CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer focuses on theory and previous study used as a guide in the conduct of this research. This chapter explains the theory used to address problems in this research. This research uses two theories based on the concept of the theory of humanistic psychology by Abraham Malow and new criticsm. The theory is used to analyze the novel *Lightning* by Danielle Steel. In providing a clear explanation, this chapter is divided into two parts. The first part gives a full explanation of the humanistic psychology theory formulated by Abraham Maslow in self-actualization on the character while new criticsm is used to describe the characters and characterization. The second part explains some of the other studies that have done the analysis with the same novel *Lightning* but using a different theory.

2.1 Humanistic Psychology

Humanistic psychology was introduced by a group of psychologists in the early 1960s working together under Maslow's leadership in seeking an alternative from two influential theories or intellectual thought in Psychology (Koeswara 112). Thus, Humanistic psychology is a movement that emerged by displaying the image of the man from either psychoanalysis or behaviorisme, i.e. the image of the man as being free and dignified as well as always move towards disclosure of all potential assets if the environment allows.

In his theory, Maslow looked at the man optimist that humans naturally have a tendency to move towards self-actualization. Hidayat revealed although humans have bad ability and destructive, but it is not a fundamental of human essence. The nature of the bad arises from a sense of frustration towards the fulfillment of basic needs (165). In addition, Maslow in Minderop, states that human beings are essentially good beings, so humans have the right to realize their true identity in order to achieve self-actualization. Man strives to meet and express potential and talents are often hampered by the condition of society which rejected (48). To achieve self-actualization, Maslow formulated human needs. Most people's desires and urges are interconnected. Humans are motivated by a number of basic needs which are the same for the entire species, unchanged, and derived from a genetic resource or instinctive (Maslow qtd in Goble 70). Humans cannot be sparated from basics needs to achieve self actualization.

Maslow argued that someone will have a healthy personality, when he has been able to actualize himself in full (Joseph 161). A lot of human behavior that can be explained in the notice the tendency of individuals to achieve personal goals that make life for the individual concerned is full of meaning and satisfying (Maslow in Koeswara 118). Maslow in Goble describes self-actualization as the use and utilization of talent, full capacity-the capacity of potentialities, and so on. A personal right is an example of actualized human species, representatives of groups that later by Maslow called the growing tip.(Maslow quoted in Goble)

People who fail in satisfying needs are essentially called by Maslow as neurosis. This is different from Freud's opinion stating that the neurosis was an attempt to satisfy the needs that insatiable, but the individual faileds to distinguish between the legitimate needs of needs that are not valid (Goble 129). A person failed in an attempt to satisfy the needs of aggression. Aggression is a reaction to frustration or inability to satisfy basic psychological needs (Goble 135). Aggression is a reaction to frustration or inability to satisfy basic psychological needs.

Maslow stated in Goble considers that those who have been actualized themselves are humans who are wonderful because they have become fully human. The universal characteristics of human beings this are their ability to see life in clear, see life for what it is, and be objective. The self-actualized humans will not let expectations and personal passion of misleading their observations (51). Thus, humans have the ability over the average in terms of assessing the person appropriately and immerse their rself in all confusion and falsehood.

People who actualize their get self actualization more firmly and have a clearer understanding about something right and wrong. They are more precise in predicting the events that will occur. This kind of people are able to penetrate and see the hidden reality of reality-paced puzzling more quickly and more accurately than the average person (Goble 52). The criteria of self-actualization among others: free from psychological illness or psychopathology, this self actualized people who have undergone the hierarchy of needs, uphold the values of eternal life or values of life, and meet their needs for a growing, evolving, and increasingly becoming what they can (Feist & Feist 343).

The unsatisfying of one of the basic needs requirements can lead to some kind of disease. Besides, the insatiable physiological needs leads to malnutrition, fatigue, etc. Lack of security of a person will lead to a feeling that the dangers were threatening, feelings of insecurity, and the feeling of fear. When love and belongingness needs are not met, a person becomes defensive, too aggressive, or awkward in a social environment. Lack of self-esteem resulted in emergence of self-doubt, lack of self appreciate, and lack of confidence. Unsatisfy the need of self-actualization also leads to disease or pathology, or rather metapatology. Maslow defines metaphatology as the absence of values, the absence of achievement/success, and the loss of meaning of life (Feist & Feist 339-340). For more details about the extent of human needs are described as follow

2.1.1 Physiological Needs

The usual necessities made point-decline theories of motivation is called physiological needs (Maslow 43). Physiological needs are the most pressing basic needs because of the satisfying is associated with the need to sustain his life physically or biologically, such as the need for food, drink, shelter, sex, sleep, oxygen and so on for the sake of survival man (Goble 71). Because the physiological needs are most urgent needs. So, the fulfilment of this physiological needs are necessary to be achieved. If human cannot achieve the basic needs, so he will not achieve the nex one. This demand is very influential on human behavior and human tries to fulfil it.

Physiological needs are different from other needs at least two important things. First, the need for Physiology is the only need that can be fulfilled or even necessarily met. Different characteristics of physiological needs is the ability to reappear (Jess Feist and Gregory Feist 333). Whe a man can fulfil his physiological needs, a man will move to a more elevated direction.When physiological needs have been met, soon other needs will appear, andthese needs will dominate the organism, not only physiological needs (72).

2.1.2 Safety needs

When people have met the Physiological needs, they become motivated by the need for safety. The need for safety is stability, physical dependence, protection and freedom from the forces that threaten it. Human being will have a need for order and stability is excessive and will try hard avoiding things that are unfamiliar and unexpected (Maslow qtd in Goble 73). Maslow in Koeswara stated the need for a sense of safety is very real and can be observed in infants and young children because of their helplessness. For example a baby will give you response of fear by crying when he suddenly heard loud noises that are shocking (121). The need for law, order, and also the regularity is also part of security needs (Maslow in Jess Feist and Gregory Feist 333).

The state of mentally healthy man is characterized by a feeling of safety, free from fear and anxiety. While unhealthy man is marked with feelings of threat. (Maslow qtd in Joseph 158). Koeswara added that the religion is considered by some people as a tool that could help them in organizing world, and they unite themselves with the values embodied in the teachings of the religion or philosophy that adhered so he would feel safe (121). The uncertainty faced by humans make humans must reach as many guarantees, protection, and order which are according to human ability. When a man reached a level of security and guarantees, then he will be moved satisfy the needs of love and belongingness (Minderop 283).

2.1.3 The Belongingness and Love Needs

After meeting the needs of human security, human psysiological and be motivated by the need for a sense of love and a sense of belonging, so that all who have described repeated back by putting such things as the central point of the new (Maslow 53). These needs can be expressed in various ways, such as: friendship, romance, or association. Through these needs someone is looking for recognition, and the outpouring of affection from others, whether from parents, relatives, teachers, chairman, friends, or other adults (Maslow in Joseph 158). People will crave the affectionate relationships with other people in general, especially the need for a sense of having a place in the middle of the group, and will try hard this one goal (Maslow in Goble 74). Love and belongingness also covers some aspects of sexuality and relationship with other human beings as well as the need to give and get love (Maslow qtd in Jess Feist and Gregory Feist 334). Therefore, belongingness and love needs are important for human being in order he can live his life well.

Maslow quoted in Koeswara states expressly rejected Freud's views who notes that love and affection comes from sexual instincts which is united. Love and sex are two entirely different things. The need of love include the desire to love and be loved (123). Moreover, Carl Rogers's quoted in Goble, defines love as a state of deeply understood and accepted whole heartedly (74). For Maslow quoted in Goble said, love is concerned in a healthy a relationship tenderhearted between two people, including a mutual trust. In a true relationship there will be no fear, while various forms of defence will collapse (75). A sense of belonging and love needs can also be met by way of incorporating oneself with a group or gathering, accept the values and properties with the intent of enabling it with a sense of belonging. According to Maslow in Minderop stated, it is difficult for a human being to meet the needs of love and belongingness, thus it is giving rise to a sense of loneliness and alienation, so there are many people let their self get out feeling isolated because of failure to achieve the love and belongingness (283). Therefore, to meet the need of love human can build a familiar relationship and socialize with other people or with people in general, in these relationships giving and receiving love is equally important.

2.1.4 The Self-Esteem Needs

When the love and belongingness needs have been relatively satisfield then the strength of motivation weakened and substituted by self esteem motivation (Maslow qtd in Alwisol 206). Self-esteem encompasses the needs of confidence, competence, mastery, sufficiency, achievement, freedom and independence. Getting appreciation from others include prestige, recognition, acceptance, attention, position, name and Awards from society (Goble 76). According to Maslow in Minderop states, every human being has two awards come from others and from our selves. Getting awards from other people is the main one. Getting appreciation from others based on reputation, amazement, status, popularity, success in people's views and attitudes of others towards us (284). When human feel are having self-esteem, they will feel confident and secure that they will worth while.

2.1.5 The Self Actualization Needs

The need for self-actualization is the pinnacle of the hierarchy of human needs in the development of or the embodiment of potential and capacity in full, so that it can grow, develop and use human talent in the fulfillment of all the quality and the capacity of human beings. Maslow quoted in Goble also describes this as a desire, o be a man as himself based on his own ability (77). Thus, selfactualization is the desire for satisfaction of a human self (self fulfilment), to realize all the human potential, to become what he can do, and to be creative and to reach the top achievements of his potential (Maslow qtd in Alwisol 206). Although humans have achieved low levels, needs to feel secure physically and emotionally, to have a sense of belonging and love, to feel valuable, however humans will disappointed, unhappy if human are fail trying to satisfy the needs for self-actualization. When this condition occurs, then humans are not in peace with himself and could not be said to be psychologically healthy (Schultz qtd in Minderop 284)

In conclusion, the need for self-actualization is the highest human need. This needs are achieved when the basic needs are met and satisfied. According to Maslow in Minderop states, human will achieve self actualization need when he has gone through hard times that come from himself as well as from the outside.

2.2 New Criticism

New criticism is a literary criticism that develops in America in 1920-1960, it is firstly popularized by John Crowe Ranson in his book The New criticism (1940), and continuously followed by I.A. Richard and T.S. Elliot. New criticism is a literary critics that focuses on literary text and it tries to evaluate literary work based on the text. (qtd .in Qomariyah 17). As an autonomous structure, literary work should be understood intrinsically. It means that it refuses the historical background and author's biographical context. Therefore, it focuses on understanding text with its intrinsic structure, like theme, setting, plot, character, etc

Based on the statement above, the new criticism is applied to analyze literary work on its intrinsic elements. One of the intrinsic elements is character and characterization. It is used because this research attempts to analyze Alex Parker's character as the main character in *lightning* novel. Thus, it will focus on her character and characterization.

2.2.1 Character

Character becomes one of the fundamental elements in literature (Nurgiyantoro 164). It is a character that makes a story alive, interesting and meaningful. Indeed from reviews of the characters it self, the reader can get the description of the whole story. As Abram said that character is a person represented in dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by readers as possessing particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities shown with dialogue and action in literary work (42).

Understanding the character means that the readers also try to learn the qualities of it. Character as a reference to the personage habits and total his characteristic pattern of behavior (qtd.in Qorib 15), will provide the reader character's qualities through his dialogue and action by which the reader

understands reviews their thoughts, feelings, intentions and motives. As in human life has also a character in fiction character traits, for instance, character maybe aggressive or fearful, careful or careless, confident or self-doubting and so on. A character in a story almost true life, thus a successful author recreates the actual throughout life itself roomates particular that is able to make the reader to see a presentation of real life (Jacobs 135).

Character refers to people who are created by authors to inhabit reviews their stories (Mason 9). Characters as a person that are presented in the literary work, where describes their appearance is interpreted by the reader as a character with desires, motivations, and emotional qualities are expressed through in their words and action in the story.

Characters should be believable and consistent (Mason 9). Being believable means they can be believable in the context of the story. Consistency requires that any changes in character be motivated enough by what happens to them in the story. Character seen from complexity is divided into two kinds ; there are round character and flat character. Round character is a character who experienced a change in attitude due to several factors that give a different character at the beginning and at the end of the story. While the flat character is a character that does not experience a change of attitude from the beginning until the end of the story. Generally flat character played by players protagonist (Abrams :31). While the kinds of character based on the characteristics of good and bad divided into three kinds; first is protagonist character as the main character. Second is antagonist opposite to the protagonist character. Third is tritagonist figure to mediate between protagonist and antagonist (qtd. in Alfizuma 7).

2.2.2 Characterization

Character can make a reliable and vivid story. People are always interested in discussing a character. Everybody admits that a human is unique creature who has a very rich dimension to be discussed. In order to build a full and clear portrait of the character becomes more alive, an author uses characterization. Characterization is the description of human character in novels (qtd.in Qamariyah 21). Characterization is very important since the reader can explore the novel by paying attention on the character's speeches, actions and comments of the other characters in order to understand more about the idea of the story (Holman 2).

There are two different approaches to characterization, they are direct characterization and indirect characterization. direct characterization the author tells the readers what he or she wants us to know about the character. By indirect characterization, the author shows us things about the character to help us have an understanding of the character's personality and effects on other characters.

According to Eagleton (5) there are five different methods of indirect characterization: speech; in this case the author wants the reader know each character from the conversation or dialog between the characters. Thought; here the author wants the readers understand what the character is expressed through his or her mind. The effect on others of the character; Here the author tries to explain the characters to the readers through a character's behaviour as a reaction to other characters. Action; the author describes the characters to the readers through the actions or attitudes caused by character. Looks; the author describes the characters of the story to the readers in terms of the appearance of the characters.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

Studies have done in analyzing use psychoanalysis theory. First, Famarcelia Nurulhady magister Literary University of Diponegoro yogyakarta in her analysis how background Catterlay's as a main character and describe all of character in Lady Catterlay's Lover novel, how sex and love description in main character and how the character confront the problem use phychoanalysis theory Sigmunt Freud, theory of conflict, theory of background character, theory of character, love theory and sex theory. The second is Chumairo' Putri from English departmen of university Sunan Ampel surabaya analyses John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars. This study focuses on analyzing that girl character Hazel Grace and her struggle to face her life with stage IV cancer thyroid use physiology humanistic Abraham Maslow. And the third is Ika Rahmawati from English Language and Letter Department Facutly of Humanities the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, the study focus on the main character *life of pie* novel using Abraham Maslow theory. Self – Actualization is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming to realize and use the fulfil potential, capacities and talent.