MARIE-LAURE'S STRUGGLE AS BLIND TEENAGER IN ANTHONY DOERR'S ALL THE LIGHT WE CANNOT SEE

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Herdianti, M. (2020). *Marie-Laure's Struggle as Blind Teenager in Anthony Doerr's All The Light We Cannot See*. English Department, UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. Advisor: Abu Fanani, M Pd.

Keywords: characterization, struggle, invasion.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes the novel All The Light We Cannot See. Thisstudy aims to discuss Marie-Laure characterization and her struggle to fulfill her needs based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. This study's focus is on Marie-Laure and her struggle for her life in a precarious situation when the German invade her hometown. This study focuses on three research questions; they are; 1) How is Marie-Laure's characterization portrayed in All The Light We Cannot See the novel? 2) How does Marie-Laure's struggle as a blind girl portrayed in the novel All The Light We Cannot See? 3) How do people around Marie-Laure support her life?

The researcher chose a qualitative design as a method to describe and interpret the original data from the novel. New criticism, which is character and characterization, is selected as the theory for analysis. Another approach used for analysis is the hierarchy of needs theory, according to Abraham Maslow. Here, the researcher finds the quotations and narratives from the novel that identify as Marie-Laure personality and struggles of Marie-Laure based on the theory.

In results, the researcher found three conclusions based on the research of problems. First, Marie's personality in the novel is intelligent, brave, and has a high sense of inquisitive. Second, Marie's struggle in the first level is she must stay alive without her vision in a precarious situation. Marie's struggle in the second level is to escape to find a safety place, in the third level is learn her new environment and get to know her new neighborhood, in the fourth level is Marie realize her interest in the world of science make her life back. Marie's struggle in the last level is to pass all the problems and became a mollusk expert. The third results shows people who always supporting Marie in her struggle. The support come from her father (Daniel Le-Blanc), her great-uncle (Etienne), and Madam Manec (Etienne house keeper).

ABSTRAK

Herdianti, M. (2020). *PerjuanganMarie-LaureSebagaiGadisButadalam Novel All The Light We Cannot SeeKaryaAnthony Doerr*. SastraInggris, UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M Pd.

Kata kunci: karakterisasi, perjuangan, invasi.

Dalam tesis ini, peneliti menganalisa novel berjudul *All The Light We Cannot See*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskusikan karakterisasi Marie-Laure dan perjuangannya dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya yang didasarkan pada teori *hierarchy of needs* milik Maslow. Fokus dari studi ini adalah Marie-Laure dan perjuangannya untuk tetap hidup dalam situasi genting ketika terjadi invasi Jerman di kota kelahirannya. Kajian ini berfokus pada dua pertanyaan penelitian; yaitu; 1) bagaimana kepribadian Marie-Laure digambarkan dalam novel *All The Light We Cannot See*? 2) bagaimana perjuangan Marie-Laure sebagai gadis buta digambarkan dalam novel *All The Light We Cannot See*? 3) Bagaimana orangorang disekitar Marie-Laure mendukung hidupnya?

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif sebagai metode untuk menggambarkan dan menafsirkan data asli dari novel. Pendekatan *new criticism*, yaitu karakter dan karakterisasi, dipilih sebagai teori dalam menganalisis. Teori lain yang digunakan untuk analisa adalah teori *hierarchy of needs* menurut Abraham Maslow. Di sini, peneliti menemukan kutipan dan narasi dari novel yang diidentifikasi sebagai kepribadian Marie-Laure dan perjuangan Marie-Laure berdasarkan teori.

Pada kesimpulan, peneliti menemukan tiga hasil penelitian berdasarkan pada rumusan masalah. Pertama, kepribadian Marie dalam novel itu cerdas, berani, dan memiliki rasa keingintahuan yang tinggi. Kedua, perjuangan Marie di tingkat pertama adalah dia harus bertahan hidup tanpa penglihatan dalam situasi genting. Perjuangan Marie di tingkat kedua adalah melarikan diri untuk menemukan tempat yang aman, di tingkat ketiga adalah mempelajari lingkungan barunya dan mengenal lingkungan barunya, di tingkat keempat adalah Marie menyadari minatnya pada dunia sains membuat hidupnya kembali. Perjuangan Marie di level terakhir adalah untuk melewati semua masalah dan menjadi ahli moluska. Pada hasil penelitian ketiga menampilkan orang-orang yang selalu mendukung Marie dalam berjuang. Dukungan pertama datang dari ayahnya (Daniel Le-Blanc), paman buyutnya (Etienne), dan Madam Manec (pembantu Etienne).

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter presented the background, research problems, objectives, significance, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research method of this study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human needs idea is widely used in terms of life. It plays an essential roleas one of the aspects relating to human life. The statement was emphasized by Doyal and Gough(1991, p.1) that it would be hard to imagine how human life without needs. 'Need' is often referred to as the inner desire to do something. Here 'need' leads to an organism's motivation strength that is influenced by circumstances due to certain deficiencies (Thompson. 1987, p.13). As an example of someone feeling hungry, where hungry is a state of the body that lacks intake, food is a basic need. According to Doyal and Gough (1991, p.55), there are two basic needs in human life: survival /physical health and autonomy.

These two basic needs that obtained by humans will influence the success of future actions. Generally, physical health that serves as a basic human need plays an essential role in achieving life goals. If people want to havean action and successful life, then they should maintain their physical health. Food and drink are some of the ways of fulfilling these basic human needs. Besides, keeping the body to avoid physical health disorders is also one way people meet their physical health. People must have good physical health to top offa series of assignment in

common life that needs manual, mental, and emotional capability (Doyal & Gough. 1991, p.59).

Autonomy, as a basic human need, is interpreted as human action to shape and determine their life direction. Raz (1986, p.154) states that autonomous persons choose the path of life and develop their self-potential for a better life purpose. It means that a human is a creator of their world and them who guarantee their success. As basic human needs, physical health and autonomy relate to each other. To achieve a certain level of satisfaction, humans' physical health and autonomy should be optimized (Doyal & Gough. 1991, p.162). It confirms that the struggle is necessary to meet the basic human needs.

The struggle issue of the human being is widely reflected in literary work. The author depicts the character as same as a human in real life. Many literary works reflected the struggling issue of the characters. Few literary works have an issue of struggle as the researcher know are; *Deception Point* (2001) by Dan Brown, Paulo Coelho (the famous Portuguese author) with his novel *Eleven Minutes* (2003), Danielle Steel *Daddy* (1991), Jeffrey Archer *Kane and Abel* (1979), Ibsen *A Doll's House* (1879), Angela Morrison *Sing Me to Sleep* (2010), Charles Dickens *Hard Time* (1854), up to Anthony Doerr with his novel entitled *All The Light We Cannot See* (2014).

All The Light We Cannot See is a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 2015 have written by an American author Anthony Doerr and published by Scribner in 2014. This novel becomes a gripping object to be examined by the researcher because it shows the struggle of a girl with blindness conditions to

fulfill her basic human needs. Marie Laure's struggles to meet her needs with her limited condition attract the attention of the researcher. When the German invasion occurred in Marie-Laure's hometown, the precarious situation leads her to stay alive and save herself assisted by her father (Daniel Leblanc). In her blind condition and after the German invasion, Marie should keep struggle to fulfill her basic needs to achieve her life and dreams.

Many pieces of research have been examined the struggling issue in the novel. Some discussions that contain struggling issues had found by the researcher. First, Chumairoh (2015) conduct a research struggle of Hazel Grace in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by Jhon Green. Second, Amilia (2016) made research entitle *The Struggle of Elijah as The Prophet Shown in Paulo Coelho's The Fifth Mountain*. Third, Istiqomah (2017) analyzes struggle in Alex Parker to achieve her self-actualization needs in the novel *Lightning* by Danielle Steel.

The researcher has also noticed that all the previous studies analyzed struggle using several approaches, but none of them examined the characters' struggle in the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*. The researcher has also found a study that uses *All The Light We Cannot See* as an object of study. But they only focus on Werner Pfenning as one of the significant roles in the novel. So, this present study will become the current research. This study's focus is analyzing Marie-Laure's struggle as a blind teenager to fulfill her needs and achieved her actualization in life. This present study also strengthened by analysis of people who support the struggle of the main character.

1.2 Research Problems

There are two problems of study in this research as formulated below:

- 1) How is Marie-Laure's characterization portrayed in the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*?
- 2) How does Marie-Laure's struggle as a blind girl portrayed in the novel*All The Light We Cannot See*?
- 3) How do people around Marie-Laure support her life?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the research problems above, this study hasthree objectives of the study:

- To portray Marie-Laure's characterization represents in *All The Light We Cannot See*novel. Marie's characterization taken from the author description about what Marie does, speaks, and thinks.
- To portray Marie-Laure's struggle as a blind teenager in fulfill her needs.
 The needs here refers to hierarchy of needs theory based on Abraham
 Maslow.
- To portray people that always support and help Marie-Laure in her struggle to fulfill her needs.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The researcher hopes this studymay help anyone be more sensitive to basic human needs problems. The reflection of the struggling issue in fulfilling basic human needs has been widely seen in literary works, as in the novel *All TheLight*

We Cannot See. The researcher believes that the study of the struggle to meet basic needs will further foster sensitivity about the importance of a struggle. For the academic reader, the researcher hopes that this study will be one of the sources or comparisons in analyzing a novel that depicts the struggle issues in real life.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

A novel has written by Anthony Doerr became the scop of this study. This study will confine to Marie-Laure's struggleas a blind girl to fulfill her basic needs. The analysis will be divided into two parts: describing Marie-Laure's personality and portrayed Marie-Laure struggle to fulfill her basic human needs according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Furthermore, this study obtained the data from narration and dialogue from the novel *All The Light We CannotSee* related to Marie's character. Moreover, the theories used are the new criticism, character and characterization, and the theory of humanistic psychology by Abraham Maslow, the hierarchy of needs.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- ➤ Characterization: is an imaginary character as the author's expression in a fictional literary work, so the readers know the character as real within the boundaries of fiction (Holman & William. 1986, p.75).
- > Struggle: is an experience difficulty and make a very great effort to reach something.
- Invasion: an action when an army or a country uses the power to enter and control another country.

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Research Design

This study includes in library research, so it focuses solely on the literary work of *All The Light We Cannot See* by Anthony Doerr as an object. The qualitative design will be used by this study as a method because this study will do to illustrate and understand the original data in the novel.

1.7.2 Source of Data

The researcher divided the sources of data into two parts, there are primary and secondary data sources. The novel *All The Light We Cannot See* by Anthony Doerr is becomes the primary data source. In contrast, the secondary data source is collected from the papers of important deals such as books, journals, articles, and previous studies related to this research issue.

1.7.3 Data Collection

The descriptive method is applied by the researcher and follows the steps below:

- a) The researcher read the novel about three times to gain a good comprehension and a certain depiction of problem to be used as a research topic.
- b) Furthermore, researchers choose related quotations or dialogue about Marie-Laure personality and struggles. The citation types can be from phrases, narratives, or dialogue among the characters.
- In the end, the researcher categorized the data based on the statement of problems.

1.7.4 Data Analysis

In conduct the analysis, the researcher will take the following steps:

- a) The researcher depicts Marie-Laure's personalityusing the new criticism approach.
- b) The researcher describesMarie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her basic needs according to Maslow's theory, the hierarchy of needs.
- c) In the last steps, the researcher conducts the result and make sure that the research problems have been answered.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In thischapter, the researcherwill bediscussed the theory and the previous study will apply to analyze *All The Light We Cannot See* novel. The following approaches will be used as a fundamental theory for explaining the novel and answering research questions. There are two theories used in this research based on the conceptual approach of humanistic psychology by Abraham Maslow and new criticism. This chapter divides into two sections to serve a clear explanation. The first part provides a full description of the humanistic psychology theory focus on the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. At the same time, new criticism is used to describe the characters and characterization. The second part serves some of the other studies that have analyzed the struggling issue in their research.

2.1 Humanistic Psychology

Historically, the theory of human needs has been developed in the mid of the 20th centuryby psychologist Abraham H. Maslow and the US researcher (Jewell, 2000, p.133). At the time, this theory is best known and considered as a theory that elevates employee motivation. In the present era, humanistic psychology is a movement that arises by displaying a human image either from psychoanalysis or behavioral side. The human image here referred to the human being that free and dignified and always reveals all potential assets with the environment's support. Maslow argues that human needs are the natural innate of

humans to want to fulfill their needs. A successfully satisfied lack creates the foundation to achieve self-actualization (Maslow, 1963, p.155)

In achieving self-actualization, humans cannot be separated from their basic needs. Maslow reveals that someone will have a healthy personality when they can actualize him in full. An individual who successfully achieves his or her personal goals will feel that his life is meaningful and fulfilling (Maslow cited in Koeswara, 1991, p. 118).

According to Maslow, those who can actualize themselves are outstanding human beings. The human can use their ability to see life, see what life is, and be objective. It can assert that human has an exceeding average capacity in terms of growth (Goble, 1970, p. 51). The human who can actualize themselves more firmly has a clearer understanding of something right or wrong.

Maslow composed the level of human needs in pyramid form with five levels of needs. The pyramid's base consists of physiological needs, and the realization needs to be at the peak level of the pyramid. Maslow regulates the hierarchy of needs from the most basic to the highest. The intrusive needs of this human being take precedence from the standpoint of the need. The most basic level will be a crucial necessity for the survival of human beings. The explanation of each level of human need according to Maslow's theory will illustrate in the following discussion.

2.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs involve the worst level of the hierarchy because it is associated with the need to sustain its life physically or biologically of human. It

means this basic needs functioning for keeping a human life, like food, water, protection, and sleep. Maslow asserts that if physiological needs are not pleased withthe least in minimal phase, the other needs cannot achieve by a human (Maslow. 1968, p.27).

For example, when someone is starving, they will care a little about writing, buying the desired item, finding a lover, or avoiding dangers. They just think of the primary purpose of getting food. It proves that when physiological needs are not met, then other needs will never be satisfied. We need to underline that not all physiological needs are lacking. Some exceptions, such as sleep, elimination, and sexual arousal, are not deficient (Maslow. 1970, p.33-35).

2.1.2 Safety Needs

The next level in the hierarchy is safety needs. It will appear when the physiological needs or the previous need become successfully satisfied. The safety needs push to feel safe about danger, have no worries about lack of food, loss of shelter, loss of work, or loss of ownership (Maslow, 1968, p.49). Naturally, humans will need regularity and balance in life and strive to avoid unfamiliar or unexpected things (Goble cited in Maslow, 1970, p.73)

To understand about safety needs will be more efficient if the observation in infants and children. The reason is that the needs of infants and children are much simpler and more precise. A baby will move in total and as if they endangerwhen they disturb or fall suddenly. Babies will not feel reluctant to show their reaction to a danger they feel. While adults in the circled, we have been

taught to hesitate in expressing the response of threats or risks (Adler, 1938, p.377).

On the other hand, sometimes the safety need will interfere with the development of the human personality. This happens when someone voluntarily surrenders some of their rights in a war to get salvation, they must choose between maintaining safety or surrender (Maslow, 1970, p.39-43).

2.1.3 The Belongingness and Love Needs

Love, affection, and belongingness need will appearwhen physiological and safety needs have well-satisfied. The cycle of human needs already described in the previous differentials will be repeated with this new core. People will know more thorough and focused at this level like never before, have no companion, or a sweetheart, or a live spouse, or children. People will drive for love relations with others in general. They will attempt with high intensity to reach this purpose (Maslow, 1943, p.381). Therefore, the fulfillment of the belongingness and love needs is essential to man's regularity to live his life well.

In the case of love needs, in general, the community will be opposed to ambivalence and is usually limited by many rules of society or barriers.

Practically, all psychopathology theorists have emphasized the hampering of love needs as basic needs will lead to inconsistency (Maslow & Mittlemann, 1941, p. 93). One thing that needs to underline in this section is that the need for love is not only identical to sex. Sex can study in real physiological needs. Sex behavior is determined by desire and the need for more mainstream love and compassion (Freud, 1933, p.132).

2.1.4 The Self-Esteem Needs

In the next levelhierarchy of human needs, Maslow connects the importance of human needs for superiority and respect. When people have fulfilled their basic physiological needs, a desire to be respected, achieving the strength or satisfaction of the work will emerge. People will strive to gain confidence and recognition or even appreciation from others (Ewen, 2003, p. 221-222). Maslow cautions that this esteem needs to be based on the real capacities, achievements, and respect of others, then external fame and unwarranted praise (p.222).

The esteem needs classify into two parts. First is feeling for power in achievement, satisfactoriness, the trust of the environment, and freedom and liberty (Fromm. 1941, p.52). Second, the desire to have a reputation, get recognition, respect, or appreciate others (Goldstein. 1939, p.382).

The satisfaction achieved from this need will lead to a feeling of confidence, worth, having the power and ability to be beneficial and essential in life. However, when these needs are not fulfilled, it will causefeelings of poorness, helplessness, and weakness. The effects will bring out major discouragement or compensation tendencies (Kardiner, 1941, p.78-79).

2.1.5 The Self Actualization Needs

Maslow put the top form of human needs is self-actualization. This need to realize the ability of oneself to be who and what. The fulfillment of this need represents the desire to achieve anything that can be achieved entirely using potential and individual talent. This tendency to need can be expressed as a desire

to be more and more, to become everything someone can afford (Maslow, 1943, p.383). The limited form of self-actualization needs is certainly diverse for every individual. One individual has the form of pretension to be a cravingmother, another individual declaring athletically, or expressing another individual in an image or painting. The kind of need is not patented on any individual.

In conclusion, the top level of human needs based on Maslow is the self-actualization need. The obvious appearance of self-actualization needs is based on the fulfillment of the previous needs; physiological, safety, love and belongingness, and esteem needs. Humans will achieve their need for self-actualization when theyhave passed and fought from the difficult times that come from themselves or the outside (Maslow, 1943, p.384).

2.2 New Criticism

Brief explanations of the history of this new criticism theory's emergence can be found in the book entitled *Encyclopedia of literature and criticism* written by Martin Coyle (1990). Coyle expressed that new criticism is a nickname on members of the main movements in *American-Criticism*. The first history emerged in the 1920s concerning developing a story that had begun to appear interpretation in the 1950s. Then, new criticism has given a strong influence in some practices and research to university students' needs up to general research on literature in the late 1060s, and it still being used as a reference to the present (1990, p.721).

There is a lot of debate about definitions. Also, explanations of new criticism, one of description come from Castle. He argues that new criticism is a logical literary theory rather than a collection of analytical and theoretical

theories. The whole definition agrees that literary work is autonomous (2007, p.122). It can explain that new criticism as a logical theory has its identity and thoughtwhich base mainly on formal and rhetorical. This theory is free from reflections on the social condition in which it produced or connected with the author.

On the other hand, the understanding of new criticism arises from Lois Tyson in his book entitled *Critical Theory Today* (2006, p.131), new criticism is one of most commonly used in research studies to analyze literary works. The essential primary value of this theory is concerned with the nature and importance of textual evidence. It means that new criticism emphasizes the text as the only evidence that its language governed in literary works. Tyson says that the way to know the author's intent or interpretation, the reader should carefully examine the formal elements of text such as characterization, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, meter, rhyme, metaphors, symbols, images and so on (2006, p.137).

According to the explanation above, new criticism is applying to analyze the intrinsic elements of literary work. This theory will attempt to explain Marie-Laure's character as the main character in *the novel All The Light We Cannot See*. Thus, it will focus on her character and characterization.

2.2.1 Character

Characters, as one element of fiction, play an attraction in a story.

Generally, the character most often used to concern persons represented in a fictional story (Holman. 1985, p.74). The depiction and the development character in the course of the story are essential to the reader. Here, the author expresses

what they want to convey in the story by establishing the characters. The authors will describe the characters through the dialogue (what the person says and their distinctive ways of speaking) and the action (what they do) (Abrams & Harpham, 1971, P.41).

Tomlison, in his book, entitled *Essentials of Children Literature*, states that usually in work of fiction, there are at least one or two main characters and several minor characters (1999, p.29). In general, the main character, occasionally known as the protagonist. The protagonist's character will be fully described in the story. The character protagonist will depict a complex individual with good and bad qualities, like a real-world person (Tomlison. 1999, p.29). In a story, often the protagonist as the main character is presented with many strengths and weaknesses.

Conversely, minor or secondary characters may be depicted less complicated or only partially in a story. The minor characters used as the background of the major character. Some minor characters' traits are explained in full, while the other side of the character personality may not be explained. This is because the story's purpose is to make it easily understood by describing a separate knowledge-split from a minor character (Tomlison, 1999, p.29).

According to Forster (1927, p.43), he introduced two kinds of characters in the novel: flat and round character. Flat characters are described with "a single idea or quality" in a story. Flat characters are more often depicted unilaterally or backward. In other words, that such a character does not exist in real life. They are used in stories to push the plot. For example, Folklore presents a flat character as a

symbol of gods and crimes to support the passage of a storyline. On the other hand, flat characters serve to accentuate other individuals (Tomlison, 1999, p.29).

Conversely, round characters cannot be presented only with a single phrase or sentence. A round character is an individual complex that has the temperament and motivation like a real person. Here, the round character should be depicted in full. Moreover, the readers will remember the round character connected with the great scenes (Forster, 1927, p.43).

2.2.1 Characterization

The understanding of characterization by readers determines very well where they understand a story. Based on Tomlison (1999, p.29), characterization relates to how the author helps the reader understand the character.

Characterization is the most obvious way a writer can describe the physical appearance and personality in a story. A more effective technique is to describe the character's emotional or moral or reveal its relationship with other characters. According to Tomlison, the most convincing emphasis can be seen through a combination of his actions and dialogue, other figures' response, and descriptions of the narrator.

Moreover, Holman's other explanations that characterization is the creation of imaginary persons in the story so it can exist to the reader as a real character. The author usually refers to fictitious persons as characters. A good novelist, dramatist, or short-story writer must have the ability to characterize the imaginative persons in the story (1985, p.75).

Characterization needs to be done to describe the characters understandable and come alive for the reader. There are three basic methods of characterization(Holman, 1985, p.75). First, the explicit description by the author. The author will describe the character through direct exposition. These depictions can be found either in the introduction scene or more often seen appearing slowly along the way of the story. Usually, the explicit method is told by a first-person narrator. Second, the presentation of action by the character itself. Unlike the first method, in this method, only a few or even there is no explicit comment from the author. Character depictions will be based on the action or appearance of the character itself. This method is intended to allow readers to conclude and imagine the characterization through action. Third, the description from within a character. The reader will use the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self to describe the character. Here, the author does not include his comments at all. Hopefully, the reader will come to a clear understanding of the character (1985, p.75).

2.2 Previous Study

The first previous study comes from Chumairoh (2015) she conduct a research of Hazel Grace in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by Jhon Green. In her study, Chumairoh analyze Hazel Grace's struggle to face her life with stage IV of cancer tiroid. In this research, Chumairoh applying new criticism and hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow in analyzing. In conclusion, found that Hazel can fulfill her needs with her struggle and she can achieve her self-actualization as the higher needs.

Amilia (2016) analyze Elijah as one of the characters in the novel *The Fifth Mountain* by Paulo Coelho. Amilia examines the struggle of Elijah to achieve her self-actualization then describe the impact of the struggle. Hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow was applied in this research. In results, Amilia showed that Elijah has a strong character and obedient to god. In his struggle, he can achieve his self-actualization in do a successful building in Akbar. In last discussion showed the impact of Elijah's self-actualization impact for people to forgot the war tragedy in Akbar.

Istiqomah (2017) analyzes the struggle in Alex Parker to achieve her self-actualization needs in the novel *Lightning* by Danielle Steel. Alex describes as a woman who was suffering from breast cancer and her husband's betrayal.

Istiqomah analyzes how Alex parker's struggles to meet her needs based on Maslow's theory. In results, Istiqomah found that Alex Parker has struggled to pass several stages of confronting her life problem. She can pass her husband's betrayal then get a better lover, and Alex can heal from her breast cancer then continue her life. The final results show that Alex succeeded in fulfilling the five stages of basic human needs.

From many kinds of research above, many researchers are reviewing the issue of struggle in literary works. The researcher has also noticed that all the previous studies analyzed struggle of character using hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow, but none of them explained the character's struggle in the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*. Characters in the novel show their struggle in fulfill the human needs besides the blind condition. Therefore, the

researchertakethe focus of analysis, which is the form of struggle from one of the main characters in fulfilling their needs in the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*. This present study also strengthened by analysis of people who support the struggle of the main character.



CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of Marie-Laure LeBlanc as the main character in the novel *All The Light We Cannot See* by Anthony Doerr. The first part of this chapter begins with a depiction of Marie'scharacterization. The second part of the analysis talks about Marie's struggle, according to the hierarchy of needs. In the last discussion will describe peoples around Marie that always support her.

3.1 The depiction of Marie-Laure's characterization

Anthony Doerr narrates Marie-Laure LeBlance in *All The Light We*Cannot Seeusing a third-person point of view. The author tells the story of what

Marie does, speaks, and thinks. Marie-Laure becomes the main character because she appears in the whole story.

3.1.1 Intelligent

Marie-Laure, in the novel, describes as an intelligent girl since she was a child. Her desire to learn new things and easy to understand makes her become an intelligent girl. Marie suddenly experienced blindness in her six-year-old. The blindness appears to be interrupted by Marie's life. Losing the vision ability doesn't make Marie stop to learn. Marie's father, Daniel LeBlanc, threw him a miniature of apartment and neighborhood around their home. Marie is an

intelligent girl even though she loses her vision can be seen from the following quotation:

"She leads her father on six-block detours that leave her angry and frustrated and farther from home than when they started. But in the winter of her eighth year, to Marie-Laure's surprise, she begins to get it right. She runs her fingers over the model in their kitchen, counting miniature benches, trees, lampposts, doorways." (p.42)

Marie's ability to remember every detail part of the miniature proves her intellect. Marie learned a very elaborate miniature using the touch of her finger. This activity is not an easy task, and they need courage and persistence, but because Marie-Laure has these qualities. She carefully counts how many blocks between buildings with the other and memorized them thoroughly. Counts how many trees should be skipped when they want to go to their homes. For several days she studied in every detail. Up to one day, her father asked to pin on the way to their home. And a miracle slowly began to come; Marie made it to the place where they lived adequately. Marie felt very happy, and she will remember all her life.

The loss of vision doesn't tear down Marie's spirit to keep learning. Not only using her memorization from touches she felt, but Marie also used her sense of smell to memorize the places she visited.

"Sixteen paces to the water fountain, sixteen back. Forty-two to the stairwell, forty-two back. Marie-Laure draws maps in her head, unreels a hundred yards of imaginary twine, and then turns and reels itback in. Botany smells like glue and blotter paper and pressed flowers. Paleontology smells like rockdust, bone dust." (p.46)

The citation above shows how Marie memorized every step she traveled ineverysingle room in the museum. She calculates every number of steps forward and backward. Not only from the footsteps, sheremembering every place, but also

in each room, it has a different aroma. For example, like a botany room with aroma-like scent and fragrant from the flowers extract. Marie's intelligence show that she is not a straightforward child to surrender to the circumstances.

On the other side, Marie's father realizes that her daughter is interested in returning the world. He thinks that there are many ways for Marie to be able to learn about the world. Then, he decides to give Marie a novel written in Braille. In the ninth birthday of Marie, she gets a gift she loves.

"That morning Marie-Laure crawls beneath the counter of the key pound and lies on her stomach andsets all ten fingertips in a line on a page. The French feels old-fashioned, the dots printed much closertogether than she is used to. But after a week, it becomes easy. She finds the ribbon she uses as abookmark, opens the book, and the museum falls away." (p.47)

Losing sight is not at all, making Marie lost interest in a book. She loves reading. Especially books that is science-themed and adventurous. It didn't take a long time for Marie to adapt and study the novel with the Braille alphabet. In just one week, Marie was able to read the set of Braille letters smoothly. Marie's ability to learn new things helped her in living with a blind condition.

3.1.2 Brave

Brave is known as acting without fear. Marie-Laure's characteristics in the novel show that she is a brave girl. When German begins invades Saint-Malo (where Marie lives with her great-uncle), Marie helps her great-uncle perform a hidden rebellion against German through radio broadcasts. Marie is tasked with picking up a secret code tucked inside a loaf in a bakery. Marie had enormous bravery to do a secret mission. As seen in the following quotation

"Shoes at the foot of the bed, beneath the model. Cane in the corner. Down to the first floor, where her knapsack hangs on its peg. Out. Twenty-two paces down the rue Vauborel. Then right for sixteen storm drains. Turn left on the rue Robert Surcouf. Nine more drains to the bakery." (p.251)

The quotation described when Marie goes to the bakery every morning.

She walking with worried every morning to the bakery often thought that German soldiers would watch her from a distance. Marie's bravery has beaten her selfishness to remain silent at home and shelter. It shows that with her condition, that loss of sight does not preclude her courage anymore.

Marie's bravery depictions are also found in dialogue with other characters. As shown below:

"Madame Ruelle does something she has never done: she reaches across the counter and cupsMarie-Laure's face in her floury palms. "You amazing child." (p.293)

The citation above explains the incident when Marie did her mission to take the secret code to the bakery. The owner, Madame Ruelle, feels sympathy for Marie's bravery that always comes every morning to do a dangerous mission. If Marie's actions were known to the German soldier, it would be hazardous for her safety.

3.1.3 Inquisitive

Marie's character, portrayed by the author as an intelligent girl, makes her have a huge curiosity. Discovering new things about the world is a wonder for Marie. Her father, a locksmith in a museum in Paris, makes Marie often visit the museum to find out anything inside. As shown in the following quotation

"She gets lost. Secretaries or botanists, and once the director's assistant, bring her back to the keypound. She is curious; she wants to know the difference between an alga and a lichen, a Diplodoncharruanus and a Diplodondelodontus" (p.46)

The museum where Marie's father worked is a museum of natural history, there a lot of things related to science. Marie's interest in books and everything related to science made her excited when visiting the museum to meet her father. The quotation above is taken from one scene in the novel when Marie, who has lost her vision, remains around the museum to learn new things. It is indicated that her vision is not entirely obstructing her curiosity.

""Are there snails out there, Madame?"

"Snails? In the ocean?" Again that laugh. "As many as raindrops. You're interested in snails?"

"Yesyesyes. I have found tree snails and garden snails. But I have never found marine snails."

"Well," says Madame Manec. "You've turned up in the right place."" (p.101)

The quotation described when Marie stayed at her-great uncle named Etienne, her interest in science, is never lost. Madam Manec (Etienne housekeeper) explains that their house is very close to the sea, and there are many snails. Marie was excited to hear Madam Manec's story about the sea and the animals around it. Marie's curiosity to see the ocean is getting bigger.

From the discussion above, the author described the characteristics of Marie-Laure in the novel as a blind girl who is intelligent, brave, and inquisitive. Those Marie's characteristics establish her to have own way of struggle to fulfill her needs. Marie's struggle form to fulfill her needs will be explained in the following discussions.

3.2 Marie-Laure's struggle asblind teenagerto fulfill herhierarchy of needs

In this part, the researcher discusses the possibility of influencing Marie-Laure's struggle as a blind girl in fulfill her needs. Marie's characteristics portrayed in previous discussions, establish Marie as a girl who must struggle to stay alive. Marie's characteristics as intelligent, brave, and inquisitive girl, plays an important role in her struggle to fulfill her needs. Related to the discussion, the researcher connects the form of Marie-Laure struggle with the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. Based on the idea of Maslow, human needs theory is distinguished into several levels with pyramid form. This theory is known as Maslow's hierarchy of human needs.

According to Maslow (1963, p.107), five levels of human needs are arranged in a pyramid. The first level or the most basic needs are occupied by physiological needs, such as the need for food, water, oxygen, and sleep. The second level is safety needs. The third level is belongingness and love needs. The fourth is self-esteem needs. The fifth or the highest level is self-actualization needs.

Based on the hierarchy of needs theory, the researcher will correlate

Marie-Laure struggle with the five levels of human needs above that Abraham

Maslow initiated.

3.2.1 Marie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her physiological needs

Physiological needs involve the necessary level of the hierarchy. This need is associated with the need to sustain its life physically or biologically of human. It means this basic needs functioning for keeping a human being such as food, water, warmth, shelter, and sleep. Depiction of Marie-Laure's physiological needs in the novel is seen less to be fulfilled because she is lost of sight. She must struggle to stay alivein a precarious situation when the German invasion occurred in Parisin order she lost of her vision. Besides, Marie's father was on a mission to rescue a precious diamond named *Sea of The Flames*. The diamond is a rare collection belonging to the museum. Marie's father had a duty to make sure the diamond is secure and bring it to a friend of Evreux's museumdirectors.Marie's struggle to fulfill her physiological needs besides her blind condition as seen in the following quotation:

"He pulls her out the door and locks the key pound. Outside, waves of panic seem to be traveling therows of trees like tremors from an earthquake.

Her father says, "Where is the watchman?"

Voices near the curb: soldiers.

Marie-Laure's senses feel scrambled. Is that the rumble of airplanes? Is that the smell of smoke? Issomeone speaking German?" (p. 67-68)

In the quotation above, describe the situation when the German army begin to enter Paris. At that time, Marie and her father was in the museum where her father worked. Suddenly, some German soldiers entered the museum and examined several rooms. Instantly, the thrilling atmosphere surrounds the entire museum which has been closed to the public for the last few days. Marie could only feel the stressful situation through her hearing. Marie heard the sound of the airplane flying low, she also smelled a cigarette, and a foreign sound spoke in

German. Marie was unable to go anywhere, it's possible if suddenly a German army found her. Marie can only hide while waiting for her father to come to pick up her.

"Six blocks, thirty-eight storm drains. She counts them all. Because of the sheets of wood veneer herfather has tacked over its windows, their apartment is stuffy and hot. "This will just take a moment, Marie-Laure. Then I'll explain." Her father shoves things into what might be his canvas rucksack. Food, she thinks, trying to identify everything by its sound. Coffee. Cigarettes. Bread?" (p.68)

When Marie and her father managed to get out of the museum, Marie's father brought her to home and prepared some goodies. Marie, who has no vision, only count each step and remember what street they are going through. Marie's intelligent made her know what street she pass as she had learned from her miniature. Of course this was very useful for Marie to find out where she was without much questioning her father.

Marie and her father escape from Paris to a self-rescue. They walking from Paris to Evreux (house of the musum director's friend). After walking all night, Marie and her father decided to take a rest in an empty field.

- "Getting there now."
- "Where will we sleep?"
- "Here."
- "Are there beds?"
- "No, ma chérie." (p.76)

The quotation above explains that Marie struggled to self-probe even though she had to sleep in a field. The need to sleep should be fulfilled so that she can continue the journey. Marie and her father attempted to unwind under a sense of worry if the German soldiers came.

Marie and her father struggle by walking have been a result. After walking for two days leaving Paris, Marie and her father arrived in Evreux.

"The first two hotels are full. The third will not unlock the door. Every so often the locksmithcatches himself glancing over his shoulder. "Papa," Marie-Laure is mumbling. Bewildered. "My feet." He lights a cigarette: three left. "Not much farther now, Marie." (p.88)

The trip for two days on foot has seized all of Marie's energies. Marie restrained with the power that her legs were injured because she walked not using any shoes and because of her blindness. Her father found some hotels in Evreux to rest. But the condition of the city was chaotic. The three hotels they visited were unable to receive the guests anymore. Marie began to resist pain grimly, and her father tried to make her strong to endure a little more. Marie and her father could not stop. They must continue the journey to find the director's friend.

Desperate, it is regarded by Marie and her father as if destroyed and in vain. The director's friend has left his house. Their struggle on nearly five days walking from Paris to Evreux did not yield any results at all. The condition of Evreux was chaotic and messy. Everyone fled to save themselves. All buildings were destroyed, and the owner had abandoned it. Just tired and suffer the perceived Marie and her father. Like Marie's feelings, she just felt it had walked so far and hoped to find a comfortable place to rest.

After one and a half miles, Marie and her father arrive at a farmer's empty warehouse, perhaps the owner has fled.

"Nothingstirs: no farmer materializes in a window with a rifle. The locksmith brings back a shirtful ofvegetables and fills a tin bucket at a spigot and eases shut the barn door and feeds his daughter in the dark. Then he folds his coat, lays her head on it, and wipes her face with his shirt." (p.90)

The quotation above describes Marie struggling to endure her pain and withheld hunger after a very distant journey. Marie and her father decided to rest in the warehouse. Their food supplies have run out. So Marie's father took some vegetables from the field and ate it with Marie. Marie felt a little relieved she could rest and fill her stomach with vegetables.

From all discussion above, it can be concluded that Marie's physiological needs is hervision ability. The vision ability that Marie did not have, leadsa difficulty in facing the invasion situation by the German in her hometown. In addition, Marie's character portrayed as a smart and brave girl, helped her pass through the problems that happened in her life.

3.2.2 Marie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her safety needs

A safe life is sure to be everyone's dream. People who have good health should think about how to keep them in a safe situation. Safety from harm, lack of food, or have a safe place to stay. In the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*, Marie-Laure must struggle to gain a sense of safetywhen the German invade her hometown in Paris. In the middle of June, German began implementing the new regulations, and thearmy started entering the city. Marie, her father, and the Parisians attempted to flee when the German army began to enter the city. Despite her blind condition, Marie struggled to escape from Paris with her father.

"He buttons her into her winter overcoat, though it is the middle of June, and they bustle downstairs. On the rue des Patriarches, she hears a distant stamping, as though thousands of people are on themove. She walks beside her father with her cane telescoped in one fist, her other hand on his rucksack, everything disconnected from logic, as in nightmares." (p.68)

The quotes above tell when Marie, with her father and the people in Paris rushed to the station to leave the city. The German attack that happened so quickly made Marie and her father has no time to prepare. A thousand questions are going around in Marie's brain about what is going on. Marie followed her father's steps that increasingly fast and rushed. Of course, the current situation is not an easy thing for Marie. She had to struggle walking through a foreign place for her by relying solely on her father's navigation.

"What, Marie?"

"The station. The night."

She hears the sparking of his lighter, the suck and flare of tobacco as his cigarette ignites.

"Let's see. The whole city is dark. No streetlights, no lights in windows. There are projector lightsmoving through the sky now and then. Looking for airplanes. There's a woman in a gown. And another carrying a stack of dishes." (p.69)

From the above quote, describe the situation of Paris when the German invasion occurred. Although Marie cannot see the whole city, she can feel the panic that is going on. The entire city is dark, and no street lights are lit. Marie and her father have to wait at the station until their train arrives. There is no certainty that the train is coming because it is an emergency train.

After waiting for the train for five hours, and no single train sounds are coming. Marie's father felt that they should leave the city immediately and have a self-probed.

"They walk all morning. Paris thins steadily into low houses and standalone shops broken by longstrands of trees. Noon finds them picking their way through deadlocked traffic on a new motorwaynear Vaucresson, a full ten miles west of their apartment, as far from home as Marie-Laure has everbeen." (p.75) Marie and her father walked all morning through a foreign road to Marie.

She felt that it was too far away from herhometown. But Marie cannot back while seeing the condition of Paris that is no longer safe.

There is no light, no vision, and Marie does not know what is in front of her. She continued to struggle with her father's footsteps to calm down the safe place from the German army.

"By dusk they are west of Versailles. Marie-Laure's heels are bleeding and her stockings are tornand every hundred steps she stumbles. When she declares that she can walk no farther, her fathercarries her off the road, traveling uphill through mustard flowers until they reach a field a few hundred yards from a small farmhouse." (p.75)

After traveling a few miles from their hometown, Marie and her father decided to rest in a field near a farmhouse. The farm was felt safe from the German Army; Marie and her father decided to rest. Everything happened so quickly for Marie then she didn't have time to wear shoes. After walking so far away without shoes, Marie's heels are bleeding because of stumbling rocks. In that situation, Marie's just thinking the most important is to make sure her safety.

In the novel, Marie has trouble fulfilling her safety needs when she was on a runaway with her father.

"She seizes his forearm.

"I am teasing, Marie. Evreux is not so far. If we find transportation, we will be there tomorrow. You will see."

She manages to stay quiet for a dozen heartbeats. Then she says, "But for now?"

"For now we will sleep."

"With no beds?"

"With the grass as our beds. You might like it."". (p.76)

The quotation above shows how Marie is fulfilling her safety needs. There is no place to stay for shelter or to sleep. In a gripping situation, Marie should try

to fulfill her physiological need for sleep. Although there is no place to stay,

Marie must struggle to keep safe from harm.

Through the quotations above, Marie's desire to save herself during a German invasion made her fight as hard as possible to get a sense of security. Marie had to struggle walking from Paris to Saint-Malo which is about three hundreds and fifty kilometers. Certainly, it is not an easy thing to do by an eight-year-old girl with a blind condition. Along with her father, Marie was able to go through many obstacles that threatened her life until she arrived in Saint-Malo safely despite the injuries she had.

3.2.3 Marie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her belongingness and love needs

Belongingness and love needs are crucial for human beings in order they can live well. The expression of belongingness and love needs is variety, such as: have a good friendship, romance, or association. Marie-Laure's life wanted a new life in a new dwelling, namely in Saint-Malo. Saint-Malo is home to her great-uncle named Etienne. After Marie's flight with her father from Paris, they lived in Saint-Malo for refuge. Marie's intelligent role as crucial when she learned to recognise her new neighborhood in Saint-Malo. Marie had to learn from scratch recognizing her new environment using miniature of Saint-Malo made by her father. Beside that, she attempted to build a family relationship with Etienne. The lousy past about war made Etienne transformed into a quiet and closed person in his room. Marie gets a story that Etienne is traumatized by crowds. But Marie believes her great-uncle is a warm person and knows a lot of things.

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""You knew him?"
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"Will I meet Uncle Etienne now?"

Madame Manec hesitates. "Probably not."

"But he is here?"

"Yes, child. He is always here." (p.100)

The quotation above explains a conversation between Marie and Madam Manec (Etienne housekeeper). Marie was curious to meet her great uncle.

However, Madam Manec asserted that Etienne is not a natural person to communicate. But Marie believes her great-uncle is a delightful person.

"She expects fustiness, an elderly funk, but the room smells mildly of soap and books and driedseaweed. Not unlike Dr. Geffard's laboratory. "Great-Uncle?"

"Marie-Laure." His voice is low and soft, a piece of silk you might keep in a drawer and pull outonly on rare occasions, just to feel it between your fingers. She reaches into space, and a cool birdbonedhand takes hers. He is feeling better, he says. "I am sorry I have not been able to meet you sooner." (p.106)

After a few days of staying in her-great uncle, Marie finally met a her-great uncle who had never come out of her room. Marie felt so lovely to be communicating with Etienne. Etienne did not look as bad as Madam Manec told. Even instead, Marie was told of many amazing things from Etienne.

Not only in her great-uncle house, Marie but also struggled to get to know her new neighborhood. As shown in the quotation below:

"Most mornings, after the beach, she makes the rounds with Madame Manec, going to the vegetable market, occasionally to the butcher's, then delivering food to whichever neighbors Madame Manec decides are most in need. They climb an echoing stairwell, rap on a door; an old woman invites them in, asks for news, insists all three of them drink a thimbleful of sherry." (p.179)

[&]quot;I have worked here since Master Etienne was a little boy."

[&]quot;My grandfather too? You knew him?"

[&]quot;I did."

Marie toured while memorizing the street along with Madam Manec every morning. Marie felt that it was essential to get to know her new neighborhood. Marie did the same thing as she was in Paris. She will memorize everydetail miniature of Saint-Malo, then she will practice it on the road. Marie's intelligent and brave characteristic makes her more easily to know her new environment. She also became acquainted with some of the neighbors she met. So, Marie slowly began to familiarize herself with her late residence.

Besides, after a few weeks, Marie and her father lived in Saint-Malo,
Marie and her father had to split. A telegram from the museum ordered Marie's
father back to Paris. This news is dammed Marie to part with her father. As shown in the quotation below:

"The drain moans; the cluttered house crowds in close. Marie turns up her wet face. "You'releaving. Aren't you?"

He is glad, just now, that she cannot see him.

"Madame told me about the telegram."

"I won't be long, Marie. A week. Ten days at most."

"When?"

"Tomorrow. Before you wake." (p.144)

Marie never parted with her father. Since she was a child her father always beside her. Marie's father's departure to find the museum's director is the first timeMarie had to be separated from her father. But Marie considers that it is not a long time, no later than ten days. Marie felt she would be able to take care of herself within ten days.

But a problem happened, after twenty days, Marie's father never returned, and there was not a letter from him. Marie felt her half-life had gone somewhere.

"She becomesunreachable, sullen. She does not bathe, does not warm herself by the kitchen fire, ceases to ask if shecan go outdoors. She hardly

eats. "The museum says they're searching, child," whispers MadameManec, but when she tries to press her lips to Marie-Laure's forehead, the girl jerks backward as ifburned." (p.169)

From the quotation above, shows the departure of Marie's father made her life change. Marie lost the spirit of her life. There is no more Marie with big excited to hear a great story from Etienne. No more Marie with high curiosity. Marie felt like hanging over the cliffs waiting for news from her father. A thousand questions cling to her head, where her father is now. Marie just wanted her father's affection is back. But it does not happen.

Marie has changed very drastically over the departure of her father. As shown in the following quotation:

"She spends hours kneeling by herself on the sixth floor withthe window open and the sea hurling arctic air into the room, her fingers on the model of Saint-Maloslowly going numb. South to the Gate of Dinan. West to the Plage du Môle. Back to the rue Vauborel. Every second Etienne's house grows colder; every second it feels as if her father slips farther away." (p.169)

The quotation indicates how Marie condition after her father's departure. Her father's affection will never Marie get from anyone. Her father taught and introduced all about the world to her. He always there every time Marie needs it. The support and passion given to Marie enabled her to continue living with a blind condition. Marie's life seemed to be numb, with no love, and no desire to learn about the world, as Marie wanted so far. Marie felt that her life had no color, just as she had seen during this, only dark.

3.2.4 Marie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her self-esteem needs

Self-esteem needs encompass getting appreciation from others, such as acceptance, recognition, attention, prestige, and position. Marie's self-esteem depicts when she begins accepting the circumstances that her father would never return. Marie started to have a lively spirit and continued her life with the people around her. She must keep her inquisitive about science and all about the world.

"The ocean! Right in front of her! So close all this time. It sucks and booms and splashesand rumbles; it shifts and dilates and falls over itself; the labyrinth of Saint-Malo has opened onto aportal of sound larger than anything she has ever experienced. Larger than the Jardin des Plantes, thanthe Seine, larger than the grandest galleries of the museum. She did not imagine it properly; she didnot comprehend the scale." (p.172)

From the quotation, Madam Manec brought Marie for the first time visiting the beach. Marie's facial expressions changethree hundred and sixty degrees from earlier. Marie felt the wind cast on her face and the sea rumbling right in front of her. She had been very interested in visiting the beach. Marie can explore the breadth of the beach even though she can't see using her two eyes. Marie felt her life had returned. Her love for the beauty of the world is not inferior to the loss of her father.

"She imagines the walled city behind her, its soaring ramparts, its puzzle of streets. All of it suddenly as small as Papa's model. But what surrounds the model is not something her father conveyed to her; what's beyond the model is the most compelling thing." (p.173)

The quote above shows, Marie's heart accused of losing her father slowly began to open. Marie realized that there were many things she could do. Marie's father would be proud to see her do great things like memorizing the surroundings using her father's model. Marie began to remember the streets, counting every step

she walked to a place. The support from her great-uncle and Madam Manec and exciting things out there make Marie have a great spirit to continue her life.

"Marie-Laure is learning, is extraordinary; she burgeons shoots off stalks, wakes early, works late, concocts bisques without a drop of cream, loaves with less than a cup of flour. They clomp together through the narrow streets, Marie-Laure's hand on the back of Madame's apron, following the odorsof her stews and cakes; in such moments, Madame seems like a great moving wall of rosebushes, thorny and fragrant and crackling with bees." (p.179)

Marie has found her life back. Her passion is excellent, as when she learned to memorize the way in Paris for the first time. Along with Madam Manec, Marie walking every morning while remembering every street around her great-uncle's house. Marie continued to struggle with what she wanted by continuing to learn. She realizes that there are still people who love her as her father's affection. There is her great-uncle, Etienne and also Madam Manec who always beside her.

3.2.5 Marie-Laure's struggle to fulfill her self-actualization needs

As the highest of human needs based on Maslow, self-actualization is the desire for satisfaction of human self-fulfillment. These needs become the representation of human potential for what they can do and pick up their achievements in life. In the novel *All The Light We Cannot See*, Marie proves that she can continue her life after many problems occurred in her life. Starting from the loss of her vision ability, escaping during a German invasion, and Marie had to lose her very beloved father. Marie proves that she can live better with her

limitations. Her versatility and the support of the people around her motivated Marie to achieve her dream in life.

The end of the German invasion in Saint-Malo signifies the end of Marie's dark times in life. The tension and worries that have been wrapped have now been loose. Although Marie was unable to meet her father again, she met Etienne, her great-uncle.

"In the morning, the Americans take the château and the last anti-air battery and free the prisonersheld at Fort National. Madame Ruelle pulls Etienne out of the processing queue, and he wraps Marie-Laure in his arms." (p.347)

The quotation above described the event when Etienne was released after being arrested by the German. Marie had been meeting with Etienne after she hid for a few days in the attic. Marie was finally able to live calmly along with her great-uncle.

After the German invasion ended, Marie and Etienne returned to Marie's residence in Paris.

"The sky seems high and far away. Somewhere, someone isfiguring out how to push back the hood of grief, but Marie-Laure cannot. Not yet. The truth is that sheis a disabled girl with no home and no parents.

"What now?" asks Etienne. "Lunch?"

"School," she says. "I would like to go to school." (p.357)

After Marie and Etienne return to Paris, Marie begins to reorganize her life. Her desire to accomplish all her dreams is so great. The quotation above shows that Marie wanted to go to school. Her limitations on eyesight did not make her stop to learn. Marie wants to reach out to all her dreams and start from scratch.

"Marie-Laure LeBlanc manages a small laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Paris and hascontributed in significant ways to the study and literature of mollusks: a monograph on the evolutionary rationale for the folds in West African cancellate nutmeg shells; an often-cited paper onthe sexual dimorphism of Caribbean volutes." (p.370)

Fromthe quotation above, it proves that Marie can achieve her self-actualization to become a scientist. Her love for the world of science creatures has made her a great woman. Her blindness was not at all a barrier to her. Even Marie can be more than normal people in general. All the problems that happened in Marie's life have been making her be a strong and unyielding woman. Although Marie had been discouraged when she lost her father, her love of science could restore her life's spirit.

"Marie-Laure still lives in the flat where she grew up, still walks to the museum. She has had twolovers. The first was a visiting scientist who never returned, and the second was a Canadian namedJohn who scattered things—ties, coins, socks, breath mints—around any room he entered. They met ingraduate school; he flitted from lab to lab with a prodigious curiosity but little perseverance." (p.370).

The quotation above explains that Marie has even married someone from Canada. Marie's married life increasingly proved that her limitations were not a barrier to achieving her self-actualization. Marie began to reach one by one of her desires in her life. Start from school, work, and then have a family. Marie believes that all the problems she has ever experienced are not without cause; it has successfully shaped Marie to be a strong and resilient woman in all living conditions.

In conclusion, Marie-Laure shows that she can continue her life after many obstacles occurred in her life. Starting from her blindness condition, escaping during a German invasion, and Marie had to lose her very beloved father. Marie's intelligent and brave made it easy to memorize the street with her blind condition.

Marie proved her entire struggle and her inquisitive with the achievement of being a mollusk expert. She can also be a mother and have a family. All flaws in her life are not a barrier for Marie in achieving all of her dreams.

3.3 The portrayal of support from people around Marie

It is a bit of good luck for Marie, in her condition that cannot see the whole object and also everything in her life. Marie is still surrounded and always gets positive support from the people around him. People who have always supported Marie are her father (Daniel Le-Blanc), Etienne (her-great uncle), and Madam Manec (Etienne's helper). The existence of these people was precious to Marie, and she assumed that she would not be able to undergo her new condition without the people who always supported her, especially her father.

3.3.1 Marie's father

Marie-Laure's father is a principal locksmith for the National Museum of Natural History. Between the laboratories, warehouses, four separate public museums, the menagerie, the greenhouses, the acres of medicinal and decorative gardens in the Jardin des Plantes, and a dozen gates and pavilions, her father estimates there are twelve thousand locks in the entire museum complex.

Marie's father always supports and gives Marie a spirit to stay alive despite her blind condition. One form of her father's support that much makes Marie a passion is when her father makes a model from the neighborhood surrounding Marie's house.

"The model is a miniature of the city she kneels within and contains scale replicas of the hundreds of houses and shops and hotels within its walls. There's the cathedral with its perforated spire, and the bulky old Château de Saint-Malo and row afterrow of seaside mansions studded with chimneys. A slender wooden jetty arcs out from a beach called the Plage du Môle; delicate, reticulated atrium vaults over the seafood market; minute benches, the smallest no largerthan apple seeds, dot the tiny public squares." (p.17)

Marie's father made the model precisely one month after Marie became blind. His father thought hard how his daughter could memorize his path and surrounding environment with his blind circumstances. Finally, Marie's father invented the way by making a model made of small wooden beams that were arranged so neatly. This model is a miniature of the city in Marie's house, and her father made as close as possible to the original. Ranging from the number of buildings, building forms, to the distance between buildings are made in small measurements.

Besides making a model of around Marie's house, her father also gives a wooden puzzle, Braille workbook, and Braille novel for Marie that she would continue to read like her hobby before experiencing blindness.

"The second gift is heavy, wrapped in paper and twine. Inside is a massive spiral-bound book in Braille. "They said it's for boys. Or very adventurous girls." She can hear him smiling. She slides her fingertips across the embossed title page. Around. The. World. In. Eighty. Days." (p. 47)

Her father's support was a precious thing to Marie, especially the gifts she could have on her birthday. Since her blind condition experienced by Marie, birthday gifts always make her interested and curious. A box-wrapped candy, a Braille novel, or Braille reading book has always been the most beautiful gift for Marie from her father. From the quotation above, the writer found that in Marie's

ninth birthday, a regular piece of candy wrapped in a box became her first gift, and a Braille novel entitle Around the world in eighty days was a second gift.

Marie's father was delighted to see her daughter smiling when open the gifts.

Marie's father was always trying to get a good quality Braille novel for her daughter despite having to spend some of his savings money. It shows how much her father's love for Marie and Marie is so lucky that there was a father who always behind her.

Support of Marie's father, especially after Marie had blindness, making Marie always felt safe. It is very noticeable when Paris is in a gripping situation at the arrival of Germany. Marie and her father as well as all the Parisians who were in a hurry to go to the train station to save themselves.

"It will be cooler on the train, Marie. The director has arranged tickets for us."

"Can we go in?"

"The gates are locked."

The crowd gives off a nauseating tension.

"I'm scared, Papa."

"Keep hold of me." (p. 68)

Marie will always feel everything is fine when there is her father beside her. The situation around Marie was filled with people and a lot of crying, making Marie increasingly afraid and wondering what was going on. It is a bit of good luck that herfather always calms, and Marie is grateful to have a father beside her.

Marie's father was always beside Marie, so gripped situation Marie's father always helped her. Especially when Marie felt sick or was injured, such as after they were walking toward Evreux but found nothing:

"He leads Marie-Laure back to the road at a trot.

"Papa, my feet."

He swings the rucksack around to his front and wraps her arms around his neck and carries her onhis back. They pass the smashed gatehouse, and the crashed car and turn not east toward the center of Evreux but west. Figures bicycle past. Pinched faces streaked with suspicion or fear or both. Perhapsit is the locksmith's own eyes that have been streaked." (p. 89)

When Marie's feet get hurt because it's too far away, her father's immediate actions with Marie demonstrated his enormous affection for her daughter. Marie's father did not want his daughter to feel suffering anymore.

According to Marie's father, it was enough that Marie felt unable to see the world until the end of her life and lest she felt another problem. Marie's father loved her very well and would continue to keep her.

After Marie and her father's struggle walked from Paris to Evreux, then they decided to head to Saint-Malo, Marie's great-uncle house. Being in Etienne (Marie's great-uncle) house, Marie and her father had to settle some time there until the situation in Paris began to be safe. Of course, this situation makes Marie a struggle for having to adjust to a new place. Marie is already memorized and accustomed to the layout on her own, and also she memorized the way around her home in Paris. When they have to move to Saint-Malo, Marie was very unfamiliar and a little difficulty adjusting. But his father is always there to help Marie, as shown in the quotation below:

"One final burst of frenetic gluing and sanding and Marie-Laure's father has completed the model of Saint-Malo. It is unpainted, imperfect, striped with a half-dozen different typesof wood, and missing details. But it's complete enough for his daughter to use if she must: the irregular polygon of the island framed by ramparts, each of its eight hundred and sixty-five buildings in place." (p. 143)

Just like when Marie had new blindness, her father creates themodel (miniature) of the apartment where they lived and also the streets around their home for Marie. While Marie's father decided to stay for some moment in Saint-Malo, he also thought about making Marie the model of his uncle's house as well as the surrounding streets. Although the city was also new for Marie's father, she attempted to make the model as best as possible. Marie's father walks around Saint-Malo in each morning, counting how many buildings and how long the blocks were. Marie's father wanted Marie not to distress when she wanted to travel and hoped that the model could help Marie live her daily life.

3.3.2 Her great-uncle, Etienne

After the invasion of the German soldier in Paris (Marie and her father were living), Marie and her father were decided to go to the house of Marie's great-uncle named Etienne. Etienne is an intelligent and knowledgeable person. However, after he returned from following the war with his brother (Marie's grandfather) and his brother had died in the war, Etienne's attitude turned into silence. When the arrival of Marie and her father in Saint-Malo, Etienne welcomed them warmly teaches Marie a variety of knowledge for her to learn, as shown in the following quotation:

"Let me show you." He brings her hands to a shelf. "This one is stereo. Heterodyne. I assembled it myself." She imagines a diminutive pianist, dressed in a tuxedo, playing inside the machine. Next, he places her hands on a big cabinet radio, then ona third no bigger than a toaster. Eleven sets in all, he says, boyish pride slipping into his voice. "I can hear ships at sea. Madrid. Brazil. London. I heard Pakistan once. Here at the edge of the city, so high in the house, we get superb reception." (p. 106)

Etienne treated Marie so warmly. With Marie's blind condition, Etienne continues to teach Marie the collection of objects he has, telling the function, and leads Marie's hand to feel the objects. Marie began to imagine the shape of the objects she felt. Marie's great-uncle always supports her and teaches the many things she has never known, especially in the field of technology science, which he likes.

After the departure of Marie's father, who was reportedly being detained by the Germans and also after the death of Madam Manec, in the Etienne house, there was only him and Marie. Etienne thinks that he must do this broadcast carefully and also must take care of Marie. Etienne started trying to broadcast and also with Marie's help beside him, as shown in the quotation below:

"Etienne works wires up through the house, threading them behind walls, connecting one to a bell on thethird floor, beneath the telephone table, another to a second bell in the attic, and a third to the front gate. Three times he has Marie-Laure test it: she stands in the street and swings open the outer gate, and from deep inside the house come two faint rings." (p. 240)

With Marie's help, Etienne began to connect his radio connections through the wires in his house and find a good location for the broadcast so that hisshow could be heard. The code Marie brought from the baker will be broadcast through the radio transmitter by Etienne. Marie and her great-uncle were very dependent and looked after each other in the struggle against the German regime, which began to enter Saint-Malo. Both work alternately according to their respective tasks, where Marie takes the code, and Etienne will broadcast via the code. This shows Etienne's enormous support in Marie's life.

Etienne's presence seemed to replace the position of Marie's father, who gone without news. Etienne loves Marie very much and takes care of her both at home and when Marie struggles to carry the broadcast code from the bakery. Etienne's support for Marie is very visible in the quote below:

'Jules. Verne. Twenty. Thousand. Leagues. Part. One. Part. Two. She throws herself at her great-uncle and hangs her arms around his neck. "You said you never got tofinish. I thought, rather than my reading it to you, maybe you could read it to me?"

The quotation explains the happiness of Marie got a gift a novel she once had from her father, but Marie has not finished it because of the incident she experienced in Paris. Her novel was left in her apartment in Paris, because of the panic situationshe forgot to bring the novel. She got the novel from Etienne on her sixteenth birthday, Marie was very happy to have it back. Marie felt her birthday was as pleasant as before when there was her father beside. But this time there was a great-uncle beside her who always looked after.

Wake up, breakfast together, and Marie prepares to go to the bakery to get a loaf that is slipped in with a code filled inside. That was a morning routine by Marie and her great-uncle. When Marie goes to the bakery, the longest time is around twenty minutes. But this time it was almost forty minutes, and Marie had not returned. Etienne's mind was out of control. He was afraid that the German soldierwould catch Marie. To save Marie, her great-uncle had ventured out of the house after a long time. As shown in the following quote:

[&]quot;But how—?"

[&]quot;Monsieur Hébrard, the bookseller."

[&]quot;When nothing is available? And they're so expensive—"

[&]quot;You have made a lot of friends in this town, Marie-Laure." (p.270)

'The cathedral bells chime one two three four, all the way to eight; Etienne turns down the rue du Boyer and reaches the slightly angled base of the ramparts, traveling the pathsof his youth, navigating by instinct; he turns right, passes through the curtain of swinging ivy, and ahead, behind the same locked gate, in the grotto, shivering, wet to her thighs, wholly intact, crouches Marie-Laure with the ruins of a loaf of bread in her lap. "You came," she says when she lets them in, when he takes her face in his hands. "You came ..." (p. 308)

Etienne resisted his trauma to get out of the house and meet people, after decades of silence in the house. Relying on his memories of the road around his house, Etienne followed the road to the bakery, the beach, and the road around it. He was afraid that the German army would arrest Marie and find out about the broadcast code. Etienne feels calmed down when he saw Marie with a loaf on her chest. Etienne will not forgive himself if something happens to Marie.

At the end of the story, Marie survived bypassing the grotto thanks to Werner's help. Marie meets Madam Ruelle (the wife of the baker) and Marie safe with Madam Ruelle. The truce carried out by German and America began to subside. Americans take the last anti-air battery and free the prisoners held at Fort National. Etienne was released and meet with Marie. On the 25th of August 1944, Marie and her great-uncle decided to go to Paris and live in the apartment where Marie lived as a child. Etienne's support for Marie is huge. Etienne is also very caring for Marie. They started a new life in Paris and Marie met people in the museum where her father used to work.

"All through the summer they wait, Etienne always on one side, Dr. Geffard often on the other. And then, one noon in August, Marie-Laure leads her great-uncle and Dr. Geffard up the long stairs and out into the sunlight and asks if it is safe to cross. They say it is, so she leads them along the quay, through the gates of the Jardin des Plantes." (p.357)

Etienne was always by Marie's side, guarding her and didn't want the incident in Saint-Malo to happen again. Together with Dr. Geffard (a specialist in mollusks and a friend to Marie-Laure), Etienne always looks after and accompanies Marie. Until one day Marie wants to go to school. Etienne still supports Marie and protects Marie. In Marie's life, the presence of her great-uncle was as valuable as her father's.

3.3.3 Madam Manec

The one who first welcomed Marie and her father warmly when they arrived in Saint-Malo was Madam Manec (helper at Etienne's house). Madam Manec was a loyal person to keep working at Etienne's house since a long time ago, despite the attitude of Etienne is now a frequent self-curb in his room. Madam Manec never left the house. As soon as Marie and her father come, Madam Manec feels she has more friends. She also profoundly loves Marie and always helps Marie when she troubles to do something. The Support of Madam Manec is precious for Marie, as shown in the following quotation:

"My God, there are none so distant that fate cannot bring them together. But, dear child, your stockings. And your heels! You must be famished." (p. 96)

The quotation above explains when Marie and her father just arrived at the residence of Etienne, Madam Manec was very surprised to imagine how far the distance that Marie and her father traveled to reach in Saint-Malo. With the reflex, Madam Manec treats Marie's feet injured by a distant walk. The quotation above also shows that Madam Manec loved Marie.

The traits of Madam Manec that is very considerate and skillful, she treats Marie very well. Not only helping Marie in the house, she also cares deeply about Marie's feelings. Especially when Marie was hit with anxiety about her father had arrived in Paris or not. Madam Manec tries to entertain Marie as seen in one of the quotations in the novel:

"Madame?"

They pass out of the city.

"Stairs here, mind yourself, one down, two, there you are, easy as cake ..." The ocean. The ocean! Right in front of her! So close all this time.' (p.172)

Duringher stay in Saint-Malo, Marie never left the house because her father did not allow her to come out. Marie wants to go and wipe off the sand of the beach in Saint-Malo. It was a little dream for Marie. Madam Manec is deeply aware of Marie's wishes, so she tries to make Marie's desire happen by inviting Marie to go to the beach. The quotation above also proves that Madam Manec's presence in Marie's life was very influential for Marie.

Brave, one of the obvious qualities of Madam Manec. She felt that all the rules that German gave to the people of Saint-Malo were much dammed. Madam Manec and some of her friends started from Baker's wife, florist, up to postmistress planning to give a little resistance to the German soldiers. As shown in the quotation below:

"Three days later, Madame Fontineau overhears that the German garrison commander is allergic to goldenrod. Madame Carré, the florist, tucks great fistfuls of it into an arrangement headed for the château." (p.188)

The quotation above shows one of the resistances to the German soldiers performed by Madam Manec and her female friends. The slight resistance they did to fight the German was not a massive act. Only by pranks the soldiers up to

German commanders, Madam Manec and her friends were satisfied. But theirgreatest desire was to drive Germany out of France.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

All The Light We Cannot See is a novel written by American author

Anthony Doerr in 2014. This novel is about the struggle of one of the main
characters named Marie-Laure Leblanc. Marie-Laure's character in the novel is
depicted asin a real-world character. This reason strengthensasthe foundation that
a psychological approach can be used as a basis for analyzing a literary work.

Therefore, the researcher used the hierarchy of needstheory by Abraham Maslow
to analyze Marie-Laure's struggle in fulfilling her needs. Besides, at the beginning
of the analysis will be explained some of the characteristicsof Marie-Laure that
will support the results of Marie's struggle. In the last discussion will describe
people around Marie in support her life.

The first results of this study show the characterizations of Marie's in the novel. Based on the new criticism theory, the researcher found that Marie-Laure, who had been in blindness since six-year-old, is portraying as a girl who is intelligent, brave, and has a high sense of inadequacy. The intelligent depiction of Marie's is evidenced by herability to memorize the road under vision condition and also be able to read Braille novels in just one week. Although Marie was unable to see, Marie had a great brave shown when she participated in helping her-great uncle in a discreet rebellion against the German invasion. Marie's intelligent nature poses a great inadequacy to her. Marie always had a high curiosity for new things, especially in the world of science and living creatures.

Thus, some of Marie-Laure's characteristics that have been discovered by the researcher will assist in subsequent analyses of Marie's struggle in fulfilling her need which will be explained the results below.

The second result of Marie's struggle is analyzed based on the hierarchy of needs by Maslow.Marie's struggle presented in the novel in five basic needs, those are physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. First, Marie's physiological needs is hervision ability. The vision ability that Marie did not have, leads difficulty in facing the invasion situation by the German in her hometown. In addition, Marie's character portrayed as a smart and brave girl, helped her pass through the problems that happened in her life. Second, the safety needs are proven when Marie travels from Paris to Saint-Malo in the escape from the German army. She struggled assisted by her father to find a safe place. Marie's spirit remained to burn to struggle with her blind condition. Third, the belongingness and love needs depict when Marie had to learn her new environment and get to know her new neighborhood. She also attempted to build a family relationship with Etienne (her-great uncle). Marie also had to fight back the spirit of her life when her father's affection disappeared because he was arrested by German. Fourth, self-esteem needs evidencing when Marie is sufficiency for a pass and continues her life without her father'slove. The support of people around Marie and her interest in the world of science managed to make her life back. The last, the self-actualization needswas accomplished by Marie when she managed to fight past the German invasion in her city and she

could continue her life. Marie, with the limitation of visions, became a mollusk expert in a museum and had a happy family.

The third results of this study showssome people around Marie that always support her in struggling to fulfill her needs. The first support came from her father, Daniel Le-Blanc. Marie's father create a miniaturofMarie's neighborhood in Paris and also in Saint-Malo.Support of Marie's father, especially after Marie had blindness, making Marie always felt safe. The second support come from Marie's great-uncle named Etienne. Etienne seemed to replace the position of Marie's father, who gone without news. Etienne loves Marie very much and takes care of her both at home and when Marie struggles to carry the broadcast code from the bakery. The third support arise from Madam Manec (helper at Etienne's house). Madam Manec is deeply aware of Marie's wishes, so she tries to make Marie's desire happen by inviting Marie to go to the beach.

In conclusion, Marie's character is depicted as a hard-fought girl in fulfilling her needs. Her blind condition does not make her stop to struggle. On the other hand, her failure to achieve the love needs that she wanted from her father did not make her stop to achieveher next level of needs. That is self-esteem and self-actualization needs. At the end of the discussion, the researcher added an analysis of people who always supported Marie and always sideher. The researcher found that they are who still support Marie is; her father (Daniel LeBlance), her-great uncle (Etienne), and Madam Manec (Etienne's housekeeper).

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