

**HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ON MAIN CHARACTER IN C. S.
Lewis' *THE LION, THE WITCH, AND THE WARDROBE***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022

**HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ON MAIN CHARACTER IN C.S Lewis'
*THE LION, THE WITCH, AND THE WARDROBE***

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**


2022

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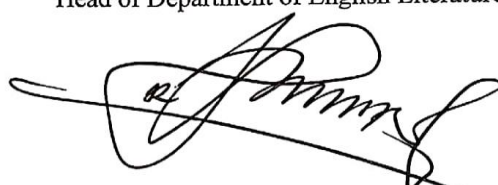
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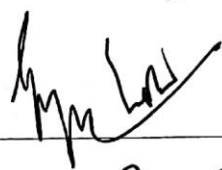




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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I stated that the thesis entitled "**Hierarchy of Needs on Main Character in C.S. Lewis' *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe***" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, March 17, 2022
The Researcher



Rosyid Alan Aziz H.
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MOTTO

“Be grateful for what you have, don't judge people by what they have”

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to,

My beloved parents (alm) Ir. Anang Supriono and Dra. Eko Purnomo Wulan,

My elder brothers Dito Alan Eprindo S.Tp,

My aunty and uncle from Banyuwangi Mr. Hatta and Mrs. Sinta

My family in Malang Ningsih Family (Sawojajar)

For their endless love, pray, care, struggle for supporting me to finish this thesis, I pray Allah to always guide and bless them with His Mercy.

My big family,

Unit Olahraga (UNIOR 2015-2018),

BSI Heroes 2014, Bulqis, Nur Laily Agustina, Izzul Millati, Malik Saleh, Eko Purnomo, Fauzi Zuhud, Fitri Masyitoh and Nur Muhammad Iqbal.

I thank them for all the supports through pray for me to finish this thesis.

The last, I would like to thank very much for everyone that I cannot mention his or her name by one.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah *robbil 'alaamiin*, the researcher would like to express highest gratitude to Allah SWT for all his blessings and mercies. Also, may peace and salutation are always blessed upon Prophet Muhammad SAW. Along with Allah's grace and gratefulness, finally the researcher is able to finish the thesis entitled *Hierarchy of Needs on Main Character in C.S. Lewis' The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) at Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The writer also would like to thankful and give uncounted honor to my parents Mrs. Dra. Eko Purnomo Wulan and (alm) Mr. Ir. Anang Supriono whose never stop pray and loving me, to my thesis advisor Mr. Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A. who has already advise and led me making and finished this thesis, to my college advisor Mrs. Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd., who has guided and educated me since I was a freshman at UIN Malang, to all of lecturers at Department of English Literature who have thought and educated me since first semester until now, to all of BSI Heroes 14 member that I love so much, to all of my friends who has supported and pray never last.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from perfect and excellent and still need improvement. Therefore, I will appreciate the valuable criticism, suggestion and comment from all the readers.

Malang, March 17, 2022



Rosyid Alan Aziz Hakim

ABSTRACT

Hakim, Rosyid Alan Aziz. 2022. *Hierarchy of Needs on Main Character in C.S. Lewis' The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Keywords : Hierarchy of Needs, Theory of Motivation and Personality

Hierarchy need happens because of the natural instinct of humans in meeting their needs. This study aims to find out the way how Peter fulfills the hierarchy of need in C.S. Lewis' *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*.

The methodology of the study applies literary criticism. This study is conducted by describing, explaining, analyzing, and interpreting the data. Source of data obtained from the novel Lewis' *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. In this study, Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation (1987) was used, namely the theory of needs. The theory developed by Maslow has covered all other theories with five levels of needs.

The results of this study show that the way how Peter fulfills the hierarchy of need in C.S. Lewis' *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* through 5 elements. The physiological need, the main character Peter tries to fulfill his physiological needs in the form of eating. Safety Needs, Peter can fulfill the need for security by protecting him and his siblings from threats. The love need, this need for love can be met by Peter with the affection he gives to his lost brother. Esteem need, Peter's esteem needs identified two levels of esteem needs; reputation and self-esteem. The power of the main character in predicting every war makes Peter and other characters able to fight the enemy well. Self-actualization, This shows that in the war Peter's decisions in protecting the people around him also affect in protecting his sister from enemy threats.

ABSTRAK

Hakim, Rosyid Alan Aziz. 2022. **Hirarki Kebutuhan dari Karakter Utama di C.S. Lewis' The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe.** Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

Pembimbing : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Hirarki Kebutuhan, Teori Motivasi dan Kepribadian

Hirarki kebutuhan terjadi karena naluri alamiah manusia dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya,. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui cara Peter memenuhi hierarki kebutuhan dalam *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* karya C.S. Lewis.

Metodologi penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan, menjelaskan, menganalisis, dan menginterpretasikan data. Sumber data diperoleh dari novel Lewis' *the Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan teori motivasi Abraham Maslow (1987) yaitu teori kebutuhan. Teori yang dikembangkan oleh Maslow telah mencakup semua teori lain dengan lima tingkat kebutuhan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa cara Peter memenuhi hierarki kebutuhan dalam *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* karya C.S. Lewis melalui 5 elemen. Kebutuhan fisiologis, tokoh utama Peter berusaha memenuhi kebutuhan fisiologisnya berupa makan. Safety Needs, Peter dapat memenuhi kebutuhan akan rasa aman dengan melindungi dirinya dan saudara-saudaranya dari ancaman. Kebutuhan cinta, kebutuhan akan cinta ini dapat dipenuhi oleh Peter dengan kasih sayang yang dia berikan kepada saudaranya yang hilang. Kebutuhan penghargaan, kebutuhan penghargaan Peter mengidentifikasi dua tingkat kebutuhan penghargaan; reputasi dan harga diri. Kekuatan karakter utama dalam memprediksi setiap perang membuat Peter dan karakter lainnya mampu melawan musuh dengan baik. Aktualisasi diri, Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam perang keputusan Peter dalam melindungi orang-orang di sekitarnya juga mempengaruhi dalam melindungi saudara perempuannya dari ancaman musuh.

تجريد

حكيم، رسيد أالن عزيز. 2022. ندرج الحاجات للشخصية الرئيسية في الأسد والساحرة وخزانة المالبس (*The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*) لس. إس. لويس، بحث، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانيّة، الجامعة السالمة الحكوميّة موالنا مالك إبراهيم، مالنج.

مشرف : محمد إيدي طيب، ماجستير الأدب

الكلمات المفتاحية: ندرج الحاجات، نظرية الدفاع، والشخصية

ينشأ ندرج الحاجات بسبب الغريزة الطبيعية للإنسان للبيئة احتياجاتهم. يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة كيف يبيّن ندرج الحاجات في الرواية السرد والساحرة وخزانة المالبس (*The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*) لس. إس. لويس.

تستخدم هذه منهجية البحث الزيد الأدبي. تم إجراء هذا البحث من خلال وصف البيانات وشرحها وتليلها ونسريها. تم الحصول على مصدر البيانات من الرواية لس. إس. لويس السرد والساحرة وخزانة المالبس. استخدم البحث نظرية الدفاع أبراهام هـ. ماسلو (1987)، وهي نظرية الحاجات. تضمنت النظرية التي طورها ماسلو جميع النظريات الأخرى بخمسة مستويات من الحاجات.

نشير نتائج هذا البحث إلى أن الطريقة التي يبيّن بها ندرج الحاجات في رواية لس. إس. لويس السرد والساحرة وخزانة المالبس (*The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*) من خلال 5 عناصر. الأول هو الاحتياجات النفسيولوجية. يحاول الشخصية الرئيسية بيتر ثبيرة احنياجاته النفسيولوجية من خلال تناول الطعام. والثاني هو احتياجات السالمة. يمكن لبير أن يبيّن حاجته إلى الأمن من خلال حمايته نفسه وإخوته من التهديدات. والثالث هو الحاجة إلى الحب. هذه الحاجة إلى المحبة فُبلت من قبل بيتر بالعاطفة التي أعطاها أخوه المبتود. الرابع هو الحاجة إلى التقدير. يحدد بيتر مسنويين من احتياجات التقدير؛ السمعة واحترام الذات. ثوة الشخصية الرئيسية في توقع كل حرب تجعل بيتر والشخصيات الأخرى قادرين على محاربة العدو بشكل جيد. الخامس هو تحويق الذات. هذا يدل على أن زرار بيتر المنضارب لحمية الأشخاص من حوله يؤثر أيضا على قرار حمايته أخيه من تهديدات العدو.

TABLE OF CONTENT

THESIS COVER	i
STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY.....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iv
STATEMENT OFAUTHORSHIP	v
MOTTO.....	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problem of the Study.....	6
C. Objective of the Study.....	6
D. Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	6
E. Significance of the Research.....	7
F. Research Methods	7
1. Research Design.....	7
2. Data Source.....	8
3. Data Collection	8
4. Data Analysis	9
G. Definition of Key Terms.....	9
H. Previous Study	10
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE	12
A. Psychology of Literature	12
B. Novel.....	14
C. Character.....	15
D. The Concept of Main Character.....	17

E.	The Aspects of the Main Character.....	17
1.	Cognitive.....	17
2.	Aesthetic	18
F.	Hierarchy of Needs	19
G.	The Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow	20
1.	Psychological Needs.....	25
2.	Safety Needs	26
3.	The Love and Belonging Needs.....	28
4.	Esteem Needs.....	29
5.	Self-Actualization Needs	31
CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS		34
A.	Psychological Needs	34
B.	Safety Needs	39
C.	The Love and Belonging Needs.....	42
D.	Esteem Needs.....	46
E.	Self-Actualization Needs.....	51
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		58
A.	Conclusion	58
B.	Suggestion	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY		61
CURRICULUM VITAE		66

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the research, significance of the study, research methods, previous study, and definition of key words are all discussed in this chapter.

A. Background of the Study

Literary works are the result of the human mindset projecting real events in the world. Literary works can be said as a reflection of life reality that is minimized in the form of text so that it is contained educational and life values that can provide benefits to reader. This explanation is in accordance with the literary function according to Horace, namely dulce et utile (Wellek & Warren, 1995: 316). One of the literary works that are raised in Old Era and New Era has been discussed in many journals international due to the case in every situation. Hierarchy of needs becomes one of the famous theories being used in 1943 with the book entitled “Motivation and Personality” (McLeod, 2018). This book is very influential in showing the results that make people being motivated to meet basic needs before moving on to other bigger needs. Hierarchy of needs theory is also needed for humans and animals because every individual needs a Hierarchy of Needs before knowing the results.

Maslow is a psychologist whose ideas are widely used in management science. On the other, his thinking also has implications in the realm of philosophy so that it

can help some ancient questions of human philosophy about what and who is human. Besides, Maslow is neither a materialist nor a Platonist. That is, he does not see man as a highly developed piece of matter, nor is he “spirit” which must free itself from the “prison of the body”. Therefore, it is true that humans must first fulfill their physical needs. If not, he will die (Rivera, 2006). Maslow lived in an age where many schools appeared to teach about psychology. For example, in America, there is a school that developed the theory of functionalism and popularized the theory of behaviorism by John B. Watson, and in Germany, there is a theory of Gestalt psychology. Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis and John B. Watson's Behaviorism were both highly prominent and important ideas at American colleges when Maslow wrote *Motivation and Personality* in 1954 (Aaron, 2014).

According to McLeod, (2018) Maslow throughout his life continued to try to perfect the theory he worked on based on the concept of hierarchical needs that he developed over the decades starting from 1943, 1962, and 1987. Maslow also argued that in the correct order the hierarchy would not be rigid as implied before. Maslow said that the correct order of needs is flexible, meaning that it is uncertain and based on individual circumstances or differences in each individual. Maslow also shows in his theory that a person can determine their behavior and motivation from the needs experienced and not done together but one of them. When a person's basic needs are not met, it will lead to psychological disorders. Failure to meet basic needs has relationship reciprocity with social situations. When social conditions support the

fulfillment of basic needs, positive activities will emerge from that person, so that an individual has good social activities.

In the realm of psychology, according to Freud, (2020) psychoanalysis is the first stream which means a source of strength, while behaviorism is called the second stream. Seeing that the two schools that made Maslow amazed had different principles made Maslow want to study them. The example of a study that Freud has is patients of neurotic and psychotic, it means that how can the two samples that have psychiatric disorders apply to everyone. Maslow has the principle that in understanding mental illness, one must understand first mental health. Abraham Maslow argued that all humans are born with instinctive needs. Universal needs drive someone to grow and develop, to actualize oneself, to make everything as far as one's ability. So, the potential for Growth and psychological health are present from birth. Besides the potential a person is fulfilled or actualized depending on the forces individual and social aspects that promote or hinder self-actualization (Scultz in Minderop 2016:279).

In this research, the researcher is interested to analyze a novel entitled *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. The researcher will use the hierarchy of needs approach by Abraham Maslow to support analyze the data, the needs problems of character in C.S. Lewis novel *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* Viewed Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of Needs Theory. There are five levels in the needs approach, which Maslow relates to the creative process, and literary work. However,

the needs approach is related to the author and literary work B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson. In the 20th century, literature was very rapidly developed; various theories emerged in this century, be it in the fields of semiotic structuralism, sociology of literature, and psychoanalysis.

This novel tells the adventure story of four siblings who leave their homes to escape the war. The four siblings there are Peter, Susa, Edmund, and Lucy, they found a wardrobe to send them into the unknown place named Narnia, they see the situation that occurs in Narnia when frozen because of the act the White Witch who is very cruel, so they try to remove the curse on Narnia from the cruelty. It is explained in the novel that Edmund, the younger sibling of Peter and Susan has betrayed his sibling and eventually becomes subordinate to the White Witch while Lucy has a desire to save him from cruelty and the story begins. From this novel, the researcher wants to know more deeply about the hierarchy of needs found in the main characters in the novel. The term “hierarchy of needs” is a product of Abraham Maslow's theory. Hierarchy of needs theory has always been misinterpreted as a need that should be very ”high” but considered only very “low” need this is not what we have talked about”. From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are psychological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization.

Abraham Maslow (1990) has a view that this needs theory will affect human motivation to look even better in its improvement. This means that the most basic needs, such as hunger and thirst, must be met first before other needs. Maslow

developed the needs theory in 1940-50 in the US and needs theory is used to understand the thinking and understanding of human motivation, as well in people, managerial training and personal growth are important. Indeed, Maslow's theories on the Hierarchy of Needs, particularly the responsibility of employers to provide a work environment that promotes and allows people to reach their full potential (self-actualization), are more important now than ever.

The psychological problem of character in C.S. Lewis's novel as the main character will be explored by the researcher regarding the theory used by Abraham Maslow. This novel tells about the four siblings who entered the world of Narnia as the setting. The main points of *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* are about affection, struggle, and family. The researcher is interested in the novel *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* because the apparent psychological needs will be more clearly examined when the four of them do basic needs such as eating, drinking, sleeping, and breathing, and also we can learn some aspects such as personality in each character.

This is proven by several previous studies that have examined the Novel Lewis' *The Lion, The Witch, And The Wardrobe*. The first study by Vincent Woolyanto in 2018 examined a theme "Historiophoty In The Chronicles Of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch And The Wardrobe" with the results of research that historiophoty can be used to interpreting World War II as a Christian setting and concept related to the author's personality experienced. Researchers show that there are ten historical events in The

Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe. Then research by Krishnapatria, Kriswanda (2006) shows that the novel The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe that the aspects of presenting the main theme are the conflict between light (good) and dark (evil). The analysis also shows that the novel does raise issues of Paganism, where the concept of worshipping the Sun dominates the emergence of this issue. The issue of Paganism can arise because the attitudes, beliefs, and views of the author's life will affect the work he writes.

B. Problem of the Study

In this research the researcher wants to formulate the problem of the study:

1. How does Peter fulfill the hierarchy of need in C.S. Lewis' The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe?

C. Objective of the Study

The researcher wants to accomplish the following goals based on the problem:

1. To find out the way how Peter fulfill the hierarchy of need in C.S. Lewis' The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe?

D. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher focused in one form, it is identifying the psychological aspects in character in novel The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe. It means the researcher only focuses on the needs aspects on character's and factors that influence it in the novel in the scope of Hierarchy of needs theory as the form of character's in the novel.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hope, the analysis of hierarchy of needs that found in C.S. Lewis *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*, will give benefit for the student who will learn about hierarchy of needs, especially in human aspects. Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to contribute to students who are or want to research using Abraham Maslow's theory of needs. This can also be used as a benchmark as a reference for researcher or other readers who will use this theory of needs as their research, and also hoped that the author can increase knowledge of this theory by understanding and studying it and providing clear results for other writers and researchers hierarchy of needs theory.

F. Research Method

1. Research design

The study's design is based on a psychology method that employs the hierarchy of needs theory. The psychology method entails a careful examination of literary works and topics. It applies to any debate on literature, regardless of whether specific works are discussed (Crews, 2013). The researcher is only interested in the hierarchy of wants variables that arise in the novel through the behavior of the characters. The data gathered from reading and seeing the novel and film are also of interest to the researcher.

2. Data source

The data sources in this analysis are taken from the English novel which is the work of C.S. Lewis, a fantasy genre for children published in 1950 in England. To get the data, the researcher reads and interpreting the C. S. Lewis novel then quoted some text which concerned with the object of the study. The form of the data was in dialogues and expression of the character. As well as data analysis results from the novel which includes supporting point as data analysis.

3. Data collection

The data taken in this study comes from novel entitled The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe, under below:

1. The first thing to do is read the entire contents of the novel and analyze it and look for supporting points in this data analysis from hierarchy of needs action among characters.
2. The second thing is find the psychological aspects of hierarchy of needs actions done by the characters. The data collection derived from the novel then interpreted and strengthened by the hierarchical theory of Abraham Maslow's.
3. The third thing that must be done is that the data that has been collected from the novel is then processed into a critical thinking towards Abraham Maslow's theory, especially regarding the needs that exist in the novel The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe.

4. The last thing is concludes the analysis results obtained from the data that has been collected.

4. Data analysis

After collecting all the data that has been collected, the researcher begins to compile the data taken from the novel by reading all the pages of the novel to the end of the page, then writing down some of the points obtained from reading the entire novel. The data found in analysis activity is used to analyze the main character. Finally, the researcher makes conclusions from all the data that has been collected including the analysis of the discussions that have been previously researched.

G. Definition of key terms

To avoid different understanding, the researcher provides definition of key terms frequently used in this study.

1. Hierarchy of needs: Universal needs drive someone to grow and develop, to actualize oneself, to make everything as far as one's ability
2. Novel : a literary work in the form of prose
3. Motivation: is a process for doing the behavior of the thing that is being targeted and causing you to act, when you want to take things or do something that is individual or group
4. Literature psychology: a literary discipline that uses theories psychology to understand the personality of the character prominent character possessed by the character so that distinguish one character from another
5. The main character : the central character in the plot of a story

H. Previous Studies

To provide an explanation related previous studies, the researcher provides relevant previous studies to make a clear explanation. Nur Laili Agustina, the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang with his research “Hegemonic Masculinity Aspects In C.S. Lewis’ The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe” viewed from masculinity aspects in 2018, she employed the masculinity from few aspects according to theory she used. The theory she used in her research is one of the most theory being acceptable in world of masculinity process, however she only focus on the main character in novel.

Rendra Pambudiaji, the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang with his research “An Analysis of Themes In the Chronicles of Narnia (The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe)” viewed from themes aspects he used a Lewis theory to inform themes that appear in novel give direction about belief that should be make come true when someone believe it using many way even it using fight or war. However he thinks element imagination is the biggest thing in his research.

Asep Shofian Syahrullah, the student of Yogyakarta State University with his research “The Aspects of Fantasy In Lewis’ The Chronicles Of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe” viewed from aspects fantasy he categorize as characteristics, functions, and kinds. He analyze in terms of fantasy, storyline and kinds in every section.

Antonia Rosa Gravita, the student of Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta with his research “Personality Development of Edmund Pevensie As Seen In C.S Lewis’s The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe viewed from aspects personality. She analyze the character from his characteristics and personality, the idea she tells are the development of Edmund’s personality are increased and becomes caring and loving also brave and regretful.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

There will be some reviews of the underlying ideas of the current study on Hierarchy of Needs in this second part of the study. In this chapter, the study will give a brief explanation about Psychological of Literature, Hierarchy of Needs related to literature, and so the branch of Hierarchy of Needs such Safety Needs, The Love and Belongings Needs, Self Esteem Needs and Self-Actualization needs to explain briefly about the distinction of four branches of Hierarchy of Needs.

A. Psychology of Literature

Psychological literature is a study of human beings, yet they are concerned with distinct issues. Physiology deals with real-life problems, whereas literature deals with the human imagination. “By physiology of literature, we may mean the physiology study of the writer, as type and as individual of the study of the creative process, as individual of the study or the study of physiology kinds and rules found in literary works, or, finally, the impact of literature on its audience (audience psychology)” (Wellek and Warren, 1956:81).

Psychology may be described as a science that investigates human behavior. Aside from that, psychology is a literary study that considers literary production as a psychological activity, in which the author employs thinking, feeling, and work in their work (Endraswara, 2003:96). The definition of psychology

according to Wilhelm Maximilian Wundt (1921b:164) as the study of consciousness by the experimental protocols of the natural sciences. According to Wundt, there are two assumptions: the first is that consciousness is a vulnerable experiment, and the second is that psychology has object awareness or mentality. Wundt describes consciousness as a "inner experience" in which only the "immediately actual" events that make up the experience, and nothing beyond or beyond it, are the focus of psychology or psychological research.

The reason why psychology of literature is included as a part of literary studies was discussed based on the Budi Darma's opinion (2004:138) the first step is to comprehend the character's motive and conduct in literature. Character behavior and motivation are viewed as human conduct in reality, either directly or indirectly. It allows people in real life to identify similarities in their conduct or motive with the characters in the tale. Second, you must comprehend the author's actions and motivations. The third step is to comprehend the reader's reaction.

According to Jonathan Culler (1997:22), literature is founded in one of the most fundamental human drives, that of pleasure. Actually, it is a mirror of human society, and it has something to do with the author's personal history and where he lives. The preceding explanation emphasizes that there is a relationship between psychology and literature. Psychology is used to determine a person's character, psychology is the science of earning, and psychology explores as the reflection of human beings. Psychological is required for book characterization, and its presence is

linked not only to the author's actions, but also to the literary character and the readers. (Sukada, 1987,p.132).

Because of various advantages, such as delving deeper into characterization, psychology of literature study plays an important part in comprehending literature. It can also provide input to researchers working on characterization. (Endraswara in Minderop, 2013: 2).

Furthermore, they have distinct sciences, yet they have a deeper relationship with humans on the planet. It is acceptable for human that psychology really needed as to improve our knowledge in the future.

B. Novel

The term "novel" refers to a prose-based literary work. The novel's plot is a work of fiction that explores the issues that people face in their lives or the lives of other characters. The novel's plot begins with the character encountering a difficulty and concludes with the character fixing the problem. The plots of novels are more complex than those of short tales. The novel's characters and settings are diverse, and the tale spans a lengthy period of time.

Novels differ from histories, which attempt to be factual narratives, and essays, which frequently contain characters and occurrences but merely as a brief exposition of a topic or point of view. Novels differ from short stories in that they cover a wide range of characters and experiences, and they differ from long verse narratives in that they are written in prose (Abrams, 1957:14).

Novels depict life in a documentary style. They're lengthy masterpieces with a lot of information on each page. They therefore provide all of the complex factors that must be considered before any type of conclusion can be reached (Peck & Coyle, 1984:103).

C. Character

Character are the most important aspects in novel whether in story or in movies. Characters become essential in the novel since actors are constantly present and participating in the plot. Typically, the characters in a novel are human beings. Characters in the story are realistic representations of people in real life.

Character is a genuine and unique feature displayed by individuals, according to W.B. Saunders (1977:126). Character is a number of traits that may be noticed in persons, according to W.B. Saunders (1977:126). So it is mean that character has several roles in living the life as a character that is different and desired by every human being. Included in the character who has a different personality according to the life experienced.

Character particularly when enacted by an actor in the theatre or cinema it will be amazing. In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and ponder themes. Since the end 18th century, the phrase “in character” has been used to describe an effective impersonation by an actor. Since 19th century, the art of creating characters, as practiced by actors or writers, has been called characterization.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013: 258) there are types of story characters consisting of:

1. Main Characters and Additional Characters

The main character is the character that appears most often or told and is mutually continuous with each other in the story, while the additional characters appear only slightly in story roles.

2. Protagonist and Antagonist

The protagonist is a character who behaves or norms that are good and in accordance with the values that exist in society. while the Antagonists behave badly in the story.

3. Static Characters and Evolving Characters

Static characters are characters that do not change in character despite being involved in any event. While the characters develop is a character that experiences character development that affects the content of the story.

4. Simple Characters and Round Characters

A simple character is a character who only has one character certain qualities of character, while the round character is a character from various sides of personality and identity.

5. Typical and Neutral Characters

A typical character is a character that stands out more quality of work or nationality or something else is more represent. Neutral characters are story characters whose existence is in the imaginary/fictional world.

D. The concept of main character

According to Robbert, (2001) the main character is the character whose storytelling is prioritized in the novel concerned. He is the most narrated character. This is good part perpetrators of the incident and those who are subject to the incident. In fact, in novels certain, the main character is always present in every incident and can be found in each page of the story book concerned. The main character is the character who plays the main role, the frequency of appearance is very high, becomes the center of the story. The subordinate character is a character that supports the main character, who bring the story to life (Jones, 1968).

The main character is a character who has an important role in the story. The criteria for the main character are (1) shown continuously in the story, so that it is the most told, (2) the time used to tell the character is longer, (3) the character who becomes the epitome of the enactment of events even though he is not present at the event, (4) most relate to other characters (Tuloli, 2000:32).

E. The Aspects of the Main Character

1. Cognitive

In general, the more urgent the need, the better it is to have a well-structured problem, because this reduces the search needed to find a satisfying solution. This explains why biologically inherited, permanent differences between acceptable and non-pleasing conditions correlate to homeostatic requirements (e.g. thirst as distinguishing between sufficient and insufficient concentration of water in the tissues). If something went wrong in your physiology every time, you'd have to think:

"What am I missing? Is it because I'm hungry, thirsty, or tired? ", you wouldn't be well-prepared for survival. Similarly, when confronted with a predator, it is preferable not to speculate as to whether the animal is a jaguar, a leopard, or even a panther: it is sufficient to state unequivocally, "This animal is deadly!"

On the other hand, making unambiguous differences is less important for higher-order demands. Furthermore, it is more difficult to draw early distinctions since these requirements are associated with events that are still in the distant and unknown future. In such situations, it's a good idea to consider if some imagined future condition would be satisfying or not, because its effects would last far longer than the consequences of drinking or avoiding a predator. If you're thinking about marrying someone, it's natural to wonder, "Am I genuinely in love with her?"

As a result, cognitive competence in the satisfaction of basic needs can be thought of as requiring a stable foundation, consisting of invariant distinctions representing low-order needs, pertaining to short-term self-maintenance, and an open-ended flexible superstructure, consisting of variable, easily adaptable distinctions, pertaining to long-term development potentialities. Maslow's definition of Self-Actualization behavior clearly demonstrates this sort of cognitive structure.

2. Aesthetic

According to Maslow's ideas, people require attractive imagery or something fresh and aesthetically pleasant in order to progress up the hierarchy toward Self-Actualization. Humans must refresh themselves in the midst of nature's beauty while

attentively absorbing and studying their surroundings in order to extract the world's beauty. This is a higher-level urge to relate to the environment in a beautiful way, which leads to a lovely sensation of intimacy with nature and everything lovely.

F. Hierarchy of Needs

The theory of hierarchy of needs completely shared to all human from 1908-70, after regaining the material about human mind and logic. Human agents, according to these assumptions, are cut off from social networks and converted to logical calculating robots with egoistic goals of maximizing individual profit. In contrast, the primary aim of psychology is to ask for forces, grades, and types of motivation. Maslow's hierarchy of needs assumes that lower-level needs must be met or at least others are met before higher-level needs become motivating. The five needs that make up the hierarchy are conative needs, which mean that these needs have the character of encouraging or motivating (Feist Jess & Feist Gregory 2010).

The implementation hierarchy of needs is motivated the result on exploring the humanness, blustering and overriding with a selfish need to control other than seen as an object to be used to meet needs. This deficiency motivation is not application to the attainment of full humanness or higher human relations (Maslow, 1987, pp. 36-44). They desire what is good for others and self by doing right because they want to, need to, enjoy doing right, approve of doing right and continue to enjoy right. Hierarchy of needs theory has an important role in approach of human need that related with their perspective about motivation and personality. They have some aspect in old era and new era, a development of need and the result effect from

human in society. The important thing in the 70th century the motivation and personality find a concept of human mind and needs in social construction it's followed by the concept of hierarchy of needs (Howard & Miriam, 2006).

G. The Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

Maslow, (1987) argues that the hierarchical need concept states that the greater the need, the less critical it is for existence and the longer gratification may be postponed. Maslow claims, based on according to psychometric and psychometrics findings, meeting higher need levels leads to greater biological efficiency, longer life, less disease, better sleep, and appetite, and psychosomatic researchers have discovered that anxiety, fear, lack of love, or dominance tend to encourage both physical and undesirable psychological outcomes. Even physiologist a larger requirement indicates a later phyletic or evolutionary development, whereas a lower need indicates a later phyletic or evolutionary development. The All living things have a need for sustenance, but only a few species have a desire for love or self-actualization. Another aspect to consider is that larger requirements emerge later in life development.

The biological and physiological requirements are portrayed as the first and lowest level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy model, whereas the second stage reflects safety needs as supplied by stability, protection, and security. According to Maslow (1987), this region of safety includes a strong order, regulations, and boundaries. Love and belongingness requirements are represented in the third stage of Maslow's

introduced needs, which seek to impact and emotional inclusion of human beings into categories such as family, work groups, partnerships, or further relationships.

Maslow's hierarchy's fourth level, esteem needs, includes self-esteem, mastery, or independence, as well as status domination, prestige, or management responsibility. Maslow's third and fourth phases demonstrate that his framework of thinking, which sees human beings as part of a social environment and belonging to a social matrix of interactions, now includes obviously more socio psychological elements. Knowledge about hierarchy of needs is already developed rapidly over around many decades and completes it with many methods, new topic of investigation, and also new groups being studied. Applications in hierarchy of needs are not trouble-free. In particular, hierarchy of need is the study has been sharp debates about human and needs, and its focus on needs and develops an economic system in many countries (Schultz, 1991).

According to Maslow's, a hierarchy of needs related to literature describes a relation to psychology and development system needs in many countries. Human, are part of the system problem, needs problem to gain five elements. The solution must be the psychology and needs. In that case, the researcher must add a relativity human to make a concept of understanding deeply a theory about hierarchy of needs. The violence is to express hierarchy of needs characteristic in human interact with needs and personality. With hierarchy of needs, some people have ability to dominate the personality in human body (Maslow, 1987). There is relatively little scientific

research about it. If you don't have this need, you can end up doing things that aren't good for you.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory that explains why people are naturally driven to behave in particular ways. To represent the order in which human beings progress, Maslow used the phrases "physiological," "safety," "belonging and love," "social needs" or "esteem," and "self-actualization." impulses typically travel. This means that in order for motivation to arise at the next phase, each level inside the individual must be fulfilled. Furthermore, when it comes to human behavior, this hierarchy is critical to comprehending how effort and incentive are linked. Each of these levels requires a specific amount of internal emotion in order for an individual to advance to the next level in the hierarchy. Maslow's hierarchy's goal is to reach the fifth level or stage, self-actualization (Goble, 1987).

Maslow's theory was completely developed in 1987, he wrote *Motivation and Personality*. The hierarchy remains a popular idea in sociological study, business training, and secondary and higher psychological education. The categorization system of Abraham Maslow has evolved over time. Before moving to a higher level, a lower level must be completely completed and fulfilled, according to the original hierarchy. Scholars nowadays, on the other hand, like to think of these levels as overlapping all the time. This means that at any point in time, the lower levels can retake primacy over the upper levels. Maslow developed his now-famous hierarchy of needs based on these beliefs. He had sketched out five broader levels, in that order, beyond the details of air, water, food, and sex: physiological requirements, needs for

safety and security, needs for love and belonging, needs for esteem, and the urge to realize the self.

The Abraham Maslow hierarchy of needs, on the other hand, may be utilized as a technique of analyzing requirements in community development in diverse communities in today's culture. This Abraham Maslow-developed hierarchy of needs technique stresses that some fundamental wants must be satisfied before other demands in diverse cultures can be considered. Anyanwu, Omolewa, Adeyeri, Okanlawon, and Siddiqui (1985) state unequivocally that while assessing human needs, some fundamental wants and criteria must be satisfied before other demands in the community can be evaluated. The consequence of this is that, in applying Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of requirements, there are some basic human wants that must typically be satisfied before any attention is given to other human needs in the human environment in society.

Maslow thought of human being as the creature who never feel satisfied at all. For human, satisfaction was temporary, because when some wills had been completed the other wills will turned up and we had to complete them to (Koswara, 1986:118). Maslow constructed the human needs by five elements:

1. Physiological need
2. Safety need
3. Love and belonging need
4. Esteem need
5. Self-actualization need

In many references this theory is drawn as a Pyramid, such as:



In general, larger requirements arise later in a person's life. Children have physiological and safety needs, teenagers have love and esteem needs, and adults have self-actualization needs. According to Maslow, the first need (physiological need) is more essential than the needs above it; for example, the physiological need for food must be met before the need for safety can be met, and the need for safety must be met before the need for love and belongingness can be met, and so on.

All of our wants will not be met at the same time. In every given time or circumstance, there is only one significant need, which is dependent on the other wants being met. We will not pay attention to our wants for safety, love and belongingness, esteem, or self-actualization if we are hungry, since the need for food is more essential and must be met first (Schultz in Minderop, 2010:280). It indicates that we cannot fulfill the other demand until the physiological need, which is the most basic, has been met.

1. Physiological Needs

The physiological level, which includes fundamental but self-sustaining requirements like sleep, drink, and shelter, is at the bottom of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. The ability to go up the ladder and meet our increasingly sophisticated demands is dependent on meeting physiological demands. The 'Hierarchy of Needs' by Abraham Maslow is a five-stage description of the motivations that drive human behavior. Our basic, survival-ensuring requirements, such as food and shelter, are at the bottom of this hierarchy, which Maslow referred to as physiological needs. We must first satisfy these essential demands before moving on to the next tier of the hierarchy.

The physiological level, which includes fundamental but self-sustaining requirements like sleep, drink, and shelter, is at the bottom of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. The ability to go up the ladder and meet our increasingly sophisticated demands is dependent on meeting physiological demands. Food, liquid sleep, oxygen, sex, mobility, and a comfortable temperature are among physiological need. Hunger, thirst, exhaustion, shortness of breath, sexual frustration, confinement, or the discomfort of being too hot or cold are all symptoms of being too hot or cold are all unpleasant sensations when any of these are in limited supply (Em Griffin, 1992:127).

According to Maslow (1970:17), there is no other interest for a human who is very and dangerously hungry except eating. He'll dream about food, think about food,

see only food, and crave only food. When we've eaten enough to eat, eating becomes somewhat irrelevant, according to Em Griffin (2008:127).

The example with a child, the child is a human being, and every human being needs life, so that if all physiological needs are met or satisfied then the child will have an urge to think about other needs. If the child who lack of food, security, affection, and the big award will probably be more need food more than others. When all the need is not met, and the organism is dominated by basic needs, other needs will not exist at all or be pushed back. then the way to fulfill this need is to provide food, drink, shelter, and so on (Maslow, 1987).

2. Safety Needs

One of our most basic evolutionary requirements is safety. The majority of our decisions and behaviors are motivated by the desire to maintain or improve our current situation. While we are not under continual danger like early man, we are nonetheless motivated by the need to keep ourselves and our loved ones safe.

This motivation is reflected in user and consumer behavior. As a result, items must not only be offered to us with strong indicators that they would shield us from prospective risks, but also with unambiguous evidence that they do, in fact, provide some protection and shelter.' Let's have a look at how it works and how we may use it in our own projects.

Abraham Maslow highlighted the desire for safety as a basic human need in his 'Hierarchy of Needs.' Safety needs, which comprise physical security, work, resources, family morality, and health, make up the second tier of Maslow's

hierarchy. Every species seeks protection, but unlike other animals and early humans, we no longer seek sanctuary from predators pursuing us for food. Nonetheless, safety is paramount, and our activities are meticulously planned to protect our survival.

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The psychological demands for safety are the most important. Because of their relative powerlessness and reliance on others, Maslow claimed in Hjelle and Ziegler (1992:23) that newborns and early children have the most obvious safety and security needs. It is the fulfillment of needs for safety, security, protection, structure, order, and the absence of fear and worry (Schultz, 1981:23).

Schultz (1984:24). Another indication of one's need for safety is his desire for some kind of routine or rhythm which is not disturbed. For example, circumstances that do not fair, unnatural to parents apparently make a person feel anxious and insecure. This attitude may not be caused because of injustice itself or certain race-pain that involved in it, but because this treatment makes the visible world is unreliable, or unsafe. If this element is not found, it will become anxious and insecure. In this way, the way to get safety begins from the family by avoiding claims anger or threats of punishment shown to children, cursed him, spoke harshly to him, handle it harshly, or real corporal punishment sometimes bring a sense of panic and terror that is total so we have to assume that more rather than the mere physical pain

involved. It is true that in some children this terror can also describes the fear of losing parental love, this can also occur in children who are rejected altogether, who depend on parents who hate him, purely for safety and protection rather than because hope for love.

3. The Love and Belonging Needs

The third level is the desire for love and belonging. The desire for love encompasses the desire to offer and receive attention from others. Maslow believed that every human in his life seeks to avoid loneliness (Setiawan, 41). According to Maslow, love entails a healthy connection and loving affection between two people, as well as mutual trust. Giving and receiving love, affection, and a sense of belonging are all part of this need (Goble 75).

Affection, joy, contentment, fulfillment, pride, and a sense of overpowering love should all be part of the experience of loving each other (if everything went smoothly). Each other has a tendency to become near and make more intimate physical contact, such as hugging and embracing a loved one, and then miss them (Maslow 42). Individuals will yearn for affectionate relationships with people in general, specifically for a place in their group or family, and will work tirelessly to accomplish this aim. More than anything else in the world, he will achieve such a position. The reality is that love needs both giving and receiving love (Maslow, 43).

Gratification is more of a spectrum than an either-or achievement. However, after a need has been met in a major way for a long time, it becomes functionally obsolete. However, after a need has been met in a substantial way for a long time, it

becomes functionally obsolete. The activity shifts to the next greatest level, which is love in this situation (Em Griffin, 1992:127).

Love is neither a symbol nor a term for sex. Although human sexual behavior is usually multi-determined, sex can be examined as solely physiological requirements. That is to say, it is determined not just by sexual demands, but also by other needs, the most important of which are the wants for love and affection. It should also not be forgotten that love necessitates both giving and receiving love (Maslow, 1970:21).

According to Maslow (1987), love involves a healthy relationship and full of affection between two people, including mutual attitude believe. In a true relationship there is no fear, while various forms of defense will collapse. Often sometimes love is broken when one of the parties is afraid of his weaknesses and mistakes revealed. For example, if one of you makes a mistake by cheating and breaking a promise, then your love will be damaged and even turn into hatred. Therefore to build a sense of love, it must be mutual trust between two or more people with the same goal and in harmony.

4. Esteem Needs

The majority of people in society have wants or aspirations for stability, self-respect, self-worth, and other people's esteem. Two subsets of esteem have been identified. Desires for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence, and independence, as well as freedom, are the first set. The second group of desires is for esteem from others, such as fame, position, dominance, recognition,

attention, importance, and appreciation (Maslow, 45). Satisfaction of the esteem need results in feelings of self-worth, strength, capability, and usefulness. However, if a person's esteem needs are not met, he would feel inferior and weak (Maslow, 46). There is self-esteem, which is the result of task mastery or competence. It is referred to as a need for achievement by Em Griffin in David McClelland (2008:129). Other people's attention and recognition are also important. Maslow, on the other hand, remarked (1943:370-396) that when a person is in a supportive situation, he feels that recurrent adjustments in motivation are conceivable.

All of these demands, according to Maslow, are ultimately survival needs. Even affection and esteem are required for health maintenance. He claims that, like instincts, we all have these desires embedded into us genetically. He refers to them as instincts (instinct like needs). We go through these levels in terms of general development in a similar way to how we progress through stages.

The fulfillment of the need for self-esteem brings feelings belief in oneself, usefulness, strength, capability, and compare, will the usefulness and taste required by the world. But barriers to meeting these needs give rise to feelings of inferiority, weakness, and powerlessness. In turn these feelings give birth to despair fundamental or, otherwise, various tendencies compensatory or neurotic. More and more we learn about the dangers of surrendering self-respect the opinion of others and not on the capacity, competence, and actual fitness for duty.

5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization is a word coined by Kurt Goldstein and used by Maslow in his book to describe man's drive for self-fulfillment, specifically the propensity of him becoming actualized in what he is potentially capable of (Maslow, 46). As a result, while everyone has their own ideal form of want in life, the particular form of self-actualization demands varies from person to person. If the four prior wants, namely physiological, safety, belonging, and love, as well as esteem, are already met, the demand will emerge clearly (Maslow, 46).

Maslow thought that determining self-actualization required a complete examination of the individual. He saw the self-actualized person as "out of the ordinary." He described them as "healthy persons" who were far from flawless. The "peak experience" is defined as a mystical identification derived from powerful emotions related with "appreciation of newness." Nonetheless, he dismisses any religious or spiritual connection, focusing solely on the scientific world (qtd. in Francis and William 3). Self-Actualization is at the top of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Self-Actualization Needs include a desire to be creative in the broadest sense, as well as self-fulfillment and fulfilling one's full potential.

People who have attained this stage have fully evolved into human beings. Self-actualizing people are self-sufficient; they can preserve their self-esteem even when they are scorned, rejected, or dismissed by others. They are not reliant on the fulfillment of love or esteem requirements (Feist, 282-283). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs places Self-Actualization at the top and is considered an element of the

humanistic approach to personality. In psychology, the humanistic viewpoint has been dubbed "The Third Force" (Sdrow, 17). Humanistic psychology focuses on healthy, motivated people and strives to figure out how they define themselves while trying to maximize their potential (Freud, 5).

Maslow defined self-actualization as the drive to become more and more of who one is, to become whatever one is capable of becoming (1943:380). Only once they have met their basic deficient demands do people experience this gentle but constant draw to enhance their potential. The phrase "self-actualization" refers to a person's desire for self-fulfillment or the desire to become everything he or she is capable of. The manner in which an individual achieves self-actualization differs from one person to the next. "When the psychological needs, safety needs, love needs, and esteem needs requirements are met, the clear appearance of the wants frequently occurs in rats" (Maslow, 1954:92).

Maslow (1987) concludes that a human being has a wide range of wants. Maslow divides fundamental requirements into five levels: Physiological Needs, which include the so-called basic human requirements for food, oxygen, and water; Safety Needs, often known as security needs. It means that every human being understands the significance of safety and security; Every human being's love and belonging needs express how they can't exist alone, that they need to be accompanied, that they need to exchange affection and love; Every human wants to be recognized for their accomplishments, because they require recognition and repute for what they have done. Every human being needs a space to actualize himself as a

conscious human being with the power to construct diverse actualizations, which can also be argued for actualization needs. A new feeling of contentment and restlessness, except when the person does what is individually appropriate for him. Like an example a musician must create music, an artist must paint; a musician must rhyme, if in the end he wants peace. People, who can be something, must be something.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This analysis stage is based on the formulation of the problem in this study, namely “the way how Peter fulfills the hierarchy of need in C.S. Lewis' *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*”. Therefore, Peter's way of meeting the needs of the hierarchy lies in five main issues. The first discussion is about physiological needs by the main character Peter. Then, the second discussion is about the need for safety and security as the main character that becomes dominant. The third discussion is a sense of belonging and social activities to establish social affection, affiliation, friendship to other emotional considerations. Then, the fourth discussion is the appreciation and self-esteem of the main character to determine status, recognition, and attention. The last discussion of this research is self-actualization and fulfillment to become one's potential and ability.

A. Physiological Needs

The basic needs are hunger, thirst, sleep, sex, etc. Each physiological need tends to be relatively independent of the other like sleeping and eating must be satisfied frequently. They are essentially finite. The basic needs that human need to finish the physiological relatively to be independent the hunger other than sleeping or eating. They are like one part of need cannot be far away.

The main character here also has physiological need and it will be drawn in the sentence below:

(Datum 1)

“Just as the frying-pan was nicely hissing, Peter and Mr. Beaver came in with the fish which Mr. Beaver had already opened with his knife and cleaned out in the open air.”

“Susan drained the potatoes and then put them all back in the empty pot to dry on the side of the range while Lucy was helping Mrs. Beaver to dish up the trout, so that in a very few minutes everyone was drawing up their stools (it was all three-legged stools in the Beaver’ house except for Mrs. Beaver’s own special rocking-chair beside the fire) and preparing to enjoy themselves. (The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe, p. 76-77)

The conversation above tells that Peter and his family have enjoyed the dish made by Mr. Beaver. One of the physiological needs is hunger domination to Peter and his family also Mr. Beaver. As the oldest brother Peter has an obligation to make his brother and sister eating together like family.

According to the sentence above, Peter and his brother fulfill this need by helping and preparing the physiological needs of eating and drinking while the main character can fulfill them in order to move on to the next need. This can indirectly indicate that Peter is more dominant in needing to eat and drink.

(Datum 2)

“what would you like best to eat?”

“Turkish Delight, please, your Majesty,” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 38)

The above sentence shows that asking the Witch for food. We can conclude the word “Majesty” it refers to The Witch.

From the sentence “Turkish Delight, please, your Majesty,” shown that Peter inform to have some food to gain the physiological need as hunger fulfilled. It also that the main character fulfilled the basic need by eat some food that are in reality he

is really hungry. As the basic of psychological need hunger, thirst and sleep fulfilled we can move to next level of need.

According to the sentence above, other physiological needs also show that by eating he can be free from hunger and in this way the main character can fulfill his psychological needs. Apart from that, he also shows that by asking for food when he feels hungry, this need also supports each individual so that he doesn't feel hungry when he is outside his family environment and this shows that he can deal with it without the help of his siblings.

(Datum 3)

“Please couldn't I have just one piece of Turkish Delight to eat on the way home?” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 43)

The sentence above shows that asking for food to get back home for self. It means the character has to do the same ask for food to bring back the food for himself.

From the sentence “I have just one piece of Turkish Delight to eat on the way home,” it show that Peter are really want to eat some food to bring back on the way home and it is also one of the basic need to do for the main character to get rid of hunger. It also shown that to get food he tried to ask the witch, this is one form of the main character in fulfilling the first element in physiological needs.

(Datum 4)

“I’ve been having lunch with dear Tumnus, the Faun, and he’s very well and the White Witch has done nothing to him for letting me go, so he thinks she can’t have found out and perhaps everything is going to be all right after all.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 43).

The sentence above shows that have already lunch with Mr. Tumnus the Faun.

The sentence explain about when the Lucy went to Narnia she meet the Faun and lunch together in Mr. Tumnus house.

From the sentence above “having lunch with dear Tumnus, the Faus” shows that the psychological need has been fulfilled with the main character with Mr. Tumnus by eat together. It also shown that in eating together with Mr. Tumnus he tries to fulfill his physiological needs as well as he needs to eat in carrying out his activities.

(Datum 5)

“Meanwhile the girls were helping Mrs. Beaver to fill the kettle and lay the table and cut the bread and put the plates in the oven to heat and draw a huge jug of beer for Mr. Beaver from a barrel which stood in one corner of the house, and to put on the frying-pan and get the dripping hot.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 75).

The sentence above shows that the girls helping Mrs. Beaver to prepare the dish for everyone. So everyone can eat together.

From the sentence above “meanwhile the girls were helping Mrs. Beaver to fill the bottle and lay the table and cut the bread and put the plates in the oven to heat and draw a huge jug of beer for Mr. beaver from a barrel which stood in one corner of the house” shown that the main character help prepare the dishes served by the Beaver’s family to the main character.

(Datum 6)

“And now of course you want to know what had happened to Edmund. He had eaten his share of the dinner, but he hadn’t really enjoyed it because he was thinking all the time about Turkish Delight - and there’s nothing that spoils the taste of good ordinary food half so much as the memory of bad magic food.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 89).

The sentence above shows that the food eaten by the main character is not very satisfying for him, because he wants to eat Turkish Delight so he doesn't enjoy the dish too much.

(Datum 7)

“Daughter of Eve from the far land of Spare Oom where eternal summer reigns around the bright city of Wardrobe, how would it be if you came and had tea with me?”

“Thank you very much, Mr. Tumnus,” said Lucy. “But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back.”

“It’s only just round the corner,” said the Faun, “and there’ll be a roaring fire – and toast – and sardines – and cake.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 17)

The sentence above shows that Lucy have a tea with Mr. Tumnus and they are going to the Faun house to have a tea and eat some cake.

From the sentence “how would it be if you came and had tea with me?” it shown that the main character was invited to his house to drink tea together. Also, it is shown that the safety need has been fulfilled to the main character. It also had shown the physiological needs drinking tea together at home.

Based on the data above, the main character Peter tries to fulfill his physiological needs in the form of eating. Peter and his family try to prepare food together to meet the physiological needs of eating. As expressed by Latifah, (2016)

that physiological needs is homeotic (efforts to maintain balance of physical elements) such as eating, drinking, sugar, salt, protein, as well as the need for rest and sex. If there is no food and human drink, they will not survive in this world. Maslow (1987) that is physiological needs that is the best needs as the requirement for human survival, if their requirement is not full fill human body cannot function, such as; food, water, oxygen, sex and so on. Fromm (2014) humanistic psychological theory states that behavior is acquired by conditioning People are dominated by their previous experiences in their natural world. In experiencing new environments and information, people must modify, add to, or change their previous experiences.

B. Safety Needs

Once physiological needs are fairly satisfied, the need for security and safety becomes predominant. They are the need for self-preservation and involve building up a reserve supply of working and environment. Thus protection from physical and emotional harm, related to security, salary and promotions. The conversation between main characters contains safety and security needs aspects. The researcher finds the evidence to show the need of Peter that represents the Hierarchy of Need.

The main character here also has Safety Needs or Security Needs and it will be drawn in the sentence below:

(Datum 8)

"this story is about something that happened to them (Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy) when they were sent away from London during the war because of the air-raids. They were sent to the house of an old Professor who lived in the heart of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station

and two miles from the nearest post office.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 7)

The conversation above tells that Peter and his family have go away to house of an old Professor for safety and security. One of the needs is deal with survival and protection from physical dangers in human environment. This is a duty for Peter as oldest brother to protect his family from air-raids.

From the sentence “they were sent away from London during the war because of the air-raids. They were sent to the house of an old Professor” it is show the protection of the second element of safety and security needs from Professor to Peter and his family.

According to the sentence above, the main character can fulfill his safety needs by taking shelter from the threat of air-raids that hit his home in New York. Peter has a responsibility for the safety of his siblings as the eldest brother and it allows him to fulfill this safety need.

(Datum 9)

“If it comes to that, which is the right side? How do we know that the Fauns are in the right and the Queen (yes, I know we’ve been told she’s a witch) is in the wrong? We don’t really know anything about either.”

“The Faun saved Lucy.”

“He said he did. But how do we know? And there’s another thing too. Has anyone the least idea of the way home from here?”

“Great Scott!” said Peter. “I hadn’t thought of that.”

“And no chance of dinner either,” said Edmund. (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 64-65)

The sentence above shows that Peter want to safe the Faun but he don't believe what his friend tell, so Peter want to know more the Faun really are on his side or not to protect him from the Witch.

From the sentence above "the Faun saved Lucy" it refers to Peter as the main character who said that the element of safety need has been fulfilled because Peter feels love for his sister and also for the Faun because of that love need that he wants to save him too.

According to the sentence above, Peter can fulfill this need by means he wants to save his brother who loves Mr. Tumnus very much. With love, this main character can cause someone's emotions to be able to carry out their duties properly. And it is also shows that peter can protect his brother and also the faun from the threat of the white witch.

(Datum 10)

"At this moment the Beaver again popped its head out from behind the tree and beckoned earnestly to them."

"Come on," said Peter, "let's give it a try. All keep close together. We ought to be a match for one beaver if it turns out to be an army." (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 68)

The sentence above shows that Peter try to protect his family to keep all close together to make a better secure for himself and their brothers.

From the sentence above "let's give it a try. All keep close together." It show that the main character tried to secure his family from any dangerous or physical disorder. Meanwhile, Peter has duty to make their family safe from any danger. It

also shown that Peter feels he has a responsibility to his family to be protected from all kinds of dangers.

According to the data above, Peter can fulfill the need for security by protecting him and his siblings from threats. This shows that he and his brother don't want anything to happen to him and his brother. This shows that he as a leader has a responsibility for the safety of those around him so that these needs can be met by himself. Peter's way of achieving the need for security is by asking wizards for help by asking for protective equipment to fight enemies.. Maslow (1987) explains that safety needs that need for security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety. Threatening mental conditions such as not being ridiculed, not humiliated, not stressed, and so on. Yusuf, (2008) said that Safety needs can also develop according to social problems or the conditions of the country where they live

C. Love and Belonging Needs

After physiological, safety, and security requirements have been met. Love and a sense of belonging are essential or social needs are the need that belong social organization of family. They are work related to because of the needs for acceptance by fellow family, a friendly relationship with at least a few individuals, and the opportunity to associate with and discuss problems with each other.

“Belongingness and love needs are the needs to associate with people, be accepted, and give and receive attention,” Maslow noted in Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (1997: 383). At this stage, people desire love from a variety of genders, such

as a boy and a girl or a man and a woman. People want love in friendship and relationships as well.

The conversation between main characters contains love and belonging needs or social needs. The represents finds the evidence to show the needs of Peter that represents the Hierarchy of Need by doing his responsibility to make safe their sister and brother.

The main character here also has Safety Needs or Security Needs and it will be drawn in the sentence below:

(Datum 11)

“I say – where’s Edmund?”

“Who saw him last? How long has he been missing? Is he Outside?” and then all rushed to the door and looked out.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 84)

The above explanation, explains that the main character (Peter, Susan, and Lucy) searching his lost family in the outside house of Mr. and Mrs. Beaver. It means that they love his family so much. When people have their love family in their life, they could find it until founded. It is one of the needs that love is something special to do to who have such a special person to be love and protects him.

According to the sentence above, Peter can fulfill this need by wanting to save his younger brother who has fled to the Witch's Castle. It is shows that the main character can fulfill it by protecting him and loving him with all his heart. The main character doesn't want to lose his brother (Edmund) so Peter tries to save him from the evil that the witch committed.

(Datum 12)

“Well, it’s very kind of you,” said Lucy. “But I shan’t be able to stay long.”

“If you will take my arm, Daughter of Eve,” said Mr. Tumnus, “I shall be able to hold the umbrella over both of us. That’s the way. Now – off we go.”
(The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 18)

The sentence above shows that the girl so love the Faun so he want to take the arm of Lucy to feel the love and warm the hand. Meanwhile, they are in a snowy and cold weather.

From the sentence above “if you will take my arm, Daughter of Eve,” and “I shall be able to hold the umbrella over both of us.” It shown that the Faun tried to hold hand of main character to tell need of love are fulfilled because holdings hands is a sign of love for someone, as well as a form of security shown to someone.

According to the sentence above, Peter can fulfill this need with the help of his sister (Lucy) so that it can be fulfilled. This need shows that the faun by holding his sister's hand shows a sense of security as well as a sense of love and affection towards someone. With the need for affection a person can be assessed by joining hands like a lover. It is shows that the faun also comforted his sister Peter.

(Datum 13)

“My poor child,” she said in quite a different voice, “how cold you look! Come and sit with me here on the sledge and I will put my mantle round you and we will talk.” *(The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 37)*

The sentence above shows that Edmund was cold because the weather was so cold that he was given warmth by the white witch.

From the sentence above “come and sit with me here on the sledge and I will put my mantle round you and we will talk” it shown that the character has been fulfilled with love needs that indicate to give love with a sense of safety.

According to the above sentence, peter can fulfill this need with the help of his sister (Lucy) that in the snow he is protected by a fur coat given by the witch and it shows a sense of security or a sense of being protected from any weather conditions. It indicates to directly shown that a sense of security will be fulfilled with the help of someone.

(Datum 14)

“All the same,” said Peter in a rather choking sort of voice, “we’ll still have to go and look for him. He is our brother after all, even if he is rather a little beast. And he’s only a kid.”

“Go to the Witch’s House?” said Mrs. Beaver. “Don’t you see that the only chance of saving either him or yourselves is to keep away from her?” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 86)

The sentence above shows that Peter really care to Edmund and he want to save his brother. But the Beaver told the only way to save him was to stay away from him and the witch.

From the sentence above “we’ll still have to go and look for him. He is our brother after all” it shown that Peter really cared about his missing brother. For Peter need for love has been fulfilled it because he really doesn’t want to lose his brother.

According to the data above, this need for love can be met by Peter with the affection he gives to his lost brother. It also shows that the main character doesn't want to lose his brother. This need for love can also arouse a person's emotions if he

feels lost and can also make someone feel worried about others. This is included in the category of elements that a person needs if he wants to be loved or cherished. The need for love and taste having is a must that encourage individuals to have an effective relationship or emotional bond with the individual someone else, both of the same gender as well as different species in the environment family or inner group public. As said by Maslow, (1987) that love between two or more people is a sense of mutual trust in each other and a sense of mutual need that creates a strong sense of love between them. This is in accordance with the hierarchy of needs theory by Lubis (2021) that is love and belonging that is the needs to be love, getting attention and affection be it from family, friends or lovers. Bahuwa (2018) stated that the need for love and ownership is a need that encourages a person to make an effective and emotional relationship with other people in the family or group in a society.

D. Esteem Needs

Within Maslow's hierarchical organization of motives and theory of personality development Maslow, *esteem needs* refer to people's desires to have a stable and realistically positive evaluation of themselves. Maslow conceptualized esteem needs as a broad category of motivations that consist of two distinct but related sets of strivings. One set of esteem needs consists of people's desires for achievement, competence, and mastery. The other set of esteem needs consists of people's desires for admiration, status, and respect from others. Maslow described the satisfaction of esteem motives as being reflected in feelings of efficacy and

confidence, and the thwarting of these desires in feelings of discouragement and inferiority. According to Maslow's hierarchical account, esteem needs become salient only after one has sufficiently satisfied the more primary desires for love, affection, and belongingness; in turn, motivations toward self-actualization.

Human beings in contemporary culture have a need or desire for a stable environment that is built on strong self-esteem, self-respect, and other people's regard. Self-esteem needs are demonstrated to the need for respect, reputation in the higher status or position in society. In this discussion, the main character would like to show they need to be respected, to have self-esteem, self-respect, and to respect others. They needed to involve themselves in order to obtain recognition and to have an activity or activities that provide a sense of contribution, acceptance, and self-value.

The main character here also has Safety Needs or Security Needs and it will be drawn in the sentence below:

(Datum 15)

"you didn't think anything at all," said Peter; "it's just spite. You've always liked being beastly to anyone smaller than yourself; we've seen that at school before now."

"do stop it," said Susan; "it won't make things any better having a row between you two. Let's go and find Lucy." (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 48)

The paragraph above explains that when in conversation they angry and emotional to find Lucy, Susan tried to stop their arguments to make a better

condition. This is the need for self-esteem or recognition to have their attention after problems that they have in every situation.

From sentence above we can conclude that Peter doesn't want lose his sister because their angry about arguing being stubborn. From that Susan tried to stop their arguing because she felt there was no point in arguing now, and it made her angry that he couldn't help his missing sister Lucy.

According to the sentence above, the need for respect for others can be fulfilled with the help of his sister (Susan) that there is an argument that Peter does not like about the sentence that Edmund said to him. With a sense of respect or maintain ethics towards someone who is older when speaking it allows a person to calm his anger and also mutual respect for that person.

(Datum 16)

"I don't care what you think, and I don't care what you say. You can tell the Professor or you can write to Mother or you can do anything you like." (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 48)

The next paragraph above explain the self-esteem to others that Susan tried to redeem the emotions for Peter and Edmund, and this respect for every one human being is one element that must have. The expression of the need for respect, recognition, reputation among others is a desire in people to contribute to development at the level of human society.

According to sentence above Peter shows his anger towards his brother who has been rude to his sister (Lucy). This shows that Peter made a decision by scolding his younger brother (Edmund). It is included in the element of esteem needs where

peter can make his brother stop badmouthing his own brother. In this case it can be made clear when Peter mentions the word "mother" and he intends to suppress his anger by telling his sister to do whatever she likes on her own without help from anyone else.

(Datum 17)

“Oh, bother those trippers! Here – let’s get into the Wardrobe Room till they’ve passed. No one will follow us in there.” But the moment they were inside they heard the voices in the passage – and then they saw the handle turning.

“Quick!” said Peter. “there’s nowhere else,” and flung open the wardrobe. All four of them bundled inside it and sat there, panting, in the dark. Peter held the door closed but did not shut it; for, of course, he remembered, as every sensible person does, that you should never, never shut yourself in a wardrobe. (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 55)

The sentence above shows that Peter and his family tried to hiding from Mrs. Macready because they interfered with Mrs. Macready work while she was introducing the Professor’s house to visitors.

According to sentence above Peter invites his brothers to hide in the closet. and this shows that he has the ability to act quickly and can keep his family safe from threats. And this is included in the element of the need to respect others' self which makes him feel important in one's life as the eldest brother. Actions taken can influence others by taking a quick decision.

(Datum 18)

“Go on,” whispered Mr. Beaver.

“No,” whispered Peter, “you first.”

“No, Sons of Adam before animals,” whispered Mr. Beaver back again.

“Susan,” whispered Peter. “What about you? Ladies first.”

“No, you’re the eldest,” whispered Susan. And of course the longer they went on doing this the more awkward they felt. Then at last Peter realized that it was up to him. He drew his sword and raised it to the salute and, hastily saying to others, “Come on. Pull yourselves together,” he advanced to the Lion. (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p.125)

The sentence above shows that Peter has two examples that Peter shows he fulfills this need. First he invited Mr. Beaver to go first into the tent but he didn't want to. Then the second is when asking Susan to go in first as women are welcome first but Susan doesn't want to and she feels that Peter is the eldest among her siblings so she has the right to enter first.

Meanwhile, it is shown that Peter is the eldest among his brothers, in this need it shows that he as the eldest has an obligation or leads a group so that he can be used as an example as an authoritative main character and can be used as a role model.

(Datum 19)

“Wouldn’t it be better to camp on the far side – for fears he should try a night attack or anything?” Aslan, who seemed to have been thinking about something else, roused himself with a shake of his magnificent mane and said, “Eh? What’s that?” Peter said it all over again.

“No,” said Aslan in a dull voice, as if it didn’t matter. “No. she will not make an attack tonight. ”And then he sighed deeply. But presently he added, “All the same it was well thought of. That is how a soldier ought to think. But it doesn’t really matter.” So they proceeded to pitch their camp. (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 143-144)

The sentence above show Peter showed that he felt when speaking like that in front of Aslan he felt that he had potential and felt proud to be praised by others. It is shows that this need is very useful for someone who has an idea or thought that can make people around him feel valuable. He feels praised by Aslan as he says "that's how soldiers should think."

According to the data above, the power of the main character in predicting every war makes Peter and other characters able to fight the enemy well. With these advantages, other characters such as, Aslan, Susan, Lucy have admired and praised each other, supported and appreciated Peter's efforts. Even Peter, he also appreciated what the brothers had done. This situation indicates that the self-esteem needs have been met. Peter's esteem needs identified two levels of esteem needs; reputation and self-esteem. Reputation is the perception of the prestige, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others, whereas self-esteem is a person's own feelings of worth and confidence. It is also argued by Maslow (1987) that the satisfaction on these needs leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. Feelings inferiority, of weakness and of helplessness are the results of thwarting these needs of self – esteem.

E. Self-actualization Needs

Maslow's remark relates to self-actualization, which is the greatest level or stage in his "Hierarchy of Needs" model of human motivation. Self-actualization,

according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, is the highest-order motivator, driving us to fulfill our entire potential and attain our "ideal self". Self-actualization needs are also known as our "being needs," and they involve personal and creative self-growth that comes from reaching our greatest potential. Maslow looked at persons who were regarded to be 'exemplary,' or those who had reached their entire or near-full potential in their field of competence or emphasis.

Self-actualization refers to a person's desire to improve their talents to the highest level possible; in other words, self-actualization is realizing one's greatest potential. The only reason that the main character would have their abilities to become a knight, archery, and magic girl, is because they have their talent and ability to reach it. We can see why Maslow believes that instructors should respond to a student's capacity to develop into a self-actualizing member of his or her own species. As a result, every human being has an innate desire to maximize their skills and achieve the greatest results possible.

The main character here also has Safety Needs or Security Needs and it will be drawn in the sentence below:

(Datum 20)

"there stood Peter and Edmund and all the rest of Aslan's army fighting desperately against the crowd of horrible creatures whom she had seen last night..." (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 172)

The above paragraph explain when the main character Peter and Edmund have ability to fight against the crowd of monsters in war between the Witch army's and

Aslan's army. This is categorized as the self-actualization of potential to be brave and has talent to be knight of war.

According to sentence above Peter shows that the ability possessed by him as the eldest brother affects those around him including his younger brother (Edmund) who always acts rashly in making decisions. This shows that in the war Peter's decisions in protecting the people around him also affect in protecting his sister from enemy threats. This action is included in the category of safety and esteem needs because of the policies taken by Peter. This raises the potential that could make Peter a more useful person in his need.

Self-actualization, according to Onah (2015), is defined as "the need to achieve a person's full potential in order to enable him or her to become the best that he or she is capable of being in society." Self-actualization becomes a reality when people acquire a desire to use all of their hidden abilities, gifts, and potential in society. The self-actualization need encourage people to be innovative in their various social in order to improve their living conditions in the society. Onah (2015) states that self-actualization need help people to be creative in the society.

According to Mulwa (2008), development in its broadest sense focuses on the freeing power of human potential in society, paraphrasing Gran.

(Datum 21)

"And he thought about Turkish Delight and about being a King ("And I wonder how Peter will like that?" he asked himself) and horrible ideas came into his head.

“Here we are,” said Mr. Beaver, “and it looks as if Mrs. Beaver is expecting us. I’ll lead the way. But be careful and don’t slip.” (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 73)

The sentence above shows that Edmund said behind Peter back what happened when Peter heard that he could become king. But for Peter it is something that might happen if Peter really can become King. It means that Peter would be a King if he wants to, but Peter might still thinking about being a King isn’t bad at all.

Meanwhile, Edmund wants to be a King too but his elder brother is a person who deserve the title of King with his very great way of acting and taking the right decision. Also he is someone who can protect his family, friends, and others.

According to sentence above Peter can become king not of his own volition, but this shows that he is indispensable to those around him including being the leader of the army against witches and their allies. but his younger brother prioritizes his brother's potential to become a king, this is the ability of the main character to make the people around him trust him to be a king so that he will be chosen according to the potential given when going to war later.

(Datum 22)

“Peter, Adam’s Son,” said Father Christmas.

“Here, sir,” said Peter.

“These are your presents,” was the answer, “and they are tools, not toys. The time to use them is perhaps near at hand. Bear them well. “With these words he handed to Peter a shield and a sword. The shield was the colour of silver and across it there ramped a red lion, as bright as a ripe strawberry at the moment when you pick it.”(The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 107)

The sentence above shows Peter was given the trust by Father Christmas to hold a sword and shield as a symbol so that in the war Peter could bring victory against the Witch's army. It is also shown that the red lion also signifies courage and light for the wearer.

Meanwhile, Peter was given a sword and shield to protect himself and that made him more confident about the gifts given by Father Christmas. This is one of the elements in safety needs which can be additional data.

According to sentence above Peter became a knight not because he wanted to, but he wanted to help to help his people and allies. It is shows that he has the potential as a knight who can change the situation around him more calmly. This is included in the category of self-actualization needs where Peter can change his surroundings and can also make those around him feel safe. One that is highlighted by peter is when he holds a sword and shield while riding a horse which makes him worthy of being called a knight.

(Datum 23)

“Come, Son of Adam, and I will show you a far-off sight of the castle where you are to be King.”(The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 127)

The sentence above shows Peter given the mandate by Aslan the Lion to occupy the throne of the kingdom in Narnia. It is shown that Peter has the potential as a king and the abilities he has as a knight. It also shows that the need to have potential that can be developed through oneself can be fulfilled by the way Peter imagines being the king of Narnia by seeing a castle that will become his later.

Meanwhile, Peter here has potential that can be fulfilled when the need for food and drink has been carried out, then the need to feel safe and loved has been fulfilled and then the need to respect people or be respected by others has been fulfilled, so you can continue to fulfill this need.

(Datum 24)

*“You must put your centaurs in such and such a place” or
“You must post scouts to see that she doesn’t do so-and-so,” till at last
Peter said,*

“But you will be there yourself, Aslan.”

*“I can give you no promise of that,” answered the Lion. And
he continued giving Peter his instructions. (The Lion, the Witch, and
the Wardrobe, p. 143)*

The sentence above shows that Peter as the main character in meeting this need he is assisted by Aslan (The Lion) in fulfilling it. This shows that Peter is explained he is very enthusiastic in protecting others, on the other hand the main character tries to show that there is nothing wrong when we try to protect ourselves and others or family.

Meanwhile, Peter also here shows that in meeting this need he must meet the previous need before he can move on to the next need. Of the five needs, Peter tends to take this fifth need because this need plays a major role in the life of the main character, which makes him bolder in making quick decisions.

According to sentence above Peter really hopes that Aslan can join the war together but Aslan says otherwise, here it is concluded that Peter has the potential to

get closer to other people as easily as getting to know strangers in general. It shows that Peter can make the people around him be affected by his presence.

(Datum 25)

“Fair Consorts, let us now alight from our horses and follow this beast into the thicket; for in all my days I never hunted a nobler quarry.”

“Sir,” said the others, “even so let us do.” So they alighted and tied their horses to trees and went on into the thick wood on foot. (The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, p. 181-182)

The sentence above shows Peter Here, Peter shows that when he becomes king, from the sentence above, we can take it that something that is wise and can be held by one person will be a way for other people as well. Peter chooses to show his brothers to follow the beast into the bush as he also leads a group.

According to the data above Peter shows that he has done a good self-actualization by demonstrating the skill of using the sword in war. So he won the war and was entitled to full possession of the crown of the king of Narnia. According to Maslow, (1987) the characteristics of self-actualization are someone who manages to express what his hobbies and expertise are and achieve his goals. Sitepu, (2020) uttered that Self-Actualization Needs is the highest need in Maslow “hierarchy. Self-actualization needs refer to what a person’s full potential and realization that potential. Even if all these needs are satisfied, people may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Next the data collection in the previous chapter, the conclusion and recommendation are explained in the following chapter. The outcome of the data analysis is stated in the conclusion. The information from the suggestions is passed on to the following researchers.

A. Conclusion

This study has examined the use of the hierarchy of needs process in C.S. Lewis novel. In conducting the data, the researcher used qualitative research models and five elements of hierarchy of needs process theory as proposed Maslow. The theory consists of five elements; psychological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. Based on the data from finding and research that contain hierarchy of needs process were found on the novel. In more detail, (1) psychological needs element are found in six terms, (2) safety needs element are found in four terms, (3) love and belonging needs element are found in four terms, (4) esteem needs element are found in five terms, (5) self-actualization are found in six terms. Meanwhile, the result found out that the elements of hierarchy of needs is very dominant in novel with nineteen datum terms. Therefore, the other datum cannot be found in novel as need in main character.

Moreover, the result of analysis entitled Hierarchy of needs of the Main Character Peter, the conclusion is, the main character has been fulfilled the five

elements. The physiological need, the main character Peter tries to fulfill his physiological needs in the form of eating. Peter and his family try to prepare food together to meet the physiological needs of eating. Safety Needs, Peter can fulfill the need for security by protecting him and his siblings from threats. This shows that he and his brother don't want anything to happen to him and his brother. This shows that he as a leader has a responsibility for the safety of those around him so that these needs can be met by himself. The love need, this need for love can be met by Peter with the affection he gives to his lost brother. It also shows that the main character doesn't want to lose his brother. This need for love can also arouse a person's emotions if he feels lost and can also make someone feel worried about others. Esteem need, Peter's esteem needs identified two levels of esteem needs; reputation and self-esteem. Reputation is the perception of the prestige, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others. The power of the main character in predicting every war makes Peter and other characters able to fight the enemy well. Self-actualization, Peter shows that the ability possessed by him as the eldest brother affects those around him including his younger brother (Edmund) who always acts rashly in making decisions. This shows that in the war Peter's decisions in protecting the people around him also affect in protecting his sister from enemy threats.

B. Suggestion

In this part, the writer would like to give one suggestion for the next researchers:

First and foremost, this novel is an excellent resource for scholars interested in the hierarchy of needs. There are several self-actualization lessons to be learned from this work. We might argue that reading, for example, a novel, is a common approach to locate the source we're looking for.

Second, the author implies some meanings that are not easy to understand, this can be a study of some words that are not easy to research. We can also get the implicit meaning in this novel which provides clues for humans to learn.

In the final section of this examination, the author employs Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality theory. Because there are so many parts to this story to investigate, future scholars can utilize different theories, such as a literary analysis of the main character.

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