte is unwell. After laying hundreds of eggs, she is too weak to return to the Zuckerman's farm. A saddened Wilbur takes the egg sac, leaving the dying Charlotte behind. Once home, he keeps a watchful eye on the eggs. Although most leave after hatching, three stay behind in the barn, and they and subsequent generations of Charlotte's offspring comfort Wilbur for many years to come.

Adapted by <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Charlottes-Web> retrieved
June 11th 2021

B. E.B White short Biography

E.B. White, in full **Elwyn Brooks White**, (born July 11, 1899, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.—died October 1, 1985, North Brooklin, Maine), American essayist, author, and literary stylist, whose eloquent, unaffected prose appealed to readers of all ages.

White graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, in 1921 and worked as a reporter and freelance writer before joining *The New Yorker* magazine as a writer and contributing editor in 1927. He married Katherine Sergeant Angell, *The New Yorker's* first fiction editor, in 1929, and he remained with the weekly magazine for the rest of his career. White's essays for *The New Yorker* quickly garnered critical praise. Written in a personal, direct style that showcased an affable sense of humour, his witty pieces contained musings about city life, politics, and literature, among other subjects. White also wrote poems, cartoon captions, and brief sketches for the magazine, and his writings helped establish its intellectual and cosmopolitan tone. White collaborated with James Thurber on *Is Sex Necessary?* (1929), a spoof of contemporary sex manuals. In a monthly column (1938–43) for *Harper's* magazine, he wrote essays about rural life.

In 1941 White edited with his wife *A Subtreasury of American Humor*. His three books for children—*Stuart Little* (1945, film 1999), *Charlotte's Web* (1952,

film 1973 and 2006), and *The Trumpet of the Swan* (1970)—are considered classics, featuring lively animal protagonists who seamlessly interact with the human world. In 1959 he revised and published a book by the late William Strunk, Jr., *The Elements of Style*, which became a standard style manual for writing in English. Among White's other works is *Points of My Compass* (1962). *Letters of E.B. White*, edited by D.L. Guth, appeared in 1976, his collected essays in 1977, and *Poems and Sketches of E.B. White* in 1981. He was awarded a Presidential Medal of Freedom (1963) and a Pulitzer Prize special citation (1978). White's biography of Harold W. Ross appeared in the 14th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

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