

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

These are several kinds of research that are related to the research in terms of the object being analyzed. Among those researches, there are four research related; intrinsic elements, life needs fulfilment, and motivation.

The first study was conducted by Kartika Nurul Nugrahini in *Kepribadian dan Aktualisasi Dari Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Supernova Episode Partikel Karya Dewi Lestari (Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra)*. She found explained about the personality that stands out in the main character named Zahra in the novel *Partikel* by Dewi Sustainable. Zahra is an intelligent, rebellious, stubborn person. An intelligent personality is shown with broad insight, critical thinking, has a strong intuition, and the habit of Zahra's character doing things with a scientific attitude. The method used is descriptive qualitative. In this study, the researcher deepened the character of the main character by using a humanistic psychology approach with a focus on the theory of Abraham Maslow (Nugrahini, 2014).

The difference between this research and previous research is the data, and characteristics used. In previous research mostly discussed the personality of the main character using a humanistic psychology approach Abraham Maslow's theory. While in this research focus on character named Jim, he is a slave who has fulfil his personality using life need fulfilment Abraham Maslow's theory.

The second was conducted by Ritna Bahuwa in *An Analysis of Maslow's Hierarchy of Need in the Great Gatsby Novel by Franciss Scott Fitzgerald's*. Here

explained about Jay Gatsby as the main character. This study explains about psychological needs, love, and actualization needs. The purpose of this study is to analyse Abraham Maslow's hierarchical needs which are described in the Gatsby novel by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method and Abraham Maslow's theory. The results of this study are two types of Abraham Maslow's needs that are not equipped by the main characters, namely the needs of salvation and the needs of love. So, the actualization needs cannot be met (Bahuwa, 2019).

The difference between this research and previous research is the data. Ritna Bahuwa found that Jay Gatsby could not meet the safety needs and love and belonging needs. Because he is a human with several needs in his life, ranging from childhood to adulthood. Whereas in this study, the researcher focus on a runaway slave named Jim. The Researcher found that Jim as a slave can fulfill his love and belonging needs when he was a slave to his master. But, when he has run away from his master he can provide for his needs up to safety needs.

The third study was conducted by Joko Suyono and Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko in *Motivation Engineering to Employee by Employees Abraham Maslow Theory*. This research explains about Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory. This theory tells that when a person passes a certain level of need, he is no longer motivated by the level of motivation below him. This provides an understanding that managers, leaders, or motivators in the organization must know what is needed by subordinates. The purpose of this research is to create motivation through an organizational atmosphere that encourages employees to be more productive with

Abraham Maslow's motivation theory. The results of this research are, it can be said that Maslow's theory has been studied individual structures especially regarding what further drives certain behaviours in organizations. Maslow's contribution was not small for the development of organizational psychology (Suyono & Mudjanarko, 2017).

The difference between this research and previous researches is that organizations and employees must have the motivation to meet their life needs or organizational needs, using Abraham Maslow's theory of achievement. Whereas in this study only focused on the achievement of one character named Jim.

The four study was conducted by Nailul Fauziyah in *Psychological Analysis of the Main Character's Personality in Go Ask Alice*. In this study, researchers are interested in finding psychological problems that are reflected in the novel. Researchers used a novel called Go Ask Alice as research material. The purpose of this study is to find out how the personality of the main character is seen from Abraham Maslow's motivation theory. The method of this research is intrinsic and extrinsic. The researcher used a psychological approach in doing in this analysis (Fauziyah, 2008).

The difference between this research and previous researches is the data and characteristics used. The previous studies mostly discussed the psychology of the main character and what influences it. While this study focus on one character named Jim, he is a slave who has full confidence to complete all his personality. Not only in characterization but also the life need Fulfilment that each individual. Not just on the psyche but also on the personality carried out by Jim.

B. Theoretical Review

This point explains the research approach and the theory used in this research. Research approach is plans and the procedures for research. That span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Simeou, 2008) Each point explains below:

1. Research Approach

In this research, a combination of approaches is applied. It is called an eclectic approach. The two approaches are structural and psychological approaches. Structural is also called intrinsic, and psychological is called an extrinsic approach (Hughes, 2013). Meanwhile, as for the extrinsic of the psychological approach, psychoanalysis is chosen as the theory based on Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory. The psychological concept of personality structure and human motivation is used in this analysis.

2. Theories

This point will explain the theories used in this research. The theories described will cover the theory of character, plot, setting, and hierarchy of needs. Each point will be explained as below:

a. Character

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 66) described that in works of fiction such as events in daily life, always done by certain figures or people. People who do events in fictional stories so that events can establish a story called a character. While the way the author displays the character is called characterization.

A character is like a person is a fiction. According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 79), a character is a figure that appears in a literary work such as novel, poetry, and drama. A story will have several characters and different characters.

The clearest representative form of individual literature in situations of great imagination is called character. According to Aristotle (2015, p. 13), characters in literary works such as novels can be divided into two groups; main character and minor character. Clear declination from a possible viewpoint is called characterization. An example that can imagine is that it might be better if show some places that have never seen before. The science or study of the mind and its processes for analyzing literary works can use psychology. The psychology of literary criticism is related to characters that can be good, bad, or frustrated. This study discusses the psychological aspects, especially the personality of the character.

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 82) there are some basic characters namely main character (protagonist), supporting character (antagonist), a changing character (dynamic), and a non-changing character (static or flat). According to there are two types than these basic ones and they have their unique characteristics. There are confidante character and round character.

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 83) There are 4 (four) types of character it is character based on importance, character based on role,

character based on consistency, and character based on complexity. The types of character will discuss one by one as below:

1) Types of Character-Based on Importance

There are 2 (two) point in character based on importance, that is main character and supporting character. As shown in following:

a) Main Character

Every story whether it's a novel or film must have this character and develop around it. This is the main character or can be called a hero. He is also called the protagonist. He appears in the story from beginning to the end.

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 82) the main character is a character who often appears in a story, or at most much told by the characters in the story. In addition, it has an important role in building a story or conflict that occurs within it. The main character of the story central character or playing the character is a character that prioritizes the story in the novel in question. He is the most told figure, both as the perpetrator of the incident and who is subject to the incident.

For example in the SpongeBob SquarePants movie, SpongeBob is the main character. It is can be shown by the title that it is very clear that the film will tell the story of SpongeBob. A sponge-shaped character that is appears in the story from the beginning to the end of the story.

b) Supporting Character

Aminuddin (2014, p. 83), stated that supporting character is a character in a narrative that is not the focus of the primary storyline, but appears or is mentioned in the story enough to be more than just a minor character. Sometimes, supporting characters may develop a complex backstory of their own, but this is usually in relation to the main character, rather than entirely independently.

For example in the *SpongeBob SquarePants* movie, there is a lobster character named Larry, who is a lobster lifeguard. He is a bodybuilder and weightlifting sports enthusiast. Larry is a supporting character in the movie because he appears a few moments and at certain times as a support in the movie.

2) Types of Character-Based on Role

There are 3 (three) point in character based on role, that is protagonist, antagonist, and confidant character. As shown in following:

a) Protagonist

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 79), the protagonist is a character who has a good attitude character so that makes the reader likes. The protagonist always is a good figure, this character is usually referred to as a hero. The protagonist

displays something that is in accordance with the reader's view, the reader's expectations.

For example in the Dora the Explorer movie, Dora is the protagonist character. His attitude is always good and becomes a hero every time there is an attack from Swiper.

b) Antagonist

Aminuddin (2014, p. 80), states the antagonist is a character who usually the reader dislikes. This character is a character who plays the opposite role of the protagonist, directly or indirectly, physically or mentally. In general, it can be said that the presence of an important antagonist in a fictional story, especially fiction that raises the issue of conflict between the two interests. To carry out the story usually, the protagonist has a role to fight the antagonist.

For example in Dora the Explorer movie, there is a dog named Swiper. In the movie, he is the antagonist character. His character that always evil and tries to thwart Dora's plans makes him be an antagonist character.

c) Confidant Character

According to Cuddon (2012, p. 808), confidant characters are characters in drama or in fictional stories, which have little effect on actions but he is a character who listens to the protagonist's feelings and intimate intentions. He is a trusted

friend. The type of character that can be trusted by the main character and ultimately help develop the characteristics of heroism. This character must have in the story to support the development of the main character. In this case the confidant character is divided into two, that is deutronist character and tritagonist character. This will be discussed as follow;

i) Deutronist Character

According to Cudon (2012, p. 809) deutronist character is characters who always accompany the main character from the beginning to the end of the story. This character helps the main character in running the story. Deutronist character becomes a place to complain or give advice to the main character.

For example Haymitch Abernathy character in the movie of The Hunger Games. In the film The Hunger Games, Haymitch Abernathy always helps the protagonist in dealing with problems and always provides solutions. It shows that Haymitch Abernathy is a Deutronist.

ii) Tritagonist Character

According to Cuddon (2012, p. 809) tritagonist character is an intermediate figure. This acts as a solution to the problem if there is a conflict between the antagonist and

the protagonist. Tritagonist characters do not favor one of the characters.

For example Yoda's character in Star War movie has a Tritagonist character. Because he had training nearly every hero in the galaxy, and he instructed several young men at the Jedi Temple before they were assigned to become hero. He doesn't side with anyone, that's why he is tritagonist character.

3) Types of Character-Based on Consistency

There are 2 (two) point in character based on consistency, that is changing character (dynamic) and non-changing character (static). As shown in following:

a) Changing Character (Dynamic)

Aminuddin (2014, p. 81) states dynamic character is a character who plays roles that develop and change during events in the story. This character can change positively and negatively depending on the needs of the story. That can happen from anything, from supporting the main character to the antagonist pair and can change its direction from positive or negative to positive.

For example the character Carl in the movie UP. When Carl's wife past away, he turned into a grumpy and lonely grandfather. But then his character changed after meeting

Russell. Throughout the film, Carl changes step by step to become a kind and compassionate person. The change from one character to the new one shows Carl as a dynamic character

b) Non-changing Character (Static)

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 81) static characters are characters that do not experience a change in mind or undergo a slight change. This is a character that does not develop or grow. In the story, this character is not an interesting part, but still plays an important role in the storyline. Help the main character in his intentions. This character does not have strong characteristics or does not reveal much about him.

For example in the *SpongeBob SquarePants* movie, there is a character named Sheldon Plankton. in the movie, he is a static character because his character never changes. he always trying to steal Mr. Krab's recipe. Plankton has a cunning nature from the beginning to the end of the story.

4) Types of Character-Based on Complexity

There are 2 (two) point in character based on complexity, that is flat character and round character. As shown in following:

a) Flat Character

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 83) flat character is a character that is described flatly by the author. Flat characters are usually characters that are not too important or supporting

characters. This character is written without experiencing emotional development or the degree of social status in a play.

For example in the SpongeBob SquarePants movie, there is an octopus character named Squidward. In the movie, he is a flat character. Because his character never changes and always lazy when it comes to dealing with SpongeBob and Patrick Star.

b) Round Character

Round character are characters where have a thriving life but complex. They have a more realistic character and a character that animates so deeply. According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 83) this character is a cracker who has a fully developed personality. This character usually has a strong depth. Because the writer has fully developed the character's personality.

For example Katniss Everdeen's character who became the main character in the film The Hunger Games. In the movie, Katniss is a woman who is strong but can also be vulnerable, she is also smart but can make mistakes when panicking, and she loves her family but finds it difficult to open up. These changes in character represent a round character in the movie.

b. Plot

According to Stanton (2007, 25) plot is a series of stories formed by the stages of events that intertwine a story that is presented by the actors in

a story. The unit of events that occurs is the wrong stage of the plot form. Therefore through the stages of the plot, the reader easily understands the characters and setting of the stories. According to Robert Stanton (2007, p. 26) plot are events that create story patterns from the beginning to the end. Therefore the plot will form a story event, especially when they relate to each other in a pattern, sequentially, through cause and effect.

According to Aminuddin (2014, p. 85) Their five-part of Plot; Exposition, Complication Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution. As shown in the figure of following:

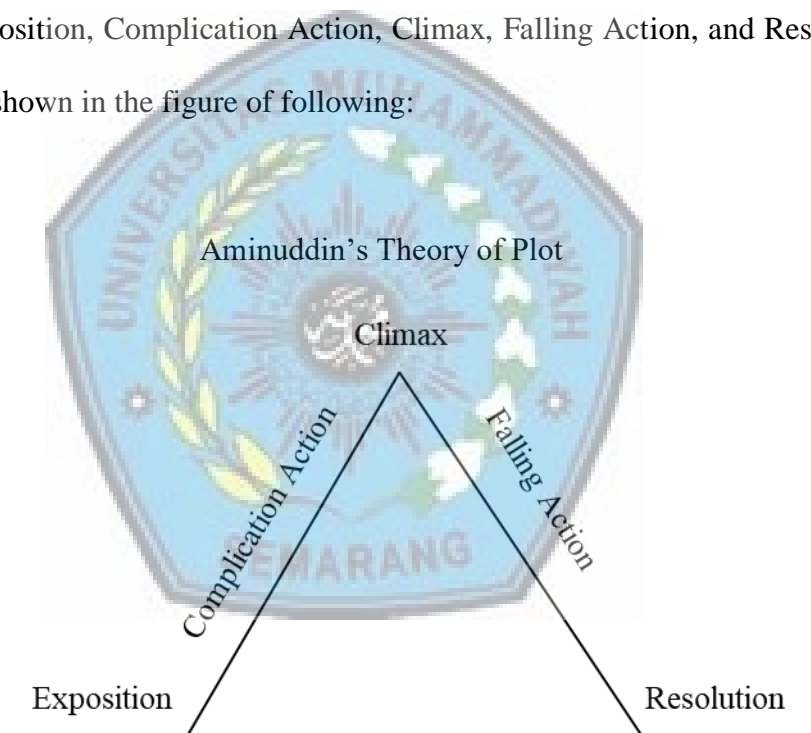


Figure 2.1

1) **Exposition**

Aminuddin (2014, p. 85) stated that exposition is the beginning of the story. The stages of the introduction of the characters and the stories.

2) **Complication Action**

Aminuddin (2014, p. 85) stated that complication action is the story is complicated. The character's actions to resolve the conflict resolve nervously so that they are frustrated, angry, and scared. This conflict is more complicated and tries to solve the problem.

3) **Climax**

Aminuddin (2014, p. 86) stated that climax is the culmination of the problems faced by the characters in this section also the characters in the story will be confronted in a final determination that is experienced, success or failure is usually a determination of the character's fate in the story.

4) **Falling Action**

Aminuddin (2014, p. 86) stated that falling action is a decrease in emotions in the story. This section serves to give the audience time to understand the story they are watching.

5) **Resolution**

Aminuddin (2014, p. 86) stated that resolution is the end of the story, in this section will explain how the fate of the characters in the story whether the ending is happy, bad, or hanging.

c. **Setting**

Setting is a description of the place, environment, and time that occurs in the story. Things done or experienced by the characters in the story in a certain period. According to Aminuddin (1984, p. 62) Setting also called

the story setting. In the setting, there are three setting that will be describe it is: 1) Setting of place, 2) Setting of environment, and 3) Setting of time. As well as having physical functions and psychological functions. But the setting also can be related to attitudes, ways of thinking, prejudices, and lifestyles that occur when responding to a problem.

According to Abrams (1981, p. 175) there are several type of setting:

1) Setting of Place

According to Abrams (1981, p. 175) setting of place is a location or building that describes a place in an event that is in the story. Setting of place can be explained like in a room, city, or village. Each place described already has its characteristics that are following the environment of the story.

2) Setting of Environment

According to Abrams (1981, p. 176) setting of environment is an intrinsic element associated with psychological states that are created by themselves as the story goes on. All happened because of a certain atmosphere like sad, happy, tense, and scary environment.

3) Setting of Time

According to Abrams (1981, p. 176) setting of time is a certain time or period that occurs in a story. All are related to the right time. Such as what day, date, and year, and also in the conditions of morning, afternoon, evening, and night.

d. Maslow's Hierarchy of Need / Theory of Human Motivation

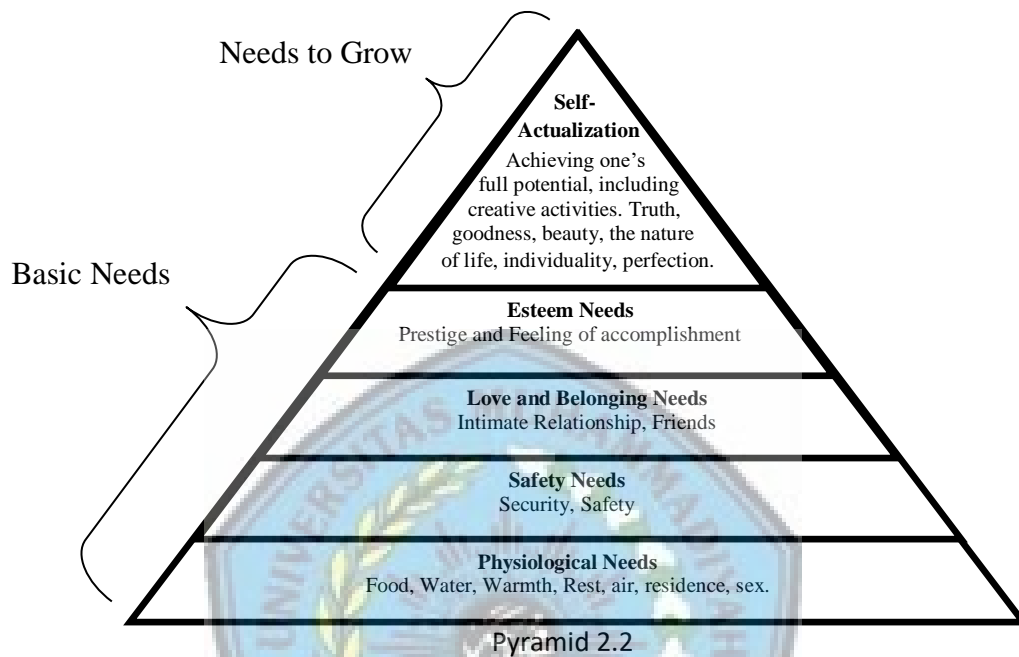
According to Maslow (1964, p. 32), psychology is not a pessimistic or negative view of humans. Maslow has a positive view of humans, that humans have the opportunity to progress and develop. Theories about human behavior that consist of internal and external behavior and environmental determines. Maslow not only conducted experiments on people who have psychological disorders but also on normal people. Humans will have the maturity of life through an environment that supports and desires of oneself. Maslow focuses on theories that have benefits, have an important meaning, which can be applied to humanity.

According to Maslow (1954, p. 35) the hierarchy of needs is a theory of human needs ranging from basic needs to the highest needs. Hierarchy of needs will always make people to meet their needs. Therefore Maslow illustrates that humans will never be satisfied with their needs. One need is fulfilled and another need will occur.

Maslow (1987, p. 92) divides the hierarchy of needs into two categories, they are basic needs and needs to grow. From these two categories, human has five needs level that are structured in hierarchy. Namely, psychological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. All human needs will be completed if it reaches the highest needs. The highest need will be met if the needs below are also met.

Hierarchy of Need

Abraham Maslow



Abraham Maslow (1954, p. 35) writes about the hierarchy of needs theory which is divided into two categories hierarchy of needs that is basic needs and needs to grow. Basic needs consists of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs and esteem needs. Needs to grow consists on top of point it is self-actualization. To reach the highest level, namely self-actualization, every individual must fulfill the lowest level, namely the basic needs. Starting from the physiological needs and so on. A more detailed explanation will be explained as follows:

1) **Basic Needs**

According to Maslow (1954, p. 36) basic needs are the initial needs of individuals who still have shortcomings. It contains physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. As shown in following:

a) **Physiological Needs**

Maslow (1954, p. 36) stated that physiological needs are the most basic needs of every individual. Needs such as eating, drinking, consuming protein, resting, and having sex.

For example Mark Watney the character in The Martian movie. In a time before he being isolate in a strange place he already can fulfill his physiological needs and all are provided, he can eat, drink, rest, and etc.

b) **Safety Needs**

Maslow (1954, p. 39) stated that safety needs are important needs that must be met after physiological needs. They are the need for individuals to get freedom, protection, dependency, not feel fear, chaos, anxiety, order, strength, protection, and others.

For example Mark Watney the character in The Martian movie. In a time during Mark Watney being isolate in a strange place he already can fulfill his safety needs, he has habit to protect him from anything happens.

c) **Love and Belonging Needs**

Maslow (1954, p. 43) stated that love and belonging needs is the need of each individual to encourage someone to make effective and emotional relationships in each individual or group. The goal is to get affection from family, friends, peers, spouse, or children.

For example Rachel Watson as the main character in the novel *The Girl on the Train*. She tries to fulfill her love and belonging needs by trying to get attention from her ex-husband, Tom Watson, and Scott Hipwell. Rachel fails to get Tom and Scott's love but finally, she realizes that she has loved by her friend, Cathy. It makes Rachel succeed in having love and fulfilling her love and belonging needs.

d) **Esteem Needs**

Maslow (1954, p. 45) stated that esteem needs are individual needs to gain strength, mastery, competence, self-confidence, and independence. At this level, every individual wants to get respect from others. Such as fame and glory of reputation, status, domination, interest, and appreciation.

For example Laut the main character from the novel *Pulang dan Laut Bercerita*. Laut can fulfill her esteem needs because Laut believes that she is valuable and can overcome all the challenges in living her life.

2) Needs to Grow

According to Abraham Maslow (1954, p. 46) need to grow are the needs of individuals who have developed. Contains about actualization needs. This need can be reached by each individual if his basic needs are fulfilled.

Maslow (1954, p. 47) stated that self-actualization needs are the highest level of individual needs. At this level, a person must be considered according to his potential. Someone will be able to achieve self-actualization if they can get their own time and obstacles. Internal barriers such as alert, fear, shame, and so on. An individual also needs human dignity that is used to achieve goals and be a good individual. In addition to this in self-actualization, the individual will seek to gain knowledge and understand needs, use positive cognitive abilities, seek happiness and fulfillment of satisfaction to avoid pain.

For example Mark Watney the main character in the novel *The Martian*. After Mark Watney saves from an isolated place, he can fulfill the highest level of the hierarchy of needs (self-actualization). After he back to the Earth, he becomes a professor and he can fulfill all of his wants.