# AN ANALYSIS ON THE NEEDS OF SIMON IN *ONE OF US IS LYING*BY KAREN M.MCMANUS

# **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Syafira, N. H. D. (2023). Analysis of Simon's Needs in the novel One of Us Is Lying by Karen m.mcmanus. English Literature Study Program, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd.

The writer analyzes one of the main characters in the novel One of us is a living. Simon Kelleher, the self-proclaimed narrator of the Bayview High Rumor Factory. Simon Kelleher runs an app called "About It" where Simon always collects the most interesting gossip on campus. In the novel 'One of Us Lies'. This novel tells about 4 students who have a secret that they do and the novel explores the personality and thoughts of each prospective reader to keep guessing who did it until the end. (1) How is Simon Keller's characterization in the novel One Of Us Is Lying.(2) How does Simon Keller meet his needs in One Of Us Is Lying.

This study uses a qualitative approach to obtain a clear and systematic description of the phenomenon being studied. Descriptive studies in textual analysis are applied in this study to analyze conversations between characters to find out Simon's character's perspective on other characters. Data was collected by reading and marking conversations between characters in the novel. The analysis is continued by identifying conversations that describe characterizations related to the theory that the author is researching. Finally, the reasons why the characters need the theory used by the characters in the novel are identified by looking at the setting and the conversations between the characters.

After analyzing Simon Kelleher's hierarchy of needs in the novel One of Us Is Lying by Karen McManus, the researcher concludes that there are five stages of the hierarchy of needs in Simon's characterization analysis. That is, Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory applies to Karen McManus' novel One of Us Is Lying. It can be concluded that the researcher found five levels of demand hierarchy on data sources, physiological needs data, safety needs data, love and belonging needs data, self-esteem needs data, and self-actualization needs data. According to the results, security needs predominate. This is because Simon's school life really makes him an introverted figure who is shunned by his friends because he has a trusted gossip account and always updates the news with sharp and reliable news about the secrets of famous students at Bayview high by writing articles about someone fulfilling his physiological needs.

**Keywords:** hierarchy of human needs, new criticism.

#### ABSTRAK

Syafira, N. H. D. (2023). Analisis Kebutuhan Simon dalam novel One of Us Is Lying karya Karen m.mcmanus. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.Pembimbing: Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd.

Penulis menganalisis salah satu tokoh utama dalam novel One of us is a liying. Simon Kelleher, narator yang memproklamirkan diri dari Bayview High Rumor Factory. Simon Kelleher menjalankan aplikasi bernama "About It" di mana Simon selalu mengumpulkan gosip paling menarik di kampus. Dalam novel 'Salah Satu dari Kita Berbohong'. Novel ini menceritakan tentang 4 siswa yang memiliki rahasia yang mereka lakukan dan novel tersebut menggali kepribadian dan pemikiran pembaca masing-masing calon untuk membuat terus menebak siapa yang melakukannya sampai akhir, Karena itu dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) Bagaimana Simon dijelaskan dalam novel One of Us Is Lying (2) Simon memenuhi kebutuhannya dalam novel One of Us Is Lying.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendapat deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang sedang dipelajari. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis percakapan antar karakter untuk mengetahui sudut pandang karakter Simon pada karakter lain. Data dikumpulkan dengan membaca dan menandai percakapan antar karakter dalam novel tersebut. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi percakapan yang menggambarkan karakterisasi yang berhubungan dengan teori yang penulis teliti. Akhirnya, alasan mengapa karakter membutuhkan teori tersebut yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam novel diidentifikasi dengan melihat latar dan percakapan antar karakter.

Setelah menganalisis hierarki kebutuhan Simon Kelleher dalam novel One of Us Is Lying karya Karen McManus, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat lima tahapan hierarki kebutuhan dalam analisis karakterisasi Simon. Artinya, teori hirarki kebutuhan Abraham Maslow berlaku untuk novel One of Us Is Lying karya Karen McManus. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa peneliti menemukan kelima tingkatan hirarki permintaan pada sumber data, data kebutuhan fisiologis, data kebutuhan rasa aman, data kebutuhan cinta dan dimiliki, data kebutuhan harga diri, dan data kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Menurut hasil, kebutuhan keamanan mendominasi. Hal ini dikarenakan kehidupan di sekolah Simon benar-benar membuatnya menjadi sosok introvert yang dijauhi oleh teman-temannya karena memiliki akun gosip yang terpercaya dan selalu update berita dengan berita tajam dan terpercaya tentang rahasia siswa terkenal di Bayview high dengan menulis artikel tentang seseorang memenuhi kebutuhan fisiologisnya.

Kata kunci: hirarki kebutuhan manusia, kritik baru.

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# **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Background of the study

The novel is a literary work that is essential to people's lives. Stories lifted into novels are usually about life and life's problems. It has a close relationship with the need to continue life. In meeting the needs of life, behavior determines human tendencies to achieve life satisfaction (Nurgiantoro. 2010, p. 10). This behavior is related to a person's psychology which is a reflection of personality that can be seen in a person's life how to fulfill needs. This behavior requires psychological treatment.

Abraham Maslow built and developed one of the most popular needs theories.

According to Maslow, human behavior is determined by individual tendencies to achieve goals so that the individual's life is happier and simultaneously satisfying (Minderope, 2011, p. 280). Based on this belief, A theory of needs called the "Hierarchy of Needs" theory was created by Maslow based on his faith. Maslow specifies five human wants grouped in a hierarchy in his hierarchy of needs theory. The five requirements are met in an order based on the highest priority, explaining the name. Maslow's hierarchy describes how the hierarchy of needs starts from the need to eat and drink that demands to be satisfied.

When this need is satisfied, a need arises for security, such as health needs and disaster avoidance, which are welcomed and returned by the need to have friends and family, etc. The inability to encourage someone to do something else to obtain recognition and attention next is the need to be respected and trusted by others. If a person can meet all the conditions that, if the level is lower, then motivation is directed towards fulfilling self-actualization needs, namely the need for development potential or talent and certain

tendencies. Novel One of Us Is Lying by Karen Mc. Manus reflects the reality of one's life in which there is a discovery of the order of life with life values and contemplation about the learning of human nature.

This novel tells the character's inner experiences in living life in a school environment that is completely limited because he feels abandoned by his circle of friends. However, this makes him a figure feared and seen by his friends so that he does not become a person who is neglected by the environment and achieves a better life with various efforts based on his potential to actualize himself. Humans cannot be separated from several types of needs. Also, Simon Kelleher's character in the novel One of Us Is a Lying. The self-proclaimed "omniscient narrator" of the Bayview High rumor mill, Simon Kelleher, runs the ubiquitous but reviled gossip app called. 'About That' gathers the school's juicy gossip, elevating himself in the public eye.

The efforts of Simon's character in needs theory are the desire and motivation for the exact basic needs of all humans. This assumption is based on Abraham H. Maslow's Humanistic Psychology theory that humans are based on a framework of needs. This is also the reason for focusing research on the psychological analysis of the character Simon in the novel Maslow's Hierarchy himself describes how the hierarchy of needs. This need theory was chosen because the personality of the main character in the novel One of Us is Lying describes human behavior that seeks to fulfill and express their potential and talents, which are often hampered by conditions that make them deny their existence to achieve personal goals that make a life for the individual concerned, meaningful and satisfying.

Maslow's hierarchy describes how the hierarchy of human needs starts from the need to eat and drink, which demands satisfaction. When these needs are satisfied, safety needs arise, such as health and avoiding disasters, being welcomed back by the need for friends and family, and so on. The inability to encourage someone to do something else to get recognition

and attention is the need to be respected and trusted by others. Suppose a person can fulfill all the lower-level needs. In that case, motivation is then directed towards meeting self-actualization needs, namely the need to develop specific potentials or talents and tendencies.

Simon Kelleher operates a well-known gossip app on campus known as 'About That', which constantly collects and discusses the most exciting gossip. Although Simon's reports are daily, they are rarely accurate. He used her fellow students' initials to avoid accusations of defamation or harassment. Still, because the school community was so tight-knit, it was always clear who the gossip was. Simon dies at the end of the first chapter after allegedly suffering from an allergic reaction while being detained for having his cell phone in his bag during Mr. Avery's class (one of the teachers who taught him on campus). The four students detained with him were named Bronwyn, Cooper, Addy, and Nate; they were immediately named suspects. As the novel progresses, the "Bayview Four" struggle individually and collectively to prove their innocence, bringing together the many threads of Simon's story until they uncover the truth of the main character's death.

A depressed Simon, who hates his life and everything in it, commits suicide and vengefully frames four more popular, intelligent, and successful students for his murder. Simon had spent a great deal of time working the dark wormholes of the internet and was eager to create a show that would impact mass shootings but signal originality and inspire copycats for years to come. Simon conspires with his close friend Janae and Addy's boyfriend, Jake, who wants revenge against Addy for cheating on him, to strategically orchestrate the information provided in the new gossip blog, About This, and a year from the date of his death, the release of his manifesto which reveals his grand plans. Simon's dark apathy, desire to be acknowledged, and sense of "aggrieved right" to popularity and the strings of success make him an important character even though he is not physically present throughout most books. In the previous study, *One Of Us Is Lying* was analyzed along with

others. The novel *One Of Us Is Lying* discusses five students who were given a detention sentence because they were caught bringing cell phones into class during class hours, even though the school has indeed decided to prohibit the use of cell phones during the course. Researchers have yet to find research on human needs—the previous study by Putri, K.K.A. (2022). *Cooper Clay's Conflict in One of Us is Lying analyzes* what conflict high school adolescents may face with the people around them and how they will likely face problems. The second research by Andhara, *A.S* (2019). Multiple Points of view in Karen M Mcmanus's One of Us is Lying, which is where the author conducts point of view research. The previous analysis was performed by Ervina Restiana (2022); in her research, the researcher analyzes the identity crisis in a character named Addy. From the three previous studies, there are differences with this research. In this research, the researcher discusses the needs of Simon's character, which has yet to be addressed in previous studies.

# 1.2 Problem Of Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher conducted the research question followed by:

- 1. How is Simon Keller's characterization in the novel *One Of Us Is Lying*?
- 2. How does Simon Keller meet his needs in *One Of Us Is Lying?*

# 1.3 Objective of the study

- 1. To found out Simon Keller's characterization in the novel One Of Us Is Lying
- 2. To found out Simon Keller's needs in *One Of Us Is Lying*

# 1.4 Significance of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the writer wants to achieve the goal of describing the hierarchical level of Abraham Maslow's humanistic psychology in the character Simon Keller in the novel One Of Us Is Lying. The researcher hopes that the research helpful in literary audiences, and the researcher hopes that this research valid for the audience, the field of literature expert. The result of this current research is expected to prove the psychological theory by Abraham H. Maslow about the hierarchy of human needs in One Of Us Is Lying. Hopefully, this research is worthy enough to be a reference for them and can provide information for researchers who are interested in further research studies in the field of the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow. The novel One Of Us is Lying.

# 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The research's scope of this study is the novel entitled *One Of Us Is Lying by Karen M.Mcmanus*. Then, the limitation of this current study is uses hierarchy of human needs psychological theory by Maslow to analyze Simon's characterization needs.

# 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Human Needs Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory of motivation which states that five categories of human needs dictate an individual's behavior. Those needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.
- One of Us Is Lying novel tells about Simon is someone who runs an online gossip group at school. It's no wonder Simon is often hated for always making gossip about the students at Bayview High. One day, Simon was punished with four other students namely Addy, Cooper, Bronwyn, and Nate

#### **CHAPTER II**

# THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher provides a strong explanation of the theories used in the needs of Simon's using the novel *One of Us is Lying*. Moreover, in this chapter, the writer attempts to describe new criticism theory to analyze *One of Us is Lying by Karen Mc.Manus*.

#### 2.1 New Criticism

A philosophy known as new criticism focuses on the text itself. Read recent criticism carefully. New critical research Is an organic whole that links formal components like story and characters (Tyson 2006, p. 138). Together, these standard components establish the text's topic. Before going over the legal aspects of nature and the story, the author will introduce a new philosophy of criticism. Recent criticism is a new way of criticizing literature. John Crowe Ransom first raised this term in the book The New Criticism (1940) and added it by me.

A Richard and T. S. Eliot. This book, entitled Understanding Poetry (1938), became the attention of American academics for two decades. Literary works must be able to understand some of their intrinsic elements (such as characters, characterizations, storylines, backgrounds, themes, and messages contained in the story). Therefore, for new critics, it is essential to look for the meaning of a literary work because by finding the purpose of a literary work, the form of an academic work can also be known. This theory assumes that literature must be approached through structure. As an autonomous structure, literary works must be understood intrinsically, apart from historical background, from himself and the author's intention. New Criticism views literary texts as a system, a complete structure. The design principles are unity, wholeness, roundness, and entanglement (Wholeness, harmony,

complexity, coherence). While reading the material itself, the reader will come across some proof.

The audience provides standard features like metaphors, rhymes, meters, points of view, visuals, symbols, locations, characterizations, plots, images, tones, etc. that are focused on helping the reader read the text. The new criticism theory uses the "close reading" method to assist literary analysis. The emphasis of modern criticism is on "close reading" to interpret the academic work. It concentrates on the written word itself. The material is well understood through new critique through attentive reading and analysis.

According to the new critique, the text's message and structure cannot be separated. It is interconnected to examine whether the novel has concerns or problems. Recent criticism interprets the text in the context of the text itself, not from external factors; modern criticism emphasizes the attentive reading of the text directly. Critical theory receives a fresh contribution from the new criticism. The New Criticism was a formalist movement in literary theory that Dominated American literary criticism in the middle decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It Emphasized close reading, particularly of poetry, to discover how a work of Literature functioned as a self-contained, self-referential aesthetic object. The Movement derived its name from John Crowe Ransom's 1941 book The New Criticism.

The work of English scholar I. A. Richards, especially his Practical Criticism and The Meaning of Meaning, which offered what was claimed to be an Empirical, scientific approach, were important to the development of New

Critical Methodology. Also very influential were the critical essays of T. S. Eliot, such as "Tradition and the Individual Talent" and "Hamlet and His Problems", in which Eliot developed his notion of the "objective correlative". Eliot's evaluative Judgments, such as his condemnation of Milton and Shelley, his liking for the socalled metaphysical poets, and his insistence that poetry must be impersonal, Greatly influenced the formation of the New Critical canon. One of the most influential movements in modern critical scholarship, the New Criticism is a philosophy of literary interpretation that stresses the Importance of studying literary texts as complete works of art in themselves. Although the term New Criticism was first coined in the nineteenth century, it was not until American critic and poet John Crow Ransom, founder of the Kenyon Review wrote a book titled The New Criticism (1941) that it became established in common academic and literary usage.

In essence, the New Critics were reacting against established trends in American criticism, arguing for the primacy of the literary text instead of focusing on interpretations based on context. However, as René Wellek has noted in various essays detailing the principles of New Criticism, proponents of this theory had many differences among them, and beyond the importance the New Critics afforded the literary text itself, there were many differences in the way they approached critical study of literary texts. Wellek writes that among the growing number of New Critics in the 1930s, there were few that could be easily grouped together. For example, he puts Ransom, Allen Tate, Cleanth Brooks, and Robert Penn Warren among the leaders of what he calls the —Southern Critics. I Mostly,

they are grouped together due to their reaction against previously established schools of criticism, such as impressionist criticism, the humanist movement, the naturalist movement, and the Marxists, and the fact that many of them taught at Southern universities at the time they created the theory of New Criticism. In addition to rallying against traditional modes of literary interpretations, the most significant contribution made by the New Critics, according to Wellek, was the success with which they established criticism itself as a major academic discipline.

#### 2.1.1 Character

According to Richard Gill (1995, p. 127), "A character is someone in a story or literary work which is described as having an identity that will be formed when seen in the character's conversation, appearance, name, action, and thoughts that appear in the character's head when depicted in the story". It can be seen that a story or literary work cannot be called a work or story when no characters appear in it. Character is the primary aspect of the novel that cannot be replaced. Even if a book or story already has a setting, theme, or plot that can be said to be very good, it will still be pointless if there is no character in the story. In everyday life, an event must involve a character who plays or performs the event, and from that event, a story can occur.

According to Abrams (1999, p. 32), a character is someone in a literary work which has meaning as a person with moral qualities and can be expressed by what the character does in a story or literary work. Character is the central aspect if we talk about the novel. A character becomes crucial in novels since actors are

constantly visible and involved in the plot. Typically, human beings are employed as characters in stories. The characters in the book are real-life representations of people. Characters are the persons depicted in a drama or literary work which the reader interprets as having moral traits and character that are expressed in what they say, how they interact with one another, and what they do (Abrams, 1957:20). Characters are the individuals who appear in a novel as such.

We graded them according to what the authors wrote about them and their actions and words. This is crucial: we must establish everything from textual evidence rather than making broad assumptions about the characters.

Another thing to remember is that the characters are part of a larger pattern; they are people of society, and each character will be presented according to the author's particular perspective on how individuals interact with the community. Details are not included for their purpose but because they are relevant to One of Us is Lying's overall structure.

A character is someone who is characterized as having an identity that may be established when observed through the character's speech, look, name, actions, and thoughts that appear in the character's head when they are depicted in the story, according to Richard Gill (1995, p. 127). A literary piece cannot be referred to as a story or academic work if no characters exist.

One of the most crucial elements that a novel must have is character. A book or story is meaningless if there are no characters, even if it already has a setting, theme, or plot that can be deemed excellent. Although a novel or narrative has an ideal environment, concept, or story, it is only meaningful if there

are characters to interact with. A character who plays or performs the event must be present for the event to occur in real life or a tale. A character is a person in a literary work who has meaning as a person who has moral values and can be portrayed by what the character does in a story or academic work, according to Abrams (1999, p. 32).

#### 2.1.2 Characterization

Character in a literary work refers to a person or character portrayed by an actor who occurs in the text as fictional or historical. One of the critical components of literary works, particularly novels, is character. Characterization is the process of creating fictional characters. According to Jones (1968, p. 84), characterization accurately depicts a person in a work. This meaning of characterization can be used to describe a realistic depiction of the characters that contribute to the plot through their actions or what they do. There are various approaches to character analysis, according to Murphy, who wrote Understanding Unseen (1972, p. 161-173). According to him, the character can be judged by one's descriptions, as well as by the opinions of others, and one's former incarnations, speech, interactions with other people, and deeds and ideas. Of course, discussing characters will not be done separately from characterizations. Although character and characterization are two distinct concepts, they are connected.

Characterizations are techniques of defining characters, whereas characters are individuals or things in the story. According to Jones (1968:84), characterization is a precise portrayal of a person. Characterization is a technique

for describing the characters in a fictional work, according to Minderop (2005:2). According to this definition, characterization refers to an accurate depiction of the characters who actively engage in the narrative through their behavior.

Characterization is a pattern of defining someone that can be perceived from a physical, psychological, and sociological perspective, according to Subandi (in Wijianto, 2012:12). Describe the character's physical attributes, such as age, facial expressions, hair, lips, nose, head shape, skin tone, etc. Characters are portrayed psychologically by using their feelings and thoughts. The social environment is used to describe sociological situations. Therefore, the following factors must be considered when describing characters: physical traits, personality, social status, and social relations. Characterization can be demonstrated in two well-known ways: analytically and dramatically. The two types of definition are dramatic and analytic, claims Jones (1968:84).

The dramatic approach uses the actions and words of the characters as well as their environment and other characters' opinions to characterize them.

Analytical, on the other hand, is a means to depict the characteristics of the characters based on their intentions, physical attributes, and mental states.

Characters must seem real to maintain readers' interest. According to Keraf (2001:164), the acts and words of the supporting characters can be used to count the narrative features.

The character must play out the part the author has written or developed for them. A character in a story must demonstrate total compliance with what has been determined in an account to align the resulting position with what is expected of a writer, and the reader or viewer can look at the actual scene. The reader's audience can identify the character's characteristics thanks to good characterization. Characters are then the people who give literary works their shape, and authors utilize description to highlight the traits of readers and observers. In building plots, character rules can be suspended to create primary characters and minor characters or main characters and supporting characters

#### **Personal Description**

Personality details contained in character can be used to analyze nature itself. These details are facial features, clothing, skin color, and eye shape, which are essential keys in analyzing characterizations (Murphy, 1972, p. 161). This relates to the author's way of giving specific clues to a character whose appearance is only for themselves.

# a. The characters as Seen by Another Opinion

Viewing other people's descriptions is also a great way to analyze characterizations. Readers can understand and get a picture of a character from the point of view described by other characters in the story.

#### b. Past Life

A character's past life in a story can also be used to analyze characterizations. Readers can get clues from studying something that happened in the past life of a character given by the author in a story. Past life can also be seen in the characters' thoughts, through conversations, or media conveyed by other characters.

# c. Speech of The Characters

The characters' speech in the story can be used to analyze characterizations. The author can provide clues and understanding of the character from what the character himself says. Clues can be given by the author from the character's conversation; each character will have a conversation with another character, or each character shares his opinion according to what the author describes.

#### d. Conversation with Others

Conversations with other characters in a story. These characters often mention other characters when having conversations and that gives clues to describe certain characters.

#### e. Direct Commens

Furthermore, characterizations can also be analyzed from direct comments from the author. Authors can tell the description of the characters in the stories they make or comment on the characters' personalities directly from their point of view.

#### f. Reaction

Analyzing a character can also use reactions. By looking at the character's ways and reactions to certain situations and events that occur when the character experiences them, in a way, the author gives clues to the readers.

# g. Mannerism

Analyze characterizations through the behavior of the characters themselves.

The author describes the character's behavior by describing what habits and behaviors are carried out by nature in everyday life as written in a story.

# h. Thoughts

Furthermore, the last characterization can also be analyzed through thought. The author provides information and direct descriptions to the reader about what the character is thinking, what the character is thinking, and what feelings the character is feeling. These nine ways are very concrete and efficient ways to gain an understanding of the characters in the story. Thus the above is a way to help the reader understand the character as a whole.

# 2.2 Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory

Abraham Maslow, or Abraham Harold Maslow, is a famous figure known by many as the father of humanistic psychology. Another understanding of humanistic psychology is known as humanism; in the 1950s, this study referred to behaviorism and psychoanalysis. Humanistic psychology is psychology that focuses on the potential of each individual and emphasizes the importance of self-actualization. The advantages of humanistic psychology, for example, learning with this theory, are very suitable to be applied to learning material which is the formation of personality from the weaknesses of humanistic psychology.

Abraham Maslow is known to many people through his theory of the hierarchy of human needs; Abram Maslow also believes that every human being has different conditions, and these human needs can meet each other in a particular order. Afterward, Abraham Maslow divided these needs into five layers in a pyramidal shape.

Mcleod, (2018, p. 1-3). The first layer, namely the base of the pyramid, is filled with physiological needs; the need for security is in the order of the second

pyramid, the third is filled with the need for love and belongingness need, the need for self-esteem is filled in fourth, and the last layer, namely the fifth at the top of the pyramid, is filled with the self-actualization need. Of the five essentials that must be met from the bottom before moving up to the next layer, the highest is at the top. The conditions in each layer are very vital in personality development.

The five levels of the hierarchy of human needs from Maslow's thinking above have an essential role in the psychological nature of the needs of every human being. According to Reeve (2004, p. 311), The first need in the pyramid of Maslow's hierarchy of needs contains physiological needs that are important for survival and calmness. Furthermore, other needs in the hierarchy of needs are safety needs, belongingness needs, self-esteem need, and self-actualization need are type of psychological human needs.

#### 1. Physiological Needs

The first is the most basic needs Maslow, namely physiological needs.

According to Reeve (2004, p. 36), Maslow argues that physiological needs are the most essential of other needs, such as sex, hunger, thirst, sleep, and oxygen. Here are two compelling reasons why physiological needs must be met. First, physiological needs are a hierarchy of needs that can only be over-satisfied. In other words, people will continue to seek until they genuinely satisfy these needs. Second, these physiological needs have distinctive characteristics which are repeated continuously.

# 2. Safety Needs

In Maslow's opinion, after the physiological needs are met at the market stage, new conditions will be fulfilled, and so on. The following requirements must be met: safety needs; security needs include stability, physical security, dependability, and protection. Moreover, freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, anxiety, fear, disease, chaos, danger, and natural disasters.

Human safety comes from knowing and understanding their environment and predicting when danger will appear. In contrast, human understands that their environment is safe; they can pursue other needs without fear that someone or something will threaten them well.

# 3. Love and Belongingness Needs

If the physiological and safety needs are satisfied, humans from young to old must desire to get and give love and belonging. If this need is not met, a feeling of loneliness will arise. We desire as humans to choose a partner, children, friendships, and needs such as family, nation, neighborhood, or club. In the absence of a lover or friends, wife, and children, will motivate people to establish affectionate relationships with people from a group or association of people such as family, and will try to achieve this goal even though humans are very good at hiding their love.

# 4. Self-Esteem Needs

Self-esteem needs will emerge if physiological, security, and belonging needs are met. Self-esteem needs are the fourth stage of a series of pyramidal theories of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs. According to Maslow, self-esteem needs are divided into two parts: reputation and self-esteem.

First, reputation is the perception, recognition, or fame achieved by an individual or someone in other people's eyes. While the second is self-esteem which Maslow defines as a person's feeling of worth and confidence. Abraham Maslow stated that the way to meet the needs of self-esteem leads to feelings of self-confidence to make oneself useful in the surrounding environment consisting of strengths, values, abilities, and adequacy..

#### 5. Self-Actualization Needs

In Abraham Maslow's pyramid of needs, the highest or top is the need for self-actualization. Abraham Maslow argued that self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment to realize the potential within a person and one's desire to be creative in the truest sense. People who have reached this level will be said to be fully human. Someone who has actualized themselves is independent and will maintain their feelings or self-esteem even when being ridiculed, pushed aside, and rejected by others.

# 2.3 Previous Study A

The researcher found previous studies from the novel *One of Us Is Ly-ing*. The first research is from Putri, K.K.A (2022), with the title *Cooper Clay's Conflict in One of Us is Lying*. This research analyzed understanding what conflicts high school adolescents may face with those around them and how they are likely to face problems. The findings in this study show that the leading cause of Cooper's experiencing inner conflict with himself is that Cooper is too afraid to show the world that he is gay, and Cooper is also dating a man secretly. In this study, researchers also analyzed how Cooper used his thoughts and attitudes to

deal with problems. The study results show that Cooper is a coward and is afraid to take risks in what he does because he avoids and delays solving his problems a lot, and even Cooper chooses to run away from issues and is reluctant to face and even solve them.

The second research was conducted by Ayu Sari Andhara (2019), titled *Multiple Points of View in Karen M. McManus' One of Us is Lying*. The finding shows that In the novel *One of Us is Lying, and four* main characters have different points of view. Bronwyn, researchers find all levels of viewpoints. Cooper researchers found five groups: the camera eye, action, perception, thought, and emotion. Addy, the researcher, found all levels of viewpoints. Last, Nate, researchers only saw two groups of perspective, namely, camera eye and thought.

The last research was conducted by Ervina Restiana (2022), with the tittle *Krisis Identitas pada Tokoh Addy Prentiss dalam Novel One of Us is Lying Karya Karen M. Mcmanus*. The result of this study is that the researcher found four factors behind the identity crisis in the character Addy Prentiss. Namely, adolescence, parental divorce, parental expectations or pressure, and relationship breakups. The second finding is the identity of the character Addy Prentiss, namely identity foreclosure, identity moratorium, and identity achievement.

The researcher found differences from the three previous studies above. No one has analyzed the needs of Simon's character in the novel *One of Us is Lying* using Abram Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs.

# **CHAPTER III**

# **RESEARCH METHOD**

# 3.1. Research Design

The writer used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the character. The descriptive qualitative method is a procedure that was applied to describe the data. The current study is took the data from *One of Us Is Lying* novel by Karen M.Mcmanus. This study is non-numeric data, but uses description to analyze the data.

# 3.2 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher used library research. The steps are below:

- 1. Read and understand the contents *One of Us Is Lying* novel.
- Inventory, namely recording and scanning the data that has been obtained after analyzing.
- 3. Record and scan data in the form of sentences related to the problem of this research, when the data has been collected it will be directly classified and recorded in the data table for data analysis interests.

#### 3.2.1 Data Source

One of Us Is Lying is a mystery/suspense genre novel by American author Karen M. McManus. Published on 30 May 2017 and 408 page. The data in this research are took from the narratives and dialogues of Simon's character in One of Us Is Lying novel, characterization and his needs.

# 3.2.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques used by researchers in conducting this research are as follows.

- 1. Data reduction, at this stage the writer will select sentences or quotations from the novel.
- 2. After data reduction at this stage all data will be described accordingly with the formulation of the problem so that it is easy to analyze. Analysis this is done by comparing, looking for relationships between data obtained starting from the journey from the initial phase of character development until the end.
- 3. Data Presentation, this stage after data reduction and analysis, then the data that has been obtained is presented in notes such as tables data. Through this data, the data that has been identified will be analyzed according to the formulation of the research problem.
- 4. This verification is a conclusion that will be carried out during the research. Conclusions obtained is the result of the overall data that has been analyzed



#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **ANALYSIS**

This chapter conducted discussion about the data that found in the novel in accordance with the theme of the discussion. The findings will contain the results of descriptive analysis. Meanwhile, the discussion analyze the relationship between the findings and the theory used in this research with the result of previous research as a comparison.

#### 4.1 Simon's Characterization

Simon is a seventeen years old student at Bayview High; he has brown hair and blue eyes. He hates his classmates for being reckless. So he decided he wanted to ruin their lives by creating an app about that. He is also the self-proclaimed "omniscient narrator" and antagonist of the story. Simon is an outcast who terrorizes another student by exposing their darkest secrets. Simon suffers an allergic reaction while in custody and dies. Although he was despised in life, in death, he gained the fame he had always longed for. Simon is depressed and decides to kill himself and take other people with him. He entrusted Jake and Janae with permission and instructions. Hiding the phone in Bronwyn, Addy, Nate, and Cooper's backpack, Simon goes to the detention center with the group. Relying on a fake car crash outside to send Mr. Avery away, he then drinks water with peanut oil in it. After being taken to emergency services, he died within an hour. He blames Cooper for blocking Simon after Vanessa's prom, Nate, because Keely had tried with Nate, and Simon thought he still had a chance with Nate. Bronwyn, because she cheated on chemistry and told Simon the wrong date for the Model UN finals. Addy because she could win Jake's heart by telling him that Addy was having an affair with TJ. Simon's figure is described as a strong,

intelligent, kind, brave, and wise student. These are defined as follows: Ambitious, Brave, Vengeful, Cunning, Clever, and Smart.

#### 4.1.1 Ambitious

Ambitious is an attitude in which a person has the desire and determination to achieve great things. People who have this attitude are not afraid to work hard to achieve success in their personal lives and careers. They have a strong drive that can help them stay motivated even when they encounter obstacles. Although ambitious is often associated with negative connotations such as greed, this attitude is actually needed in life, especially in order to achieve one's desires. It is an important part of achieving what you want in life.

Many valuable goals that will require you to work hard to achieve them. With ambition, the character in the novel, namely Simon, can see the vision clearly and find out how to make it happen. Simon is an ambitious character described in the novel One Us is Lying because he is always passionate about doing something according to his wish to fulfill his wish, this is evidenced by the quote below,

"Simon suggests they all be framed. All students except Nate have clean records. Ignoring their pleas, Mr. Avery confiscates Bronwyn's phone, explaining that he will return the phones after detention".... (chapter 1)

In the quote, it is explained that Simon already has a plan for his classmates to follow his directions.

#### **4.1.2 Brave**

Dare is the keyword to face a better future. Like the definition of brave, having a steady heart and great confidence in facing danger, difficulties, and so on, a person who has courage and a strong mentality, of course, will move forward fearlessly against anything that is seen as an obstacle in making his wish come true. His heart and mind will always be

resilient under any circumstances. Help in (Peterson & Martin, 2004) defines brevery as an effort to acquire or maintain things that are considered as efforts to obtain or maintain things that are considered good for oneself and others.

Simon also has the characteristic of being brave which is described by him always posting news that actually happened in the school environment. Whether it's personal or romantic, he is not afraid of what will happen after posting Brita about his theme even though it is the biggest disgrace for the students themselves, this can be proven by the quotes below,

"Old news, Bronwyn," says a voice over my shoulder. "Wait till you see tomorrow's post."

Damn. I hate getting caught reading About That, especially by its creator. I lower my phone and slam my locker shut. "Whose lives are you ruining next, Simon?"

Simon falls into step beside me as I move against the flow of students heading for the exit. "It's a public service," he says with a dismissive wave.

"You tutor Reggie Crawley, don't you? Wouldn't you rather know he has acamera in his bedroom?"

I don't bother answering. Me getting anywhere near the bedroom ofperpetual stoner Reggie Crawley is about as likely as Simon growing a conscience.

"Anyway, they bring it on themselves. If people didn't lie and cheat, I'd be out of business." Simon's cold blue eyes take in my lengthening strides.

"Where are you rushing off to? Covering yourself in extracurricular glory?"

I wish. As if to taunt me, an alert crosses my phone: Mathlete practice, 3 p.m., Epoch Coffee. Followed by a text from one of my teammates: Evan's

here. Of course he is. The cute Mathlete—less of an oxymoron than you might think seems to only ever show up when I can't.

"Not exactly," I say. As a general rule, and especially lately, I try to give Simon as little information as possible.". (chapter 1)

The quote above tells about the Bronwyn scandal, the fear of the risks of pregnancy.

Two cheating scandals. What Simon already knows, and what he will publish on his blog, is about it, where all the students will be the talk of one school. Apart from that, Simon's courage can also be proven in the quote below,

"Check this out," she says, angling her laptop toward me.

The long discussion thread covers a school shooting that happened last spring a few counties over. A sophomore boy concealed a handgun in his jacket and opened fire in the hallway after the first bell. Seven students and a teacher died before the boy turned the gun on himself. I have to read a few of the comments more than once before I realize the thread isn't condemning the boy, but celebrating him. It's a bunch of sickos cheering on what he did.

"Maeve." I burrow my head in my arms, not wanting to read any more.

"What the hell is this?"

"Some forum Simon was all over a few months back."

I raise my head to stare at her. "Simon posted there? How do you know?"

He used that AnarchiSK name from About That," Maeve replies.

I scan the thread, but it's too long to pick out individual names.

"Are you sure it's Simon? Maybe other people use the same name."

"I've been spot-checking posts, and it's definitely Simon," she says. "He references places in Bayview, talks about clubs he was in at school, mentions his car a few times." Simon drove a 1970s Volkswagen Bug that he was freakishly proud of. Maeve leans against the cushions, chewing on her bottom lip. "There's a lot to go through, but I'm going to read the whole thing when I have time."

I can't think of anything I'd like to do less. "Why?"

"The thread's full of weird people with axes to grind," Maeve says. "Simon might've made some enemies there. Worth looking into, anyway." (chapter 16.p.122-123)

The excerpt explains Simon's courage to post the article there without fear of himself. After posting it, he used the name AnarchiSK from "About That," in the post telling about the seven students and a teacher died before the second-year boy shot himself.

# 4.1.3 Vengeful

Courage is defined as a trait that dares to take risks in making decisions quickly and in a timely manner (Frinaldi and Embi, 2011). The nature of one's courage is not possessed from birth, but this trait can be formed by creating a conducive atmosphere so that he feels comfortable and more confident. In the learning process the nature of student courage is needed to support the success of the teaching and learning process. The courage of students to ask questions can be used as a medium for students to be able to dig up information, confirm what they already know and what they have captured during the learning process. While learning outcomes also cannot be ignored, learning outcomes are used as a measure of student success in the learning process. People who have courage and a strong mentality will of course move forward without fear in fighting anything that is seen as an obstacle in

realizing their desires. His heart and mind will always be resilient under any circumstances. Simon has the characteristic of being vengeful which is described by him always wanting to avenge the actions or behavior of his schoolmates towards him, somehow, Simon always wants to avenge him so he is not bullied. This can be proven by the conversation excerpts between Simon's friends below,

"Simon always felt like he should get more respect and attention than him you know. But he's been really bittersweet this year." Says Janae to Addy (chapter 29)

"How Simon got to this point?"

"He's been depressed for a while," Janae said as she crumpled her cloth back skirt between her hands. The pile of studded bracelets she wears both arms shook with the movement. "Simon always felt he had to earn a lot more respectful and considerate than him you know? But he is really bitter It's this year. He started spending all his time online with a bunch of vines, Fantasize about getting revenge on everyone who made him miserable. It got to the point where I don't think he even knows what's real anymore. Whenever something bad happens, he messes it up." Words were pouring out of him now. "He started talking about suicide And bringing people with him, but, like, creatively. He was obsessed with the idea. Uses the app to frame everyone he hates. He knows Bronwyn is cheating and that annoyed him. He practically had the valedictorian sewn up, but he nailed it It was impossible for him to catch up. (P. 214)

The quote above shows that Simon has always had the ambition to take revenge on everyone who made him miserable. It got to the point where Simon didn't think long he didn't even know what he was supposed to be. Apart from that, Simon's vindictive nature can be judged by Bronwyn Rojas with the quote below.

"I think a lot about Simon and about what the media calls an "impaired right" belief that he owes me something he didn't get, and everyone else has to pay for it. The brain that drives me to cheat for validation I haven't got. I don't I never want to be that person again." (Epilogue Bronwyn Rojas, p. 136)

The quote above is the epilogue of one of Simon's friends, Bronwyn Rojas, who says that Simon is a person who treats other people as if he will pay for his treatment of Simon.

#### **4.1.4 Cunning**

Simon is one of those characters who has a sneaky way of running his gossip app which is impressive, especially considering the level of manipulation and cunning schemes he uses to glean interesting secrets about his friends. Simon's two-faced demeanor knows no bounds, and he blackmails some people and exchanges secrets with others to get the best content for his app. Simon's cunning nature can be seen from the quote below,

..."Simon's still on my heels when I reach Mr. Avery's lab on the third f'oor,and I half turn with my arms crossed. "Don't you have someplace to be?"

"Yeah. Detention," Simon says, and waits for me to keep walking. When I Grasp the knob instead, he bursts out laughing. "You're kidding me. You too? "What's your crime?"

"I'm wrongfully accused," I" .... (Chapter 1.p.11)

The quote above is a conversation between Simon and Bronwyn, where Simon follows by provoking a conversation that leads to Bronwyn's evil or disgrace so that he can get an object to upload to his application, namely About that.

## **4.1.5 Clever**

It's very difficult for a clever person to accept something different from himself because according to his understanding the truth is only what he knows. Beyond that, his logic couldn't accept it as truth. Because he thinks he is smart, everything that is beyond his

thinking capacity is considered incorrect and he is unable to accept it. Because he feels he is smarter than other people, consciously or not, he has instilled a sense of self-arrogance. This causes him to only stick to what he has learned. Meanwhile, he considered things that were new and had not yet been understood as wrong and rejected. An analogy is like a tram that only moves on a route that has been set aside for it. As soon as the path will bend or break, then the tram will stop or reverse. Because the activities are programmed and the tram is only able to move and run according to the path that has been set for it. Beyond that, the tram will not be able to move.

Simon also has a clever character, he gets material for gossip in his application in various clever ways, one of which he did in Mr. detention class. Avery, as quoted below,

..."Me three," Cooper chimes in. His Southern accent makes it sound like thray. He and Addy exchange surprised looks, and I wonder how this is news to

Them when they're part of the same clique. Maybe überpopular people have Better things to talk about than unfair detentions.

"Somebody punked us!" Simon leans forward with his elbows on the desk, looking spring-loaded and ready to pounce on fresh gossip." (Chaptet 1.p 12)

""You should have told someone what was going on."

"I can't," Janae said with a slump. "Once when we met Simon, Jake recorded us on his phone. I try to speak common sense to Simon, but the way Jake edits things makes it sound like they're practical my idea. He says he will give the tape to the police and pin everything me if I do not help.

He took a deep breath, shaking. "I should have planted all the evidence to you. You remember that day I came to your house? I have a computer with

me then. But I can not do that. After that, Jake kept harassing me and I panicked. I

spilled everything on Nate." she sobs. "That's easy, Nate not lock anything. And I'm calling to tip him about it, not you.

"Why?" My voice is small, and my hands are shaking like Simon's

the manifesto made a crackling sound. "Why don't you follow the plan?"

Janae started rocking back and forth again. "You are good to me.

people in that stupid school and no one but you ever asked me if I was behind

Simon. Yes. I am willing. I totally understand how messed up she is, but—she's my one and only

Friend." (Chapter 26. P.268)

Quote above shows that Simon's behavior tends to be clever to get news for his writing material on his application About That, because when Mr. Avery was not conducive, he was just silent and listened to the conversation they were all concerned with.

## 4.1.6 Smart

Hundreds

Besides being smart, brave, ambitious, cunning, vengeful. Simon also has a smart characteristic. Because he is a person who is skilled in a particular field or has good technical expertise. Like the example in the quote above, he looks like a very skilled student with the way. He manages accounts with secrets that other people don't easily touch about that application.

""You aren't the only one who takes confidential information from computers that other people use."

I gaped at him. "So you—so Simon posted About That at school? And leave it open?"

"Of course not. Simon is smart. He does it here. Not sure if it's just one time or if he posts from the library all the time but I saw him once

last month's weekend while you were running. He didn't see me. i entered computer after him and get the address from the browser history. I do not do anything with it at first," he said, facing my doubtful gaze calmly stare. "Just put it aside for future reference. I started trying to enter after you

back from police station. Don't worry," he added, patting me on the shoulderarm. "Not from home. No one can track it. I don't know if it's only occasionally or he always writes from the library, but I saw him last weekend when you were running. He didn't see me. I took the computer after him and got the address from the browsing history in the browser.

Before that, I didn't do anything."

he said, meeting my disbelieving gaze with a calm look.".... (chapter 14, p. 109)

The quote above is Bronwyn's conversation with Maeve showing that Simon is a Bayview High student who is smart because he doesn't carelessly access the blog about that on the school's computer or forgets to delete traces of the account's login, Simon's intelligence is recognized by Maeve because he was interested in the blog about that so that could hack it too a long time ago, even. Before Simon died and the atmosphere was complicated by Simon's death with the four other students who were suspected of being Simon's killer.

# 4.2 Simon's Needs In One of Us Is Lying

After analyzing Simon's characterization, the researcher found that he character is able to help him meet his needs. Simon,has many needs and difficulties in living his life, and then he dies and become a mystery at his school. We can learn also in being chosen to be analyzed in this thesis because it shows several layers of needs in the main character's life. There are five hierarchical levels. Not all needs as the main character are met. These hierarchical levels real-life needs. These problems are about physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, self-esteem, and self-actualization, which means that he achieved all levels of the hierarchy of needs by Maslow. After marking some sentences in the novel entitled One of Us Is Lying, the researchers found data on the hierarchy of needs, data on physiological needs, data on safety needs, data on belongingness needs, data on self-esteem needs, and data on self-actualization needs. The findings can be seen under:

## 4.2.1 Simon's Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the most basic human needs. The first is the most basic needs Maslow, namely physiological needs.

According to Reeve (2004, p. 36), Maslow argues that physiological needs are the most essential of other needs, such as sex, hunger, thirst, sleep, and oxygen. Here are two compelling reasons why physiological needs must be met. First, physiological needs are a hierarchy of needs that can only be over-satisfied. In other words, people will continue to seek until they genuinely satisfy these needs. Second, these physiological needs have distinctive characteristics which are repeated continuously.

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so called physiological drives. Two recent lines of research make necessary to revise our

customary notions about these needs: first, the development of the concept of homeostasis, and second, the finding that appetites (preferential choices Among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream. 18 additional, physiological needs consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and this list could extended to include other the hormones, vitamins, etc.

Undoubtedly these physiological needs are the most proponents of all needs. What this means specifically is that in the human being who missing everything in life in an extreme Fashion. It is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than nay others. A person who is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else. These needs must be met, so they are related to body temperature. Humans will search until they find and satisfy a need at this level.

Forms of physical needs include the need for food, drink, clothing, shelter, sleep and so on. As stated in the following section,

"Simon grabbed his backpack and rummaged through it, unzipping every section. He lifted it into his lap and peeked inside. "Where's my water bottle?" "Don't talk, Mr. Kelleher," said Mr. Avery without looking up. "I know, but— I lost my water bottle. And I'm thirsty." (chapter 14)

The quote above shows that Simon is thirsty and he must fulfill his physiological needs, namely drinking water, so that his thirsty physiological needs are met even though he is prohibited from chatting or doing things that Mr. Avery doesn't like. But in order to meet his needs, Simon tries to keep looking for bottles in his bag. until Mr. Avery motioned for Simon to meet his needs by picking up a glass and drinking at the faucet in Mr. Avery as quoted below,

"Mr Avery pointed to the sink at the back of the room, the counter full of beakers and petri dishes. "Drink yourself. Be quiet."

Simon got up and took a cup from the pile on the table, filled it with water from the tap. He returned to his seat and placed the cup on his desk."

(chapter 1, p. 14)

The quote above explains that Simon fulfilled his physiological needs even though he disturbed Mr. Avery, yes follow Mr. Avery to get some water in the sink to drink it.

# 4.2.2 Simon's Safety Needs

If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; Stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, limits; strength in the protector; and so on). They may serve as the almost exclusive organizers of behavior, recruiting all the capacities of the organism in their service, and we may then fairly describe the whole organism as a safety-seeking mechanism, humans needs and deficiencies in individuals, both those that are hobbies and those that are psychological in nature. They always want to feel safe and comfortable, protection. Whether it's protection in work, health, residence, school or the environment that was faced by him at that time. Just like Simon, who always gets death threats when he uploads gossip on his personal account, namely About that, he often feels insecure because of Ulahnha who always writes things that disgrace his schoolmates, even though the news is true. Students whose names appear in Simon's account will definitely threaten Simon's life because they feel disturbed by the disgraceful news or secrets being spread. As the example quote below,

"Old news Bronwyn," says a voice over my shoulder. "Wait until you see tomorrow's post."

Shit. I hate getting caught reading About It, especially by its creator. I

put down my phone and close my locker. "Whose life are you destroying next, Simon?" (chapter 11.p 86)

just strikes us as weird." She pulls her ponytail over her shoulder as she opens

her laptop. "Do you mind?"

"Now?" Cooper asks.

Maeve angles her screen so Cooper can see it. "No time like the present."

Bronwyn's next to me, and we start from the bottom of the Tumblr posts. I got the idea for killing Simon while watching Dateline. Nate's never struck me as a newsmagazine show fan, but I doubt that's the kind of insight Bronwyn's looking for. We sit in silence for a while, reading. Boredom creeps in and I realize I've been skimming, so I go back and try to read more thoroughly. Blah blah, I'm so smart, nobody knows it's me, the police don't have a clue. And so on.

"Hang on. This didn't happen." Cooper's reading more carefully than I am.

"Have you gotten to this yet? The one dated October twentieth, about Detective Wheeler and the doughnuts?"

I raise my head like a cat pricking up its ears at a distant sound. "Um

Bronwyn says, her eyes scanning the screen. "Oh yeah. That's a weird little aside, isn't it? We were never all at the police station at once. Well, maybe right after the funeral, but we didn't see or talk to each other. Usually when whoever's writing these throws in specific details, they're accurate."

"What are you guys looking at?" I ask. Bronwyn increases the page size and points. "There. Second to last line." This investigation is turning into such a cliché, the four of us even caught Detective Wheeler eating a pile of doughnuts in the interrogation room.

A cold wave washes over me as the words enter my brain and nest there, pushing everything else out. Cooper and Bronwyn are right: that didn't happen. But I told Jake it did. (Chapter 26.P.199)

The quote above refers to an indirect threat because Bronwyn feels very annoyed because Simon's warning about whose life else will be used as material in his application about that, because all students feel that if their secrets and disgrace are exposed their lives will be destroyed because their fame will fade if there is bad gossip about them. One of them is Nate who has a grudge against Simon so that he once thought about how to kill Simon, but Nate only thought about it. Here's a quote that Nate once thought of something that could kill Simon as follows,

"got the idea for killing Simon while watching Dateline.

I'd been thinking about it for a while, obviously. That's not the kind of thing you pluck out of thin air. But the how of getting away with it always stopped me. I don't kid myself that I'm a criminal mastermind. And I'm much too good-looking for prison."... (Chapter 4, p. 39)

The quote proves that Nate threatens security protection, even though Simon does not die because of Nate's intention to kill Simon in a way like the film described in the quote above. Even though Simon often disturbs the comfort of his friend's personal secrets, Simon also has the right to live with the security of his life, because of his behavior which always leaks the secrets of popular school friends, they do not hesitate to threaten Simon if his disgrace or secret is uploaded on his gossip blog. Apart from that, the researcher also found a threat written by Bronwyn in Simon's old blog comments column as quoted below,

"a lousy account of Maeve's drunken behavior at a party which says Screw you and die, Simon. That comment was written by Bronwyn, and she is being watched closely."...

This quote is evidence of a threat to Simon made by Bronwyn to Simon via a comment

One of Simon's old About That posts.

## 4.2.3 Simon's Love and Belongingness Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already describe will repeat itself with this new center. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. He will want to attain such a place more than anything else in the world and may even forget that once, when he was hungry, he sneered at love as unreal or unnecessary or unimportant. Now he will feel sharply the pangs of loneliness, of ostracism, of rejection, of friendlessness, or rootlessness. The facts that the love needs involve both giving and receiving. Examples of these needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, acceptance, receiving and giving affection and love. People need to feel loved because this helps increase self-esteem and self-confidence. When we feel loved, we feel valued and worthy of spending time together.

This sense of self-worth is critical to maintaining healthy relationships, both personal and professional. When losing this need, individuals may experience loneliness or depression, as the quote below shows that a Simon who is not spared from the gossip of female students at Bayview high he also has close friends like the following quote,

"He had only one real friend, a sorta-Goth girl named Janae. I used to think they were together until Simon started asking out all my friends. Of course, none of them ever said yes. Although last year, before she started dating Cooper, Keely got super drunk at a party and let Simon kiss her for five minutes in a closet. It took her ages to shake him after that."....

The quote above explains that Simon has a close friend named Janae, whether Simon likes Janae or vice versa, because the quote below also shows Janae's attitude that she feels she has lost Simon, who is different from other students through her conversation with Addy. As follws,

"Janae?" No answer. I rapped my knuckles on the door. "This

Addy. You need something?"

"Oh my God, Addy," Janae said in a strangled voice. "No. Go."

"Okay," I said, but stayed there. "You know, I'm the one usually sobbing in that cubicle. "I'm sorry about Simon. I guess that doesn't mean much considering everything you've heard, but... I was shocked by what happened. You must really miss him. Janae remains silent, and I wonder what I'm saying

something stupid again. I always assumed Janae was in love with Simon, but Simon didn't know. Maybe Janae finally confessed before Simon died, and was rejected. That would make all of this even worse.".... (Chapter 26 p. 217)

The excerpt from Addy's conversation with Janae further clarifies Simon's closeness to Janae, so that Janae feels she has lost the figure of Simon she hated in her life. Because of his clever habit of obtaining important information and even the secrets of popular students at Bayview High, which he does not hesitate to write about on his blog about that, for public consumption which can be read by all Bayview High residents.

#### 4.2.4 Simon's Self- Estem Need

All people in your society (with a few pathological exception) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for selfrespect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of other. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and

competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation.22 Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self- confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feeling of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. These feeling in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is based on emotions and the need for self-esteem and self-worth. Self-esteem needs includes the right to obtain and the obligation to gain or maintain recognition from others. As well as issues of personal value, social recognition, achievement, and self-esteem. Once your esteem needs are met, you can progress to the highest level of motivation, known as self-actualization. If the need for self-esteem is not met, it can lead to feelings of inferiority and helplessness. When the need to belong and love is relatively satisfied, the power of motivation weakens, replaced by self-esteem motivation. There are two types of self-esteem:

- 1. Self-respect: the need for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, self-confidence, independence, and freedom.
- 2. Receiving respect from others: the need for prestige, appreciation from others, status, fame, domination, being important, honor, acceptance and appreciation. People need knowledge that they are well known and well valued by people.

But, Simon's character does not fulfill the type of desire for self-respect or respect from others because he does things that are reckless and endangers himself to the point of life and is always looked down upon because he often makes gossip that harms other people, for

example Simon does not gain self-confidence because Rumors circulated that he died by suicide. Here is the quote,

"Bronwyn confronts the student, and he reveals that a Bayview student paid him a thousand dollars to fake a car accident. Bronwyn shows Jake a photo, asking if Jake paid for it; Sam seriously reveals that Simon Kelleher himself paid for it."... (Chapter 26)

The quote explains that there have been many rumors at the beginning of Simon's story ending his life by devising a plan as neatly as possible as if he didn't end his life. He was accused of ending his life because he felt alienated, and he himself tried to attract the attention of Bayview high students and teachers through the About that account so that his existence would be recognized by those around him and his presence recognized by his school environment.

#### 4.2.5 Simon's Self- Actualization Needs

In Abraham Maslow's pyramid of needs, the highest or top is the need for self-actualization. Abraham Maslow argued that self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment to realize the potential within a person and one's desire to be creative in the truest sense. People who have reached this level will be said to be fully human. Someone who has actualized themselves is independent and will maintain their feelings or self-esteem even when being ridiculed, pushed aside, and rejected by others.

Self-actualization is at the top of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This need refers to the desire to reach our full potential. This is a need that we can call self-actualization. It refers to the human desire for fulfillment, namely the tendency for him to become what he is in his potential: to become everything that he is capable of becoming. According to Maslow, this need can only be fulfilled after all other needs have been met. So, it comes after physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. Individuals

fulfill these needs in different ways. For one person it may be expressed in the desire to be what he wants to be like a novel that is being researched, the main character, namely Simon who is considered important and respected because he is the ultimate author or he wants recognition from everyone in the Bayview high environment. The only real motive that a person has, everything else is just a manifestation of it. As Maslow said

"a musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be happy in the end" (Maslow, 1943). It can be seen from the quotation below that Simon needs self-actualization needs,

"Anyway, they bring it on themselves. If people didn't lie and cheat, I'd be out of business." Simon's cold blue eyes take in my lengthening strides.

"Where are you rushing off to? Covering yourself in extracurricular glory?"

I wish. As if to taunt me, an alert crosses my phone: Mathlete practice, 3

p.m., Epoch Coffee. Followed by a text from one of my teammates: Evan's here.

Of course he is. The cute Mathlete—less of an oxymoron than you might think—seems to only ever show up when I can't.

"Not exactly," I say. As a general rule, and especially lately, I try to give Simon as little information as possible. We push through green metal doors to

the back stairwell, a dividing line between the dinginess of the original Bayview High and its bright, airy new wing. (Simon, chapter 1, p. 10)

The excerpt above is a form of Simon's self-actualization need for all his efforts to uncover obstacles or all the secrets of popular students at Bayview high to always be revealed through his gossip application, by uncovering their secret disgrace he gets the need

for actualization and acknowledgment that the account or blog is gossip. his is very trusted and always follow the existing secrets. In order to always be the subject of gossip for all residents of Bayview High.



#### **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this part, after the researcher has analyzed the data using the Hierarchy of the needs theory the researcher draws conclusions from the data in the previous chapter and suggests providing insights for future research on this issue.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the intrinsic elements, the writer analyzes one of the main characters in the novel *One of us is a liying*. Simon Kelleher, the self-proclaimed narrator of the Bayview High Rumor Factory. Simon Kelleher runs an app called "About It" where Simon always collects the most interesting gossip on campus. gossip from about that is the news that Bayview High students have been waiting for the most. Even though she covered her tracks using her classmate's initials, it was always clear who was spreading the rumors due to how connected the schools were. Trouble begins when Simon, who feels imprisoned for not having a cell phone in his bag during Mr. Avery's class, Simon dies at the end of the first chapter, allegedly from an allergic reaction.

The four students who were detained with him, Bronwyn, Cooper, Addy, and Nate were immediately named suspects. As the novel progresses, the "Bayview Four" struggle individually and eventually collectively to prove their innocence, piecing together many disparate threads of Simon's story until they uncover the truth a depressed Simon, who hated his life and everything in it, decided to commit suicide and revengefully frames four of the more popular, smarter, and more successful students for his murder. Simon had spent a great deal of time working the dark wormholes of the internet, and was eager to create a show that would impact mass shootings but signal originality and inspire copycats for years to come.

Simon conspires with his close friend Janae and Addy's boyfriend, Jake who wants revenge against Addy for cheating on him to strategically orchestrate the information provided in the new gossip blog, "About That", and a year from the date of his death, the release of his manifesto reveals his grand plans. Simon's dark apathy, desire to be acknowledged, and sense of "aggrieved right" to popularity and the strings of success make him an important character even though he is not physically present throughout most of the books.

Based on the research results, Simon's characterization is described as an antagonist who faces various problems of teenagers in his school. The troubles in his life made him described as one of the Bayview high students who have the characteristics of Brave, Ambitious, Vengeful, Cunning, Clever and Smart. This is illustrated through conversations between characters, character talks, character reactions, and character thoughts. That way, researchers can interpret Simon's characterization in this novel.

After analyzing Simon Kelleher's hierarchy of needs in the novel One of Us Is Lying by Karen McManus, he concludes that there are five stages of the hierarchy of needs in Simon's characterization analysis. This means that the theory of the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow applies to the novel One of Us Is Lying by Karen McManus. It can be concluded that the researchers found all five levels of demand hierarchies in data sources, physiological needs data, safety needs data, love and belonging needs data, esteem needs data, and self-actualization needs data. According to the results, safety needs predominate. This is because life at Simon's school really makes him an introverted figure who is shunned by his friends because he has a trusted gossip account and always updates the news with sharp and reliable news about the secrets of famous students at Bayview high by writing an article about someone he fulfills his physiological needs

He is also assisted by those closest to him. Simon makes an effort to meet his security requirements on the second level. Too difficult for him. Simon couldn't to attempt to complete his salvation. He allegedly committed suicide after having depression as a result of feeling trapped in his prestigious scholastic environment at Bayview High. Simon completes his own needs at the third level. Because he had close connections at the time who could assist him in fulfilling his desire to obtain the most recent rumors, which would continue to surface on his gossip account even after the day of his death.

Simon has fulfilled his actualization to reveal all the secrets of popular Bayview high students in which there are teenage scandals that not many people know about. Even though Simon has died, the news from his gossip account is still being awaited by all Bayview high residents. Researchers can conclude that Simon has managed to meet his needs. to get recognition by all students that he was able to provide information on who cheated on his school life, even though he eventually died. Researchers can conclude that Simon has succeeded in fulfilling his needs.

# 5.2 Suggestion III SUNAN AMPEL

This study researches the Hierarchy of the needs theory on the main character Simon in *One of Us Is Lying* Novel, the breadth of theory and literature. Studies can be linked to reviewing this work in a more varied manner, for example using comparative literature, structuralism, masculinity, feminism, new criticism, and many more. The researcher suggests further research on this novel using a new theory of criticism of the main character because in this novel the reader can observe the development of the main character and know the complex intrinsic elements.

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