

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The second chapter consists of the theories used to analyse the novel, Abby Green' *The Legend of de Marco*. Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow is the main theory and New Criticism as the supporting theory.

2.1.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Humanism is a system of thought in which human interests and values are of primary importance (Schultz 305). Indeed, Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian in their book *Introduction to Psychology* said that the humanistic approach emphasizes that each individual has a great freedom in directing his or her future, a large capacity for achieving personal growth, a considerable amount of intrinsic worth, and enormous potential for self-fulfilment (10). Humanists believe that people do not only have a negative side, but also have creativity, and evolve their potential. This concept of human nature-freedom, potential, creativity is the most distinctive feature of the humanistic approach and sets it far apart from the behavioural and psychoanalytic approaches (Giorgi qtd. in Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian 10).

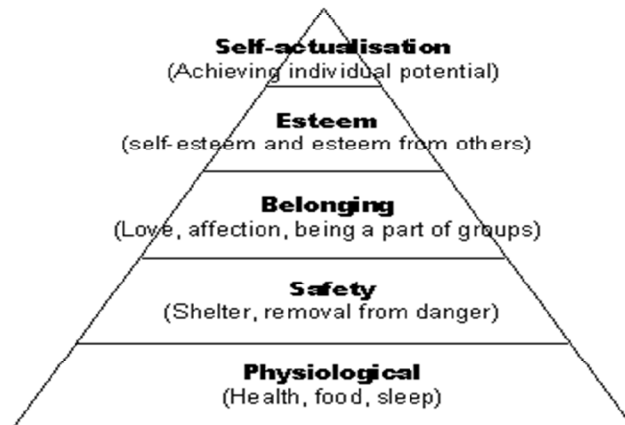
Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) is considered the founder and spiritual leader of the humanistic psychology movement. He was strongly criticized behaviourism and psychoanalysis, particularly Sigmund Freud's approach to personality (Schultz 308).

According to Maslow, when psychologists study only abnormal, emotionally disturbed examples of humanity, they ignore positive human qualities such as happiness, contentment, and peace of mind. The humanistic approach was to be a new way of perceiving and thinking about the individual capacity, freedom, and potential for growth (Plotnik and Kouyomdjian 10).

Maslow's theory does not derive from case histories of clinical patients but from research on creative, independent, self-sufficient, fulfilled adults. Maslow concludes that each person is born with the same instinctive needs that enable us to grow, develop, and fulfil our potentials. (Schultz 308).

In his book *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow classifies five hierarchies of needs. They are physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Sobur 274). Maslow's hierarchy of needs is represented by a pyramid. The needs are arranged in order from strongest to weakest (Schultz 311). It means that the basic needs are the most important needs for human life. If physiological needs are satisfied, it will make people motivated to fulfil the next needs that is safety needs. If safety needs are satisfied, people will do the next needs, and so on.

The following Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs represent as a pyramid below:



2.1.1.1 Physiological Needs

The first level of hierarchy needs consist of physiological needs. The basic needs and strongest in human needs hierarchy needs to save their life in the physical side, needs of food, drink, house, sex, and oxygen (Sobur 274). Someone who feels lonely and hungry, he or she will prioritise food to save his or her life than completing their social need.

Maslow feels 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 director behaviour (Herbert qtd. in Muthmainnah 10). Undoubtedly, physiological needs have a greater personal impact as motivating forces in cultures where basic survival remains an everyday concern because a need that has been gratified no longer serves to motivate behaviour; the physiological needs play a minimal role for most of us (Schultz 313). Unsatisfied the physiological needs influence someone's thought and attitude. People can be angry and confuse

when they are very hungry, moreover they cannot concentrate well if they are hungry. It makes physiological needs became the most important needs for people.

2.1.1.2 Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviours, the needs for security can become active (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 11). Abraham Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* said that he may categorize roughly as the safety needs: security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector; and so on (Maslow 39). These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment.

According to Maslow, safety needs was felt by people when they explored their society. For example, when they felt in danger by the sound of thunder, the flash of lightning, etc. Such as kids, an adult person also needs to save, but it is more complex (Sobur 275). As long as people grow up, they will be more complex their safety needs. Such as, many people insure their health to insurance company recently. They not only insure their health, they also insure their wealth, such as the car, house, etc. It proves that people need to satisfy their safety needs.

2.1.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belonging needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new centre (Boeree qtd. in Muthmainnah 12).

These needs can be expressed in a variety of ways. It can be expressed through a close relationship with a friend, lover, or mate, or through social relationship formed within a group (Schultz 314). Some of the people complete this needs with various ways, such as join a club in school, church, communicate with neighbour, or volunteering for a service organization, but when people cannot do that they will feel loneliness and friendlessness.

Maslow did not equate love with sex, which is a physiological need, but he recognized that sex is one way of expressing the love need. He suggested that the failure to satisfy the need for love is a fundamental cause of emotional maladjustment (Schultz 314).

2.1.1.4 Esteem Needs

After all mentioned needs above have already fulfilled, everyone has a strong desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others (Maslow 45). Maslow said that these needs may therefore be classified into two sets. The first is self-respect. It desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Self-respect is the appreciation of them, creates confidence and understanding ability. Second is self-esteem. It include the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45).

Satisfaction of the self-esteem or self-respect need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. When these needs are not satisfied, individual has feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness.

2.1.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

When someone has satisfied four level of needs, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. Even if all these needs are satisfied, people may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he, individually; is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. Maslow says it as “what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature.” This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 46). It refers to human needs to increase their potential. Each people satisfy this need to increase their potential in different ways. For one person, it may be expressed to be an ideal teacher, or it can be an achievement athlete.

One of requirement to reach self-actualization needs is satisfying of four levels of needs before; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and esteem needs.

One of the characteristics of self-actualizing people according to Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* are:

1. Realistic

It is the human ability that can see the real reality without involving desire and hopes. They are able to view things logically and rationally and have a more efficient perception of reality. They have a superior ability to reason and to see the truth (Maslow 153).

2. Acceptance

It is an attitude to respect and accept themselves, others and nature in their weakness. If they make a mistake, they do not regret deeply. They have no a reason to shame or anxiety unless they are in certain condition (Maslow 155).

3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness

Spontaneous in their inner life, thoughts and impulses, they are unhampered by convention. Their ethics is autonomous; they are individuals and are motivated to continual growth (Maslow 157).

4. Problem Cantering

It focuses on problems outside themselves and cantered in other. They have a mission; commitment in life requiring much energy, their mission is their reason for existence. They also focus on what job they do now because their job is included in their responsibility and their mission (Maslow 159).

5. The Quality of Detachment: The Need for Privacy

They are considered socially as an introvert person because they do not need other people and believe in their potential. They are simply more

autonomous than most people and do not crave support. This independence may make them seem unfriendly, but actually they have a good sociability (Maslow 160).

6. Autonomy

Self-actualization people rely on the inner self for satisfaction. Stable in the face of hard knocks, they are self-contained, independent from love and respect. They are independent of environment influence and the outside satisfaction because they rely on their potential (Maslow 162).

7. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

Self-actualization people have the ability to perceive and feel their environment with freshness, wonder, and awe. They appreciate what they have and take a little for granted (Maslow 163).

8. Peak Experience

They have what is called a peak experience or mystical experience. According to Maslow, the peak experience need is not a religious experience or spiritual experience because it can be experienced by the subject through such as books, music, and intellectual activities (Maslow 164).

9. Gemeinschaftsgefühl (Sense of community)

Maslow adopted Alfred Adler's concept of social interest to indicate the sympathy and empathy self-actualizing persons have for all humanity.

Although irritated by the behaviour of other people, Self-actualization people feel a kinship with and an understanding of others as well as a desire to help them (Maslow 165).

10. Interpersonal relations

Self-actualization people have a deeper interpersonal relation with someone who has the same characters, ability, and talent. They are easily touched by the children. In fact, they can be rude when dealing with people who are arrogant and hypocritical (Maslow 166).

11. The Democratic Character Structure

Maslow states that people who are self-actualized have a democratic character in the best sense. They are free from prejudice, and then they tend to be respectful to all people. More than that, they are willing to learn from anyone who can teach them regardless of degree, education, age, race, or political beliefs (Maslow 167).

12. Discrimination between Means and Ends, Good and Evil

They have the ability to distinguish between means and ends, and in general they are more focused on the goal. They can make an activity that most small and routine into a fun activity or action (Maslow 168).

13. Philosophical, unhostile sense of humor

They generally have what Maslow called “sense of humor philosophical”. While most people like humor that humor is based on the weakness and suffering of others with the purpose to mock or laugh at others, with a sense of humor and philosophy, people who self-actualized like humor that expresses criticism over ignorance, forgery, or fraudulent human being (Maslow 169).

14. Creativity

For Maslow, is not a surprise if he finds that the people who are self-actualized having creative traits. Maslow interprets their creativity at this as a form of action that is original, naive, spontaneous as that found in children who are still innocent and honest and according to Maslow again, that the manifestation of the creativity does not have to always be the creation of works of art, writing, or the creation of scientific works are heavy and serious, but it can also be the creation of something simple (Maslow 170).

15. Resistance to enculturation; the transcendence of any particular culture

They are the ones that can be autonomous and dare to make their own decisions, even though the decisions are different or contrary to public opinion. The rejection of this enculturation does not mean that they are dissidents or plaintiff customs authority, but rather means that they are the

ones who always try to maintain certain foundations, and are less affected by the culture of the society (Maslow 171).

16. Imperfections

It is painfully aware of own imperfections, joyfully aware of the own growth process. Impatient with self when stuck, real life pain, not imagined (Maslow qtd. in Sahuri 22).

This is quite an amazing set of attributes. According to Maslow's research, self-actualizers seem almost perfect but they do have human flaws and imperfections. On occasion they can be rude, even ruthless, and they experience doubts, conflicts, and tension. Nevertheless, such incidents are rare and less intense than for the person who is not self-actualizing (Schultz 321).

2.1.2 New Criticism

New criticism introduced to America and called "close reading," has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades. So in this sense, New Criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson 135). At that time New Criticism become a new standard that is introduced to high school student or even college in literary text analysing. At the past people analyse literary text based on author's life and book's history. It is supported by Tyson's statement that previously, biographical-historical criticism was popular among literary critics (136).

This study uses new criticism as the supporting theory to analyse the novel as Tyson said; new criticism is the main tool in analysis to reveal the true meaning of a text based on the text itself (136). It means that new criticism does not need both the author's background and intention or the reader's response to getting meaning of the text. Prior to the emergence of new criticism, people analyse a literary work based on the author's background.

Unlike biographical-historical criticism, new criticism focuses its analysis on the literary text, instead of on the author's life and time (Tyson 136). Further, Tyson explained that new critics believe that a literary text is sometimes more meaningful and complex than its author's intention. The text's meaning could be dissimilar with the meaning which was constructed by the author (137). Wrong impression about the literary text might be constructed if the focus of analysis is put on the author's background. Then, the best way to get an understanding of a literary text is by examining its own details.

Neither the author's intention nor reader's responses are discussed in a New Criticism research. Reader's emotion and attitude towards a literary text (also known as affective fallacy) might confuse the text through the reader's personal past experiences (Tyson 137). The readers' personal life or background will affect his or her assumption about the literary text when she/has an emotional bond with the text. Hence, applying both the author's intention and reader's response towards a literary text might not exactly represent the literary text itself.

New Criticism approach requires a scrupulous analysis of the formal elements of the literary text to help us reveal its theme (Tyson 137). Tyson mentioned that formal elements are elements forming the literary text. Those elements include *images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, and plot*. The elements work together to shape an inseparable whole of literary text which is called organic unity (138). These elements can help the readers to understand contain literary work more clearly and deeply.

Based on the elements above, this study only focuses on character and characterization. This element is to complete the first problem of statement. A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story although that simple may admit to a few exceptions (Kennedy 45). The readers imagine an interpreting character in the story. Although the writer has created these characters, the reader can imagine it. Abrahams said that character are the represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with 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 (33). In this situation, the readers determine the characters based on their personality or attitude in the story. It makes the reader have different thought between writer and reader, or another reader in character imagination.

Di Yanni says a character in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the centre

of the story's action or theme (38). Usually, major character appears when main conflict happened. It makes major character becomes "soul" and influence the story.

According to Di Yanni, minor characters are often *static* or unchanging: they remain the same from beginning of a work to the end. *Dynamic* characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change-of attitude, of purpose, of behaviour-as the story progresses. Readers should be careful not to automatically equate major characters with dynamic ones or minor character with static ones (38).

According to Kennedy characters, may seem flat or round, depending on whether a writer sketches or sculptures them. A flat character usually has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks (46). At the beginning until the end, the flat character is only described by one certain characteristic. This character has monotonous characteristic and has no changing.

Round characters, however, present the reader with more facets- that is; their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to the reader only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, the reader will see him from more than one side (46).

Reflecting the novel chosen in the study, Rocco is considered as a major character as him actions are very important for the story. The major character it can be a developing character as the change he has from being nobody in the past, and being somebody in the future.

The character becomes a prominent thing in this study since it focuses on the major character, Rocco. By analysing his character, this study intends to tell how the characters built by their speech and action to reach his self-actualization.

The character also has characterization. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character (Di Yanni 38). The author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events for a highly developed mode of such inner showing, see the stream of consciousness. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abrams 34).

Di Yanni says that there are six major methods of revealing character in fiction. They are narrative summary without judgment, narrative description with implied or explicit judgment, surface details of dress and physical appearance, character's action what they do, character speech-what they say and how the way they say it, and character's consciousness- what they think and feel (39).

On the other side, characterization is the way the author gives information to the readers of what kind person that the author depicts in his/her work. Through characterization, the readers are expected to know and understand the character of the novel. That is why this study used characterization as her tool to reveal the personality and the characters traits of the main character, Rocco.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There are some students who had used the theory of Maslow's Human Needs Hierarchy but in different novel for their analysis. These studies had been done by the student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta for purpose of analysing the main character using psychological approach. The first study is *A Main Character Analysis of My Sister's Keeper Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory* by Febry Indah Sari. She focused on the needs examination of main character which motivates her to claim her mother in the film and to describe the main character in fulfilling her needs based on Abraham Maslow's theory.

The second study is *A Main Character Analysis of The Zahir Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory* by Cut Muthmainnah. She focused on explaining the needs of the main character which motivates him to search his wife that implied in the novel and describe the main character in fulfilling his needs viewed from Abraham H. Maslow's theory.

The difference between Febry's and this study is she used film as her object, while this study uses novel as this object. Then, the difference between this thesis with Cut is she only described the main character to complete character needs based on Abraham Maslow theory, in this study, the writer analyses how main character shows his self-actualization deeper than another needs, so that the result is more detail. Besides that, this study uses New Criticism as supporting theory.