

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an imaginative product of humans though. It can emphasize the pieces of writing that are valued as the works of art, especially plays, novels, and poems. Literature used by authors to tell what they feel, see and face in the society. On the other hand, it improves your command of the language, teach you about the life, cultures, and experiences of people in other parts of the world, which you may never be able to visit in your lifetime.

Literature is a source or reference that has been used in various activities in the world of education or other activities. Literature can moreover be deciphered as a reference that's utilized to get specific data. Come from thought intellect, scholarly work idea thoughts with in some cases their possess encounters. In brief, in each frame of the work, writing will stay the similar as a frame of its author's express feeling and opinions.

One of the foremost prevalent literature creations particularly in advanced time is novel. Novel become one of the foremost celebrated composed scholarly works, novel develops immensely to the best over brief story and verse impress the most youthful frame of literature creation part of writing. People's heart inside different components like content of story and made people have imagine. These components are not as it were novel's charm but moreover make unmistakable part in forming a curiously story. Conflict in story is allure of the story can happen, to pick up the consideration from peruses, implies that all of these viewpoints influence scrum. That being said, novel with all of its uniqueness and in spite well thought of as a unused

scholarly work, it still able made human interest without reduce people's inclination within more seasoned scholarly works. That is the reason why novel called unique.

One of the most interesting novels is *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* created by Istiqomah. Istiqomah is a teacher who has written many novels such as *Tuhan, Malu, Safir Cinta* and *Seribu Musim Merinduimu*. *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel is a romantic novel, touching blue and spoiling the reader's imagination. *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel is a novel that tells the story of a woman who is as protagonist, named Reysa. Reysa is a girl who is disappointed with a boy named Bram. There was no man she loved other than Bram, until she had to accept the fact that Bram left her. Season after season changed but Bram never came to propose to Reysa, until finally Reysa met a man who was already married, Yo! Reysa secretly loves Yo. He felt comfortable being beside Yo, after their introduction at the Durian shop one night. Reysa felt that Yo could appreciate her with good communication. Until one day Reysa found out Yo's true status. Yo is married. But the love and desire to have Yo did not fade from Reysa's heart in the least. It's amazing love. So, eading this novel must by heart not by emotion.

Seribu Musim Merinduimu novel consist of 236 pages. Published by CV. Pustaka Media Guru in February 2020. The researcher is interested to choose this novel for this research because the researcher knows that novel literary work that describes the behavior of human life. There are some possible problems that occasionally happen related to protagonist to fulfill love and belonging needs of Maslow's Hierarchy of Need in the *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel by Istiqomah.

The researcher will analyze this novel for some reasons. First, this novel tells the story of love. But not just ordinary love. This novel explains to us, especially teenagers, how to deal with problems in the world of love related to culture and religion

where it is not permissible to have special relationships with married men. Second, this novel has several advantages both in terms of cover, content and language. The cover is quite interesting because there is a picture of a woman who is looking at the vast ocean so that it is illustrated that she is facing a problem. The language or diction used is very easy to understand. Using beautiful literary language such as " *barangkali benarlah bahwa batas antara cinta dan bodoh adalah kegilaan,*" so that such sentences keep the reader from getting bored. The language used is a language that stirs the heart, so it is worth mentioning that literature softens the heart, this novel is enough to make the reader curious and interested to read it. The language is uncomplicated so that it is easy to understand. On the other hand, this novel also teaches us to be clearer in understanding life and also love and a sense of belonging that is too high. Third, why doesn't the main character feel guilty about loving another woman's husband and always wishing to be her soul mate? " *Yo, dalam cinta tak ada luka*". The protagonist's sentence describes the firmness of her love. Apart from these problems, this novel by Istiqomah is worth reading because it is full of the value of life that is implied in it.

In the case of the novel, *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* by Istiqomah using a psychological approach, the researcher only focused on the third tier Hierarchy of Needs, love and belonging needs. It will found of friendship, intimacy, and family. The researcher sets the intimacy relationship between Rey and Yo. Since they met and ever met again, they fall in love. They have to struggle for their love and finally they are match up after going through many obstacles.

After all the description, the love and belonging needs can found in *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel by Istiqomah. Admittedly, the love and belonging needs are suitable for analyzing romantic novel like *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel. Therefore,

the researcher entitles *Protagonist's Love and Belonging Needs in Istiqomah's Novel Seribu Musim Merinduimu*.

1.2 Problem Identification

According to the background of the research, the researcher concentrates and limits it by formulating the research questions as follow :

1. How is Reysa as the protagonist described in *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel ?
2. How does the protagonist fulfill his love and belonging needs in *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel according to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory ?

1.3 Objective

Based on the problem identification of the research above, the researcher analyzes the characterization of protagonist in the novel *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* by Istiqomah and identify how she fulfills her love and belonging needs viewed by Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

1.4 Scope

The scope of this research focus on:

1. Describing Reysa as protagonist in *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* novel.
2. Protagonist fulfill her love and belonging needs in the novel *Seribu Musim Merinduimu* by Istiqomah according to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

1.5 Significance

Based on the research that analyzed, the researcher would give

some suggestions include:

1. Theoretical significance

The result of the research can be a reference for future researchers who carry out a psychological approach that contain a five-tier Hierarchy of Needs model. This theory is proper to use because explaining related to identifying various types of human needs from basic things to self- actualization.

2. Practical significance

The researcher expects this thesis can be used as well as possible especially it can be used for enrich approaches of the psychological in English Literature study program definitely at the Islamic University of Sumatera Utara.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Related Theories

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 and focuses on love and belonging need of Abraham Maslow's theory.

2.1.1 Psychological Approach

Psychology is a discipline that studies more deeply about human mentality, thoughts, and behavior. This scientific discipline examines the issue of human thought and the reasons behind these behaviors and actions. The science of psychology is often used to solve problems or find appropriate solutions in a complex set of human activities. Even in terms of health, psychological problems, or personality-related disorders can arise due to certain disease conditions. This also applies vice-versa some human behavior can also affect health. Therefore, understanding deeper about psychology is an important thing to do to achieve mental health and overall well-being. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek words and the "psyche" meaning as life, and "logos" meaning as the knowledge.

In contrast, the psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human behavior and meaning of the literature give us the describing how human beings behave in dealing with their problem of lives, and the environment. The psychology of literature divided into three parts. First, the psychological study of the author has the meaning of the psychological study of the writer as type or individual, and the creative process of study. Second, the psychology of the characters has the study of psychological types and laws of the present. Third, the psychology of readers is the study of the effects of literature upon its reader. On the other hand of the portrayed, the writer's sum up the meaning of psychology is the scientific study of mind, soul, and

the behavior.

Psychological approach provides a new fundamental key to understanding of character by declared that behavior which is caused by hidden and unconscious motives and ambitions. In the psychological approach, the author's perceptions, dreams, both conscious and unconscious mind, the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text also taken into considered. The man behind this theory is Abraham Maslow. He uses the psychoanalytic approach to compare what else someone needs to fulfilled. Through this thesis, the writer would analyze the personality psychology of the main character which the purpose to develop the theories and explain the psychological processes of individuals. Then, the writer also analyzes how a person interacts with others including compatibility, group behavior, leadership, attitudes, and perception of people and how they are giving affection, and respect for others.

The psychological approach refers to the knowledge of various aspects of human activity consist of issues related to daily life examples in family, education, work, and the treatment of mental health problems. Finally, the researcher concludes when we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work especially studying the author's imagination, thought, and feeling all the literary works based on types of experiences.

Maslow is perhaps most well-known for his hierarchy of needs theory, in which he proposes that human beings have certain needs in common and that these needs must be met in a certain order. These needs range from the most basic physiological needs for survival to higher-level self-actualization and transcendence needs. Maslow's hierarchy is most often presented visually as a pyramid, with the largest, most fundamental physiological needs at the bottom and the smallest, most advanced self-actualization needs at the top. Each layer of the pyramid

must be fulfilled before moving up the pyramid to higher needs, and this process is continued throughout the lifespan.

2.1.2 Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow is the eldest of seven children of Samuel Maslow and Rose Schilosky Maslow. In his childhood, Maslow's life was filled with feeling of shame, low self-esteem, and strong depression. Maslow was born on April 1, 1908, in Brooklyn, New York, to Jewish parents who emigrated from Russia. He spent his bad childhood in library and read many books as cited in Boeree (2006).

Eventually, Maslow continued to study law at City College of New York (CCNY) and married his first cousin, Bertha Goodman and had two daughters. After developing an interest in psychology, he then returned to the University of Wisconsin and found a mentor in psychology Harry Harlow who served as his doctoral advisor. Maslow earned all three degrees at the University of Wisconsin: a bachelor's degree in 1930, a master's degree in 1931, and a doctorate in 1934.

Abraham Maslow began teaching at Brooklyn College in 1937 and continued to work as a school faculty member until 1951. During this time, he was greatly influenced by Gestalt Max Wertheimer psychologist and Ruth Benedict. Maslow believed that they were extraordinary people so he began to analyze and record their behavior. This analysis serves as the basis for theory and research on human potential. During the 1950s, Maslow became one of the founders and the driving force behind the school of thought known as humanistic psychology. His theories including the Hierarchy of Needs, self-actualization, and ultimate experience became the fundamental subject in the humanist movement. Maslow believes that self-actualizing people have several key characteristics. Some of these include self-acceptance, spontaneity, independence, and the ability to have a peak experience.

Maslow's personal life is tinged with pain, both physical and psychological. In adolescence, he was very shy person, unhappy, isolated, and disliked himself. In recent years, he has often been in poor physical health, experiencing several diseases, including chronic heart problems. His journal is filled with writing relating poor health. In his last journal on May 7, 1970, a month before his death, he complained people, who is expects him to be a brave leader and speaker. He wrote: "I don't have a brave mentality. My courage is a way to overcome all forms of nervousness, politeness, tenderness, shyness, and this makes me more tired, depressed worried, and have trouble sleeping.

Some of the phenomenal works of Abraham Maslow were written in the last ten years before the end of his life. Among them; *Toward a Psychology of Being* (1962), *Religious and Peak Experiences* (1964), *Eupsychian Management: A Journal* (1965), *The Psychology of Science: A Reconnaissance* (1966), 1970. *Motivation and personality* (Vol.2) New York: Herper & Row and *The Father Reaches of Human Natures*, as a collection of Maslow's book published a year after he died. Maslow died in California on June 8, 1970, due to a heart attack. Furthermore, we will find many relics from Maslow's works while studying and exploring Positive Psychology. Martin Seligman is considered to be figure who continues the business outline and findings that Maslow had dreamed of.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is used to study how humans intrinsically partake in behavioral motivation. This means that in order for motivation to arise at the next stage, each stage must be satisfied within the individual themselves. Additionally, this hierarchy is a main base in knowing how effort and motivation are correlated when discussing human behavior. Each of these individual levels contains a certain amount of internal sensation that must be met in order for an individual to complete their

hierarchy. The goal in Maslow's hierarchy is to attain the fifth level or stage: self-actualization.

Human being will never be satisfied with his or her needs. Maslow describes that man is a living creature that will never be satisfied fully with his or her life, one need has been satisfied and other needs will occur (Shintya: 2013). In other words, fundamental needs must be satisfied before an individual is free to progress from psychological needs, and these in turn must be met before the person can realize self-actualization needs. (Kendra Cherry, 2022) stated that as a humanist, Maslow believes that individuals have a natural want to actualize them, that's, to end up what they can be. Maslow is much more inquisitive about learning around what makes individuals happy and the things they do to attain that objective. In any case, to realize this conclusion, a number of more essential needs must be met such as: physiological needs, security and secure needs, cherish and having a place needs, regard, self-actualization and in case all those needs are not satisfied, human creatures will deviate.

A. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the first of the id-driven lower needs on Maslow's hierarchy are physiological needs. These most basic human survival needs include food and water, sufficient rest, clothing and shelter, overall health, and reproduction. Before this physiological needs are met, so the next level of needs is difficult to fulfill.

These incorporate the wants we have for oxygen, water, protein, salt, sugar, calcium, and other minerals and vitamins. They moreover incorporate the ought to keep up a pH adjust (getting as well acidic or base will murder you) and temperature (98.6 or near to it). Too, there's the requirements to be dynamic, to rest, to rest, to induce freed of squanders

(CO₂, sweat, pee, and feces), to maintain a strategic distance from torment, and to have sex. Very a collection! Maslow believed, and investigate underpins him, that these are in truth person needs, which a need of, say, vitamin C, will lead to a really specific hunger for things which have within the past given that vitamin C, e.g. orange juice. I figure the desires that a few pregnant ladies have, and the way in which babies eat the for most foul tasting infant nourishment, back the thought narratively.

B. The Safety and Security Needs

Safety needs in Maslow's hierarchy refer to the need for security and protection. The need for safety and security was acknowledged as a basic need by Abraham Maslow in hierarchy of needs. Safety and security needs represent the second tier in Maslow's hierarchy and these needs include the security of body, employment, morality of family and health.

When the physiological needs are generally taken care of, this moment layer of needs comes into play. You may end up progressively inquisitive about finding secure circumstances, steadiness, and security. You might create a require for structure, for arrange, a few limits. Looking at it adversely, you become concerned, not with needs like hunger and thirst, but along with your fears and tensions. Within the conventional American grown-up, this set of needs show themselves within the frame of our inclinations to have a domestic in a secure neighborhood, a small work security and a settle egg, a great retirement arrange and a bit of protections, and so on.

C. The Love and Belonging Needs

When physiological needs and safety needs are, by and large, taken care of, a third layer starts to show up. (Sharrah: 2020) stated the love or belonging needs come into play after the physiological and security drives are satisfied. The love needs involving giving and receiving affection, when they are satisfied a person will keenly feel the absence of friends, mate, or children. So, we will start to feel the require for companions, a sweetheart, children, warm connections in common, indeed a sense of community. Looked at contrarily, you gotten to be expanding vulnerable to depression and social tensions. In our day-to-day life, we display these needs in our wants to wed, have a family, be a portion of a community, apart of a church, a brother within the society, a portion of a group or a bowling club. It is additionally a portion of what we explore for in a career.

Maslow treated the needs for love, affection, and belonging as a single category. These social motivations differ from physiological and safety needs in that they are not absolutely necessary for personal survival. Indeed, many other animals live more or less solitary lives outside the mating season. However, human beings are exquisitely sensitive to cues of social rejection, and they respond to such cues using some of the same neural circuits used to register physical pain (Dauglas T Kenrick: 2015)

According to (Nina & Nadiah: 2019) the love and belonging needs is including the need to give and receive love from others to avoid loneliness. Maslow also stated that love is a healthy relationship and loving affection between two people, including trust to each other. Humans are social

creatures; they need other people in their life. Humans have tendency to be together, to be a part of a group, and to have a relationship with other people.

The required for adore and having a place could be a fundamental after the required for security is adequately satisfied. This required is display since, substance, people in living their life require a great relationship with their family and environment. These person needs for adore and having a place are show as a driving force for people to have passionate ties to other individuals, both same-sex and the opposite sex, within the family environment and within the encompassing community bunches. Needs within the shape of want to have friends, the desire to have a accomplice and descendant, the got to be near to the family, and have to be adore and being cherished are the following level. People have the correct to adore and be adored by other people. Being cherished and acknowledged within the family and environment is the way to feel cheerful and fulfilled. This makes individuals feel motivated to fulfill their needs at the higher level. In any case, in case these needs are not met, people will feel forlorn, alone, and purge. After the require for adore and having a place are satisfied, the person feels that he needs a grant.

In this study using operational theory from Kenneth H. Rubin & Julie Bowker theory of friendship. Because friendship is part of the love and belonging needs.

Friend is a person capable of loving irrespective of whether he is being loved or not. Friendship can exist between the same sex: man-man, woman-woman, or opposite sex: man-woman. It transcends age and could subsist between even an old man and a small boy. Human beings also establish

friendships with their pet animals such as cats, dogs, horses, doves and parrots. Friendship can also be felt in familial relationships between father and son, mother and daughter, husband and wife, brother and sister, elder brother and younger brother. Yet, more than friendship, love is the binding force in familial relationships. In a deeper sense, love is below friendship because it is an above/below relation, one of hierarchy and condition. It is implied, then, that friendship is freedom plus equality. It involves choice and volition.

Generally, friendship exists for three reasons: a) virtue b) usefulness c) pleasure. When virtue is the reason, friendship exists for the sake of friendship; where both like each other and cherish each other for some creditable values in the other's personality. You wish to be the friend of that person for the sheer personality that he/she has. It has a magic in itself. It attracts you. And it is mutual. You know that you would even die to swear your friendship for that person. But you also know that the other would make you live than die for him/her. It is somewhat platonic in concept inasmuch as the other may not be/ need not be all that intelligent and good looking, useful or capable of giving pleasure.

Kenneth H. Rubin & Julie Bowker stated friendships may be defined as voluntary, reciprocal, egalitarian relationships in which both partners acknowledge the relationship and treat each other as equals. Friendship is typically characterized, by companionship, a shared history, and mutual affection. Also, throughout the life course, individuals typically choose, as their friends, those who are similar to themselves in such characteristics as gender, age, and behavioral styles. Such similarities allows for most

friendships to be relatively equal in power and control; this is in contrast to parent-child relationships that tend to be relatively asymmetrical in power. These characteristics of friendships can be seen in the friendships of the very young and the very old. But, there are some notable developmental differences in the characteristics of friendships. For instance, research on children's and adolescents' conceptions about (or their understanding of) friendship suggest that young children tend to seek out peers who are readily available (e.g., they live nearby) and who have similar play interests; older children and adolescents place more importance on mutuality (or reciprocity) and intimacy in their friendships. Due to the unique characteristic of friendships, developmental psychology theorists, including Harry Stack Sullivan, have long posited that friendships can provide a unique developmental context in which children and adolescents learn about conflict, negotiation, and compromise, develop perspective-taking skills and empathy, and have social needs (for companionship and intimacy) fulfilled. Implicit in the extant theories is that youth who struggle, for whatever reason, to form friendships may "miss out" on important learning and psychologically-fulfilling opportunities. Beyond the adolescent years, friendships are thought to function as important extra-familial sources of social and emotional support that can help individuals navigate life challenges and stressors.

D. The Esteem Needs

On this level, people act from their ego needs. They value the opinions of others, in order to believe in themselves. It is a matter of self-respect

through respect from others. After the first three needs have been satisfied, esteem needs becomes increasingly important and these include the need for things that reflect on self-esteem, personal worth, social recognition, and accomplishment.

We start to explore for a small self-esteem. Maslow famous two forms of esteem needs there are a lower one and the higher one. The lower one is the require for the regard of others, the require for status, popularity, eminence, acknowledgment, consideration, notoriety, appreciation, respect, indeed dominance. The higher frame includes required for self-respect, counting such feelings as certainty, competence, accomplishment, authority, freedom, and flexibility. Note that this is often the "higher" shape since, not at all like the regard of others, once you have got self-respect; it's a parcel harder to lose. The negative adaptation of these needs is moo self-esteem and inadequacy complexes.

Maslow felt that Adler was truly onto something when he proposed that these were at the roots of numerous, on the off chance that not most, of our mental issues. In present day nations, most of us have what we require in respect to our physiological and security needs. We have more regularly than not, have very a bit of adore and having a place, as well. It's a small regard that regularly appears so exceptionally difficult to urge.

E. Self -Actualization

This is the rare level where people have need of purpose, personal growth and realization of their potentials. People on this level are

fully functional; acting purely on their own volition and have a healthy personality and this is the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Self-actualizing people are self-aware, concerned with personal growth, less concerned with the opinions of others, and interested in fulfilling their potential.

Maslow has utilized a assortment of terms to allude to this level. He has called it development inspiration (In differentiate to shortfall inspiration), and Self Actualization. These are needs that don't include adjust or homeostasis. Once locked in, they proceed to be felt. In truth, they are likely to gotten to be more grounded as we "feed" them. They involve the ceaseless crave to fulfill possibilities, to "be all merely can be." They are a matter of getting to be the foremost total, the fullest, "you" consequently the term, Self Actualization.

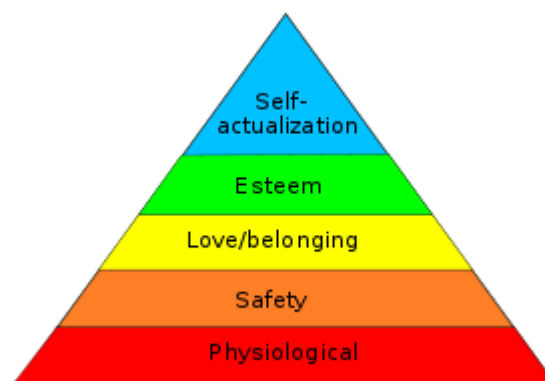


Figure 2.1 Pyramid Hierarchy needs

From the five-tier pyramid, starting from the lower basic need, physiological needs, security, love and belonging, esteem needs, and the highest is self-actualizing must to fulfill. When one by one level is met, then you must go up one level, and if that level is not met, then you will remain at that level and cannot meet the other levels. If there has one not fulfilled, it would be a conflict in the society.

2. 2. 1 Review of Related Research

The Researcher employs a few works which have the related subject with the subject that's reaching to be talked about as comparison and references. Most of the past inquiries about that had been found are conducted with the same inquiry about plan but with distinctive speculations. One of those has the same hypothesis but not completely the same investigation as this current one. The others have comparable inside the source but distinctive course in its examination.

The first is a research from Maharani (2020) entitled "Love and Belonging Needs of the Main character in *The Fault in Our Stars*". The point of this investigation is to appear the most character in satisfying her needs seen from Abraham H. Maslow's hypothesis. The likenesses in this research are the strategy that's descriptive qualitative and the hypothesis that's utilized that's Abraham Maslow's hypothesis. The distinction in this inquiry about is the information inquiry about. In this investigation, information investigation is taken from the novel.

The second research is from Megetasari (2017) entitled "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character in *Love, Rosie* Film". The point of this investigation is to appear the most character's exertion in satisfying her needs seen from Abraham H. Maslow's hypothesis. The likenesses is in this investigation is within the hypothesis. The past and this inquiry about utilize the hypothesis of Abraham Maslow. Both of the research are clear subjective investigation. Information of the inquiry about in past inquiry about is film

whereas in this investigate is novel.

The third research is from (Shahrawat: 2017) entitled *Application of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in a Historical Context: Case Studies of Four Prominent Figures* explores the application of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs at the individual level through case studies of four prominent historical figures. It was found that the identities may be orchestrated along a continuum of human working. The person identities shown changing needs extending from self-actualization to signs of strategy. This dynamicity of human conduct towards distinctive and changing closes can be a potential source of more current experiences assisting the cause of human improvement and advancement.

Previous research with the objective *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Assessment of Needs in Community Development* research by Dr. E. O. Aruma and Dr. Melvins Enwuvesi Hanachor (2017) stated, that they acknowledge the existence of Abraham Maslow's theory which gives a big influence in socializing. Starting with physiological needs some need help to keep people alive in the community. It is clear that without this needs life will not only be difficult, but will become extinct in society. Safety Needs, insecurity of life and property in various communities make it difficult for members of the community not to promoted being in various community development. Love and Belonging Needs, when they get comfort in the community, then love and belonging needs will help them to have confidence in their abilities. Esteem, the need for recognition, appreciation, and admiration for higher positions have greater responsibility in the human environment because with this feeling people in the community have a strong desire to contribute and finally from self-actualization, which at this level needs, people

in the community are becoming more innovative to improve their welfare in society.

The last research is from (Maria, 2014) entitled The Unfulfilled Love Need In The Main Character F Anton Chekov's misery Thesis by study program of English Department of languages of literature faculty of cultural studies. This journal discussed about main character used approach Hierarchy needs.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter provides an outline of the research methodology used to answer