

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is an expression of human life in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, to feelings in imaginative forms, reflections of reality or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. The social function of literature is how it involves itself in the midst of people's live (Semi, 1989: 56).

Sumardjo & Saini (1997: 3) argued that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, beliefs in the form of a concrete picture that evokes charm with language tools.

Mursal Esten (1978: 9) argues that literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society in general, through language as a medium and has a positive effect on human life. A form and result of creative art work whose object (or subject) is humans and their lives by using language as a medium (Semi, 1988: 8). Literature is a creative activity that becomes a tool for appreciate and implement human feelings and messages, A.Teeuw (Sehandi, 2016: 4). So that, human nature is a social being, literary works such as novels appear.

Novel is an imaginative work that tells the whole side of the problematic life of a person or several characters. Novel can reveal all the episodes of the characters' life journey in story, Sehandi (2016: 59). Novel is one example of a written literature work that can describe or tell about the human life, it can be conclude that the nature of the novel is a story about imaginative human life with a fairly long plot starting

from the emergence of problems to solving problems which is used as a tool to express and convey the message.

In time, literature then experienced a fairly rapid development. It is not only the intrinsic elements of a literary work that can be studied, but also extrinsic factors that we can study and analyze. Extrinsic factors of literature, for example, sociology of literature, psychology of literature, and literary anthropology (Sehandi, 2016: 4). Psychology as a science will always evolve. Development thoughts and empirical studies among experts on personality humans have given birth to various theories that vary according to perspectives and personal experiences of constructive experts the theory. One of the literary theories that can be used to dissect literary works is Abraham's theory of humanistic psychology Maslow.

Abraham H. Maslow (1943) is one of the leaders of psychology humanistic. Maslow argued that human motivation organized into a hierarchy of needs, namely a systematic arrangement of needs, one basic need must be met before other basic needs arise. This need is instinctive activate or direct human behavior. Although these needs are instinctive, the behavior used to satisfy these needs is learned, resulting in variations in the behavior of each person in how to satisfy them. Psychology of Humanistic has the advantage of being more focused on studying hierarchy of human needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower level needs must be satisfied before higher level needs before motivator and it must be satisfied. The five hierarchy needs levels are: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness, self-esteem needs, self-actualization (Maslow, 1943).

Basic needs as a physiological needs are the most important needs in human life before other need. If basic needs are not fulfill, humans will not be able to live and doing activities.

Me Before You (2012) is a novel written by Pauline Sarah-Jo Moyes who was born on 4 August 1969 in Maidstone, England and brought up in London. A journalist and writer, she worked for *The Independent* newspaper until 2001. She lives in East Anglia with her husband, Charles Arthur and has three children. She is the author of nine novels, *Me Before You* is the one of her works was first published on 5 January 2012 in the United Kingdom. *Me Before You* is a romantic novel and has a relationship family and he environment someone lacks of concern that affects the psychology of someone who has badly illness. This novel has been filmed with the same title in the United States on 3 June 2016. *Me Before You* entered the *New York Times Top Ten* best seller charts in 2016 and spent 19 weeks on the charts. *Me Before You* was nominated for *Book of the Year* at the *UK Galaxy Book Award*.

Me Before You (2012) was inspired based on true story of author, Pauline Sarah Jo-Moyes. She was inspired to write the novel “*Me Before You*” during second pregnancy and was inspired by some of her own family who needed round-the-clock care. She was also inspired by a news radio story about a young athlete who was paralyzed and decided to commit suicide in Switzerland, and then she did these two things of hers as the main idea for *Me Before You*. She says she wants to write a story about how a man who does not compromise and makes decisions that are not approved by those around him wants to change his decisions, and people around a man who wants to change his life. *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes is one of interesting books that describes the struggles to fulfill the human hierarchy of needs. This book

discusses love, suffering, and dreams. The plot of Jojo Moyes' "Me Before You" book started when Louisa Clark decided to take a job as a caretaker for the Traynor family. Will Traynor, who suffered an injury that made him unable of working and gave him quadriplegia, employed Louisa. Louisa is a brilliant girl who fights a lot and works really hard. Based on this case, the author is interested in using Abraham H. Maslow's theory to do research on the basic of needs for Louisa Clark in Jojo Moyes' novel Me Before You.

Protagonist is the main character in a story. A protagonist is the key decision maker that influences the plot of a story. The protagonist plays a major role in the storyline, often portrayed as the character who faces the most conflicts and obstacles. In a complex story that contains subplots, each subplot can have its own protagonist.

The writer decided to analyze this topic because this study explores the protagonist, Louisa Clark whoseearches for her wants and the way how she got them. The study focuses on Louisa's basic needs, which includes the need forhersafety needs and physiological needs. It applies based on the hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

In this study, the statement of the problem is required so that the problem can be easier and focused to understand. Based on the background above, there are two problem elements can be formulated. The problems are:

1. What are parts of protagonist's basic needsbased on Maslow theory in novel, *Me Before You*.

2. How are the struggles of protagonist to fulfill her basic needs in novel, *Me Before You*.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, there are two objectives can be accepted in this research, namely as follows.

1. To explain basic needs of protagonist based on Maslow theory in novel, *Me Before You*.
2. To know the struggles of protagonist to fulfill her basic needs in novel ,*Me Before You*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

Scope of the study in this research is important so that the problems that exist in this study lead to the point of the problem. The problem to be studied becomes more limited and focus to be analyzed. The writer only focus on the Protagonist's Basic Needs in *Me Before You*. The other topics that are not related in this study will not be discussed.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This research has two significances of the study. Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute any outstanding knowledge about psychology which relates to any element of literature. This contribution is regarded important for students, as well as any researcher of this particular fields. Practically, this research trains

students to understand literature more and provides information about novel through role play based on protagonist's basic needs in *Me Before You*.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Psychology of Literature

Psychology can narrowly be defined as the science of the soul. While literature is the science of works of art by writing. So if interpreted as a whole, literary psychology is a science that examines literary works from the psychological point of view. Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. The author will use creativity, taste, and intention in his work. Likewise, the reader, in responding to the work will also not be separated from the psyche of each. Literary psychology also recognizes literary works as a reflection of the soul. The author will capture the symptoms of the soul and then process it into the text and be equipped with the psyche. The projection of one's own experiences and life experiences around the author will be projected imaginatively into a literary text.

According to Wellek and Austin (1989: 90) in the analyst Oeniwahyunie. The term psychology of literature has four possible meanings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works. And the fourth studies the impact of literature on readers (reader psychology). Wellek and Austin's opinion provides an understanding of the vast scope of literary psychology.

Literary psychology is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature. Endraswara (2008: 16) in Minderop (2011: 59) the attraction of literary psychology

is on human problems that paint a portrait of the soul. Not only the soul itself appears in literature, but it can also represent the soul of others.

According to Semi (1993: 76) the psychological approach is an approach that starts from the assumption that literary works always discuss events in human life. To see and know humans more deeply and further requires psychology.

Basically, literary psychology pays attention to the psychological problems of fictional characters contained in literary works (Ratna, 2003: 343) in Minderop, A (2011: 54).

Wellek and Warren (1970: 81) describe how psychology can be applied in the study of literature. There are four things that are of concern, namely: a study of the type of psychological character of an author, a study of the process of creating a work, a study of the types or psychological theories that appear in the work, and the last is the effect of a work on the audience. Now it becomes clear how psychology can be included in the study of literature.

According to Freud, "every literary work is a museum of the underworld" conscious, a form of contemplation of the subconscious through something that is possible embodied" (in Thorpe ed., 1967: 75). According to Ratna (2004: 350) in analyst Oeniwahyunie, "Literary Psychology is an analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies". That is, psychology plays an important role in analyzing a literary work by working from the psychological point of view of the literary work, both from the elements of the author, character, and reader.

According to Endraswara (2011: 96), literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. The author will use creativity, taste, and work in his work. Literary works which are seen as psychological phenomena will display psychological aspects through characters if by chance the text is in the form of drama or prose. According to Roekhan (in Endraswara, 2011: 97-98) literary psychology will be supported by three approaches at once: (1) the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of characters in literary works; (2) the receptive-pragmatic approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the reader as a connoisseur of literary works that is formed from the influence of the work he reads, as well as the reader's reception process in enjoying literary works; (3) the expressive approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the writer when carrying out the creative process projected through his work, both the author as a person and as a representative of the community.

According to explanation above, the writer has an assumption that Abraham Maslow's Theory is the most related method to evaluate the female character in the novel. The idea is the component of the psychological method that is typically utilized to determine a character mental state in literary works. Kartini (1996) defines the psychological approach serves a specific purpose in literary research as a way to analyze mental processes that cannot be done using other techniques. Psychological approach can be applied in literature in two different ways: (1) reading, correcting the material to define the research, and finding the conflicts in the subjects; (2) identifying the research problem and theory for investigation.

2.2 Psychology of Needs

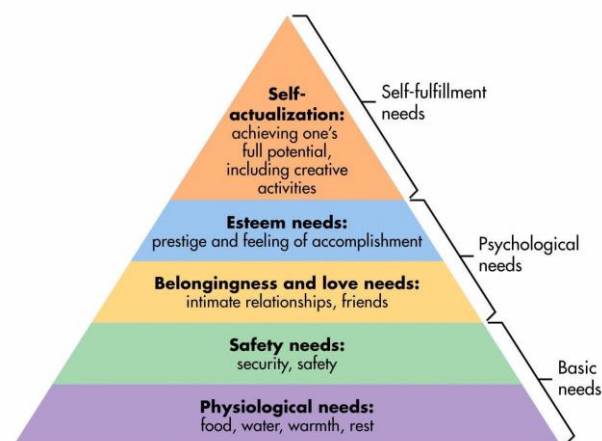
Psychology is one of the fields of science and applied science that studies behavior, mental functions, and human mental processes through scientific procedures. A person who practices psychology is called a psychologist. Psychologists try to improve a person's quality of life through certain interventions both on mental function, individual and group behavior, which are based on physiological, neurological, and psychosocial processes.

Need means something that is needed. Thus, human needs can be interpreted as something that is needed by humans, or human desires that must be fulfilled, in order to achieve spiritual and physical satisfaction for their survival. These needs can be in the form of goods or services. If humans can fulfill their needs, it can be said that their lives have reached prosperity. Likewise with prosperity, prosperity can occur, if most of the needs of human life are met.

From the understanding above both are closely related, psychology of needs is the study of all human needs, starting from basic needs and followed by other needs. as humans, we really need something to meet all the needs in our bodies called desires. One expert in the psychology of human needs is Abraham Maslow who is called Maslow's theory.

2.3 Basic Needs

Basic needs are described like a pyramid hierarchy. A human being will prioritize the most basic needs first, then increase to the next needs in sequence.



Basic needs is the elements needed by human being in maintaining psychological and physiological balance, which aims to maintain life and health. Needs states that every human five basic needs, namely: psychological needs, safety, self-esteem, love, and self-actualization (Potter and Patricia, 1997). Human have heterogeneous basic needs. Everyone basically has the same needs, but because of culture, these needs are also different. The basic needs of human are the same, although there are certain needs that are different for each individual.

Basic needs is primary needs in human life, such as; clothing, food, water, and shelter or can be called a physiological needs. Clothing, food, water, and shelter are considered as a concept of human life in fulfilling their needs. Clothing has the meaning of clothes to protect our bodies, food means food that can fulfill our appetite, and shelter means place to live. That three component are basic needs that are prioritized in life, if these needs cannot be met or fulfill, then to fulfill other needs will not be easy. Basic needs are also safety needs, which means that if we have fulfilled these physiological needs, we can receive is a sense of security and safety. This sense of security and safety can affect our health and safety, as humans the most important thing in life is also our health and safety to carry out all activities

and live the next life. So in this case, these two things are closely related in terms of the most basic needs:

1. Physiological needs.

The most basic level in Maslow's hierarchy is physiological needs. Physiological needs have the highest priority in Maslow's hierarchy. An individual who has several unmet needs generally seeks the fulfillment of physiological needs first. Physiological needs are basic needs that absolutely must be fulfilled because these needs are very basic needs. Without the fulfillment of these needs, humans will not be able to carry out life activities easily. Humans have eight kinds of physiological needs, namely oxygen, fluid or water, nutrition or food, temperature, elimination, shelter, rest, and sex. (Potter & Perry, 2005)

2. Safety needs.

Safety needs is also part of basic human needs. A person needs a sense of security so that he can carry out activities that support him to meet other needs. Examples of the need for security include protection, freedom from fear, away from threats, stability, and security from disturbance. In this case, the existence of traffic regulations, work safety regulations, health protocols, social norms, religious norms, and customary norms exist to fulfill a sense of security in living life. Thus, the danger posed by accidents, war, crime, epidemics, riots, and others can be minimized. The need for safety and security is divided into two:

- a. Physical security: includes protection against threats to the body or life, disease, accidents, dangers from the environment, and so on.

- b. Psychological safety: protection from threats from new and unfamiliar experiences, such as the fear of someone going to school for the first time because they have to adapt.

Abraham Maslow, an expert in psychology, who came up with this theory. The American psychologist who is also famous for his theory of self-actualization psychology has arranged a hierarchy (level) of needs into five levels. The levels are arranged in a pyramid-shaped scheme. From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are: physiological, safety, love and belonging needs, esteem and self-actualization. In this research, the writer only focus in two subject, physiological and safety needs which are part of basic human needs. The author wants to analyze and find out the protagonist's basic needs, Louisa Clark in *Me Before You* based on Maslow's theory.

2.4 Related Theories

The basic principle of need is the desire possessed by humans. If one need has been met, another new need will emerge. It can be said, humans have needs that are tiered. The writer will be found many information analysis to used. The main point is that hypotheses are supported by speculations and are used as effectively. One of the many odd things Maslow saw early in his career when working with monkeys was that some wants are more important than others. For example, if you are hungry and thirsty at the same time, you may decide to start by taking care of the thirst. Following that, it will be possible to go a short while without eating but longer without drinking. A "potent" requirement that goes beyond starvation is thirst. In addition, if you are really out of breath, assume you are out of breath. Sex drive, on

the other hand, is less capable than any of these. Maslow used this idea to create his widely recognized chain of requirements, the aspects of conversation, sex, water, and nutrition. He separated them into five categories: the needs for safety and security, the desires for love and a family, the needs for physiology, the desires for regard, and the urge to actualize one's own self (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017).

As a human and social creature, human needs are the fundamental requirements that every human being has. These kinds of requirements should and even must be met by a human being because they are necessary and significant. Without meeting these needs, one cannot survive in this world. If any of those needs are not met, life will be incomplete. Thus, there are a few fundamental theories that explain human wants; Maslow's theory of human needs is one of the most well-known. According to Kaur (2013), while a need must be supplied, it cannot be entirely satisfied because it will always exist and the process must go on. Needs must be met in a specific order, from the most basic to the most complex. For example, people must first meet their basic needs of housing, food, and clothing. People cannot satisfy their need for a home before they can satisfy their need for food, but after those requirements are met, they are no longer driven to take action to satisfy the primary need.

According to Aruma & Hanachor (2017) Maslow is much more inquisitive about learning around what makes individuals happy and the things they do to attain that objective. Maslow as a humanist who holds that people naturally want to realize their full potential, or to actualize themselves. In any case, in order to come to this conclusion, Kellerman (2017) defines there are a few more fundamental needs that must be satisfied, including: physiological needs, security and safe needs, love and

belonging needs, esteem, and self actualization. If these needs are not fulfill, human beings will be diverge. There are five levels of basic needs according to Abraham Maslow, namely:

1. Psychological Needs

Physiological needs are needs that are at the lowest level that must be met by a person such as eating, drinking, breathing, and other biological needs such as sleep, a smooth metabolic system, and others. Physiological needs are basic needs that absolutely must be met because these needs are very basic needs. Without the fulfillment of these needs, humans will not be able to carry out life activities efficiently. Physiological needs are such human basic needs as food, water, clothing, shelter (accommodation or housing), sleep as well as procreation (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017: 19). There are two very good reasons to fulfill physiological needs. The only wants that may be fully or even excessively satisfied are physiological needs. It is possible for people to consume enough that food completely loses its ability to motivate them. The idea of more food can even make a person feel uncomfortable if they have just finished a heavy meal. The repeating nature of physiological needs is a second distinctive quality. People eventually get hungry again after they eat, they need to constantly replace their food and drink supplies, and they need to take another breath of air after each one (Feist & Feist, 2006: 279).

2. Safety Needs

Safety needs is the requirement that is second in importance to physiological needs. A person needs to feel secure in order to engage in activities that help him

meet other needs. Protection, a lack of fear, safety from threats, stability, and security from interruption are a few examples of the desire for security. In this situation, the existence of traffic laws, workplace safety standards, health guidelines, social norms, religious norms, and customary norms exist to fulfill a sense of security in daily life. Thus, the threat posed by disasters, conflicts, criminal activity, diseases, explosions, and other events can be reduced. Safety needs include "physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from dangerous forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disasters," according to Maslow's Theories of Personality. Like physiological needs, safety needs cannot be fully satisfied. People will constantly feel themselves as being in danger since neither they nor nature can ever fully shield them from danger, Feist & Feist (2006: 279).

3. Love and Belonging Needs

Following the psychological needs and safety needs, love and belonging needs are on the third level. Humans want a sense of connection, affection, and social contact once their need for security has been satisfied. This desire arises naturally. The need to interact with others is a part of this need. People are social beings. This means that since humans are social creatures, they cannot survive alone. When people are interacting socially, someone wants to be appreciated. When this need is not fulfilled, someone may feel incredibly lonely from friends, a partner, a sweetheart, or children (Maslow, 1943). This is necessary for show only because good relationships with one's family and environment are essential for people to successfully live their lives.

4. Self-Esteem

Advanced needs include those for self-esteem. Humans require self-esteem needs if their social needs have been satisfied. This need for self-esteem calls for strength, confidence, self-fulfillment, and self-respect. There are two categories of needs for self-esteem:

- a. The desire for success, the capacity to grant self-assurance, autonomy, freedom, and life.
- b. The requirement for respect, admiration, position, and excellent reputation.

5. Self-Actualization

The highest level of need is the need for self-actualization. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the fourth level of demands must be satisfied before the fifth level may be satisfied. This drive for self-actualization motivates a person to express his full potential in his works. How to realize their potential by pursuing their interests in what they enjoy. Those who have attained this level are fully human. People who are self-actualizing are independent and able to maintain their sense of self-worth despite being scorned, rejected, and dismissed by others. They are not focused on having their demands for affection or admiration met (Feist & Feist, 2006: 283). These wants, according to Maslow, are fundamental, innate, and universal in nature. Additionally, he believed that none of the five needs are growing interest by humans. Maslow states that just one need takes priority at any given time (Shahrawat & Shahrawat, 2017: 940).

2.4 Protagonist

Protagonist is the character who carries the behavior of the whole story. By determining the protagonist in detail, the other characters are easy to find.

Characters are the persons who appear repeatedly in a novel. We evaluate them based on the information provided by the author as well as what they do and say. This is crucial: we must establish everything from textual evidence and refrain from making broad assumptions about the characters. Another thing to keep in mind is that the characters are a part of a larger pattern; they are citizens of society, and each character will be presented according to the author's unique perspective on how people should interact with one another. Details are presented, but not only for their own sake; they also contribute to the novel's general structure (Peck and Coyle, 1984: 105).

Characters are the people who are shown in dramatic or narrative works and who the reader interprets as possessing moral and dispositional qualities that are displayed in their dialogue and actions (Abrams, 1957: 20).

Character and characterization in literature can be divided into three categories. Protagonist, antagonist, and deutronist. The main character who plays a key role in the plot and expresses the viewpoint of the audience is known as the protagonist (Hull, 2013). After the protagonist, the deutronist is the most significant character. The background of the deutronist influences the credibility of the narrative. The main character who opposes the protagonist or hero of a story is known as the antagonist (Beckson & Ganz, 1990).

Protagonist is typically seen as a hero and has positive attitudes and thoughts. These traits reflect the reader's attitude and feelings. The connection between who the protagonist is and what he does serves as his personal definition. There are moments when the protagonist does not react correctly or admirably. He might even do nothing at all. Even a lack of a response will help us establish and realize the protagonist's character. An antagonist is anyone or whatever is on the opposing side of the struggle from the protagonist, typically appearing in the shape of a different figure. The antagonist in some situations could be a character of society, the environment, or even a component of the protagonist. Sometimes there may be a complex of several factors at play that oppose the protagonist both internally and externally.

A protagonist is a supporting figure or the main performer or performer. According to Arif (2003: 8), the protagonist is typically the hero who has a significant impact on the plot. Typically, the hero is a good man with good qualities. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 178–179), the protagonist character demonstrates some traits that align with our beliefs. These characters are similar to us, have problems that are similar to ours, and approach those problems in ways that are similar to ours. The characters in a literary work are typically creations of the author's imagination, yet they play significant roles in the plot.

In general, a protagonist constantly performs the role of the antagonist's opponent. He or she is the focus of the narrative. A protagonist is frequently referred to as the hero or heroine of the story. He or she frequently becomes the central plot difficulty because of how frequently they appear in literary works' situations. The protagonist is described as "the key character in the conflict, whether a sympathetic

or unsympathetic individual" by Perrine and Arp (1988: 42). It is clear that the protagonist is the story's main character. Whether they are a good or horrible person is irrelevant.

A protagonist frequently shows good manners and behavior. His or her appeals to the sympathies of readers or viewers. The protagonist either meets a tragic or happy death. It is clear from the findings just how important the protagonist is to the story. the protagonist of the story's conflict. There can be no more than two figures in the protagonist. It makes no difference if the protagonist is a nice or bad person. He or she is always involved in the battle. The protagonist is the main character. Louisa Clark serves as the one of main character in *Me Before You*. She is the main character because she faces significant conflicts in this novel.