CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature. It contains some topics used to support the analysis in this research, which is a necessary source concerning the topics. Those are: Novel, epistolary novel, psychology and literature, characters, Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality theory, the hierarchy of needs formulated by Abraham Maslow, the hierarchy-motivation-personality, dynamic of the hierarchy, and previous study.

A. Psychology and Literature

The psysiology is derived from to greek words.*psyche,* which has meaning soul.if the soul is interpreted as self,and physiology connotes the study of self.the self is a dynamic. (Aminuddin, 1990:88)

The word literature has meaning of the beautiful writing,actually the word literature form latin that has meaning gramatical and poem.in romantic era the word literature hs meaning something creation and it is the emotion of the author of character in literary word.(Wahdi,2005:40)

Literature is a piece of writing which expresses and communicates through feeling and human attitude in literary works. We find many kinds of work that may contain anything which can be found in our life. It is in accordance with what Wellek and Warren (1993) said that some literary critics see literature as a product of human creativity in form of written or oral work. When we talk about literature, we consider that it is an endless topic of

discussion. We can find many lessons about life. Literature is a speech act or textual event that elicits certain kinds of extension, also as the product of conventions and certain kinds of extension (Culler, 1997:28).

Psychology and literature study about human being, but they have different object of concern. Psychology deals with the real life situation and literature deals with the imaginary of human being. Theory of literature says: "By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychology study of the writer, as type and as individual of the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature or finally we effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology)" (Wellek and Warren, 1956:81).Psychology and literature do not stand apart, as psychology can be applied to analyze the work of literature (Papalia, 1985:4).

Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior.Psychologists study such phenomena as perception, cognition, emotion,personality, behavior, and interpersonal relationships. Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity,including issues related to daily life example family, education, and work and the treatment of mental health problems (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/psychology#History).

Psychology maybe defined as the science that the studies the behavior of man. Beside that, literary psychology is literary studies that consider the literary work as psychology activity, the author uses the thought, feeling, and work in working (Endraswara, 2003:96).

B. Novel

"Novel" from French nouvelle, Italian "novella", which means "new" It is called new since whenever compared to drama or poetry which comes later. It is an extended, generally fictional narrative, typically in prose. Until the eighteenth century, the word referred specifically to short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure.

Novels are characterized by 60,000-200,000 words in length, or 300-1,300 pages, in length. During the 18th century the novel adopted features of the old romance and became one of the major literary genres. It is today defined mostly by its ability to become the object of literary criticism demanding artistic merit and a specific 'literary' style or specific literary styles.

Novel is the modern version in the long narrative. This form resembles the epic in the length and in emphasis on the narrative, but it will different if it is in the form of prose. The difference is in its choice and treatment of subject matter.Prose, in addition, is a free story without an integrated plot. Due to its length, the novel is particularly suited to deal with the effect or character of the passage of time. One aspect to the passage of time is development of character (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel)

Novels present a documentary picture of life. They are long works with a great amount of detail on every page. They thus present all the complicating facts that need to be taken into account before we can reach any sort of judgment (Peck & Coyle, 1984:103).

As fiction, novel is distinguished from history, which undertakes to be narrative of facts, and from the essay, which often presents characters and incidents, but only as a brief illustration of a concept or a point of view. As an extended narrative covering a wide range of characters and experience, the novels are different from the short story; and as prose, it is different from the long verse narrative (Abrams, 1957:14).

C. Characters

Character is human element in the story,the appeal to our curiosity and our sympathy (Langhlin, 1989:375).Character is the term for the people in fiction ,the heroes and love interst.Which,the character appear in a work of narrative.

Characters are the main aspect if we talk about novel. In the novel characters become the important things, because it is actor always present and involved in the story. Usually the characters employed in the novel are human being. Characters in the novel are portrayals of human being in a real life.

Characters are the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and by what they do the action (Abrams, 1957:20).

Characters are the people in a novel re-referred to as characters. We asses them on the basis of what the author tells us about them and on the basis of what they do and say. This is important: we must avoid loose conjecture about a character and establish everything from the evidence of the text.

Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern: they are members of a society, and the author's distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. Details are not included just for their own sake but relate to the overall pattern of the novel (Peck and Coyle, 1984:105).

D. Maslow's Motivation and Personality Theory

This theory belongs to the humanistic school of psychology. Maslow, himself, with Carl Rogers are the pioneer of this particular school (in Papilia and Olds, 1985). Theory protested on what they consider as the narrowness of behaviorism, which study much about behavior, but very little about people, and psycho analysis, which bothers a lot of about the emotionally disturbed people but very little about the healthy ones.

Abraham Maslow (1970) proposed that exposure to environmental condition that permit or prohibits gratification of the basic needs (i.e. physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization) prompts movement up or down the hierarchy of needs. That is since our behavior is gover. Need by the lowest unfulfilled need, changes in job, family, or social conditions might after fundamental motive structures (Encyclopedia of psychology, 1984:49).

Furthermore, humanistic psychology emphasize that the human body is not a separated collection of many parts, but as a whole, holistic, and directed in a positive direction. Human beings, in other words, should be viewed as a complete picture along with needs attached to them.

Understanding motivation and personality is just like understanding ourselves, what we need and what we want. Therefore, in order to get a better understanding, it is very basic for us to know our basic needs. Furthermore basically human development is strongly affected by the gratification of such needs.Maslow has succeeded in identifying basic human needs in 1954 and put them into hierarchy it is done so because some needs, (Maslow, 1987), the most basic human needs is psychological ones as an example. If one is lacking these needs, such as food, water, and oxygen, this individual will not be motivated to fulfill any others needs. The individual who is starving to death has no other interest than obtaining food. He will focus his effort and minds in gaining some food satisfy his anger. After these needs are gratified, other need then emerges.

E. The Hierarchy of Needs Formulated By Abraham Maslow

The hierarchy of needs is starting point of motivation theory and becomes the core of personality. (Maslow, 1987), the need to belong to something or someone is the most common theme in literature but, scientifically, there is very little information about it. Lacking this need may result in destructive behavior.

The peak of this hierarchy is the self-actualization needs. After the deficit needs are completed, individuals often (not always) expect that restlessness develops, unless the individuals are what are fitted for. In short, now individuals are working for their talents they must be true to their own nature. The need to be what one wants to be is called self-actualization need.

Maslow took this idea and created his now famous hierarchy of needs.Beyond the details of air, water, food, and sex, he laid out five broader layers:the physiological needs, the needs for safety and security, the needs for love and belonging, the needs for esteem, and the need to actualize the self, in that order.

Being Needs

Self-actualization

Esteem Needs

Belonging Needs

Safety Needs

Physiological Needs

ThisdiagramshowsMaslow's hierarchyof needs,representedasapyramid with the more primitive needs at the bottom.Maslow's hierarchy of needsis often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels: the four lower levels aregrouped together as deficiency needs associated with physiological needs, whilethe top level is termed growth needs associated with psychological needs. Whiledeficiency needs must be met, growth needs are the need for personal growth. Thebasic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus oncealltheneedsthatarelowerdowninthepyramidare mainlyorentirelysatisfied.

Once an individual has moved past a level, those needs will no longer beprioritized.However, if a lower set of needs is continually unmet for an extendedperiod of time, the individual will temporarily re-prioritize those

needsdroppingdown to that level until those lower needs are reasonably satisfied again.Innategrowth forces constantly create upward movement in the hierarchyunless

basicneedsremainunmetindefinitely(www.*deeperimnd*.com/20maslow.htm).

1. **Self Actualization Needs**

Maslow (1987) in Hjelle Ziegler (1992:454) characterized that self-actualization is the person's desire to become everything that he or she is capable of becoming. Even though all of four of the previous needs may be, satisfy. The person who not self-actualization and not utilizing, they will be discontented and result less in their life.

Words "a musician must make music, artist must paint, poets must write, if he or she is to be ultimately at peace with themselves. What human can be, they must be. They must be true to their own nature" (Maslow, 1970: 22). The term of "self-actualization" refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, or the tendency for him to become everything that one is capable of becoming. The specific way in which the individual will realize self-actualization will very form person to person. "The clear emergence of the needs usually rats upon prior satisfaction of the psychological, safety, love and esteem needs" (Maslow, 1954: 92). There are the numbers of prediction for self-actualization. One is freedom from retrains imposed either by the culture of one's own self. Another is that person not distracted by concern for food or safety, be secure in his or self-

image and with family or others groups, and love and be loved in return (Schultz, 1981:248)**.**

2. Esteem Needs

Once, people fell love have a sense of belonging they than develop the need for esteem. They know need respect both from themselves in the form of a feeling of self-worth, and from others, in the form of status, recognition, social success, fame and like that (Schultz, 1981:24). Here, Maslow also stated that when there is a lack of self-esteem, on the other hand, the person fell inferior, helpless, and discouraged and lack sufficient confidence to cope with the problems.

Maslow in Hjelle, Zigler (1992:453) narrates that self esteem needs are divided into two basic: the first, self respect which the former includes such corners as desire for competence, confidence, achievement, independence, and freedom. A person needs to know that he or she is capable of mastering tasks and challenges in life. The second, respect from others that entails such concerns as desire for prestige, recognition, reputation, status, appreciation and acceptance. In this case the person need to know that he or she can do it recognized and valued by significant others.

3. The Love and Belonging Needs

The needs become prominent when psychological and safety need have met, love and belongingness needs play a significant role throughout our lives (Hjelle, Ziegler, 1992:451). These needs can be manifested in a

variety of way trough affectionate relations with other people in general, close friends, lovers ormate, or trough finding a place or position in particular group of society at large.

Maslow in Schultz (1981:247) stated that is difficult to satisfy in an increasingly mobile society. Since few people stay in the some neighborhoods and keep the same friends, all there lives or even for more than a few years at a time.The needs for love, which involves the need to give love as well as receives it, can be satisfied in warm relationship of intimacy with another person (Schultz 1981:247). Therefore, the love needs involve giving and receiving affection, when they are unsatisfied, a person will feel keenly the absence of friends, mate or children.

Love is not symbol or the synonymous of sex. Sex may be study as purely Physiological needs, although ordinarily human sexual behavior is multi determined. That it to say, it is determined only by sexual but also other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not, be overlooked in the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love (Maslow, 1970:21).

4. **Safety Needs**

The need for safety is most important; Maslow in Hjelle, Ziegler (1992:23) suggested that the safety and security needs are most readily observe in infants and young children because of their relative helplessness and dependence on adults. It is satisfaction of requires security, stability, protection, structure, order, and freedom fromfear and

anxiety (Schultz, 1981:23).The fulfillment of safety needs allows a person to feel secure, comfort, balance, poise, calm, etc. on the contrary there is a lack of protection, sensing of losing something, etc.

Maslow in Schultz, (1981:24). Also point out that, although most normal adults have satisfied those needs, they still require some fulfillment of certaindegree of security. Most of us prefer predictability to the totally unknown.

5. **Physiological Needs**

Physiological needs are more important as motivating forces in people for who sheer survival in an everyday concern (Schulz, 1981:46). Physiological needs refer to the needs of our body for food; air, water, sleep, and sex. of course, it is the most basic and powerful of all the needs. They are capable of totally blocking out every other need. Basic needs, according to Maslow in Darley (1981:503) are basic in the sense that if they are unfulfilled, people give them priority over other needs. It is then fair to characterize the whole organism by saying simply that is hungry.

Maslow (1970:17) states that for the human who are extremely and dangerously hungry, no other interests exist but food. He will dream food, think about food, emotes about food, perceives only food, and want only foods. In Hjelle, Ziegler (1992:450) that many of man oven lose interest in their girlfriends, this and many other recorded incidents illustrate.

F. The Hierarchy-Motivation-Personality

First, it will be elaborated what is meant by motivation. Huitt (2001) statedthat motivation is an internal state or condition (sometimes described as a need,desire, or want) that serves to activate or energize behavior and gives it direction.Tosupporthisstatement,Huitt (2001) alsoquotesKlenginna.(1981)whohasdrawnthreepointsofimportanceinmotivati on;theyare:

(1) Internalstateconditionthatactivatesbehaviorandgivesitdirection.

(2) Desireorwantsthatenergizesanddirectsgoal-orientedbehavior.

(3) Influence ofneedsanddesire onthe intensityanddirectionofbehavior.

Abraham Maslow has provided the hierarchy of needs which also functions asthe source of motivation. Furthermore, this motivation theory also serves the coreofpersonality.

There are two core tendencies of personality. *The First* is the push forphysical and psychological survival called deprivation. It arise pain anddiscomfort associated with biological deprivation. This particular push can besatisfied and the satisfaction will ensure the maintenance of life. This basic pushshouldbegratifiedfirstbeforeonethinkoftheself-actualizationneeds.

Thesecond tendency isthepushtowardtheactualizationofinherentpotential,called self-actualization.Thiscertainpush iscalled asgrowtmotivation. It does not repair the deficit but rather expands human horizons.

Itcannotbesatisfiedbecausetruth,justicebeautyand   cannot beachievedadequatelytogratifytheneeds.

Motivation theory is not synonymous with behavior theory. Themotivations are only one class of determinants of behavior. While behavior isalmost always motivated, it is also almost always biologically, culturally andsituationaldeterminedas well.

G. DynamicoftheHierarchy

The gratification is as important as the deprivation in this particular theorysince it releases the individual from the dominant of certain level of needs(Maslow, 1987) for instance of the psychological needs. These needs exist merelyin a potential fashion when it has been relatively gratified. They may emergeagain to dominate the organism if they are really thwarted. That is   why Maslowcallsthebasichumanhierarchyasahierarchyofrelativelyprepotency.

The top of the hierarchy of human basic needs is being a self-actualizedperson. These needs cannot be satisfied, as nobody feels satisfied in actualizinghimorherselfintowhatheorsheisfittedfor.

Maslow espouses a dualistic theory of motivation wherein we do seek toreduce some drives, such as hunger, thirst, safety, and obtaining love and esteemfrom others (deficiency motives). While other drives include the pleasurabletension-

increasingactivitiesdescribed,theunselfishandnonpossessivegivingof love to

others, and the fulfillment of one's positive inner potentials and capacities(growthmotives)(Encyclopediaofpsychology,1984:54).

H. Previous Study

Before conducting this research, the researcher got an inspiration from some students who have already studied novels by using psychological analysis which have similar themes, that is about psychological analysis of the main character's personality. The research has relationship to the previous research on the same field. Latifatul Husna (2006) the Student of the State Islamic University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis of the Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's The Other Side of Midnight (Viewed Abraham Maslow's Theory).* The object of her research is psychological analysis, she focuses her analysis on the main character of this novel, Noelle page, who frequently appear in this story. The theory used is Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality, she describes about the main character personality and the hierarchy of needs on the main character such as Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and the last self actualization.

Nadliroh (2005) the Student of the State Islamic University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis on Joji's Personality* analysis about psychological conflict of Joji and that appear in Naomi and the personality changes of Joji in Naomi. She used Jung's theory, the method that used in descriptive qualitative, she found that Joji's is a dynamic,

optimist, and ignore and all of the psychological problems influenced his

personality