CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1.   Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework will discuss the theories used in this thesis to analyze the novel titled *You'd Be Home Now* which focuses on the psychology of the main character. There are two elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. In the intrinsic elements, the writer analyzes character, characterization, setting, and conflict. Extrinsic elements use Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory which is divided into five parts, which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are a combination of various elements contained in it. According to Wellek and Warren in their book Theory of Literature, literary theory defines interpretation as the interpretation and analysis of the literary work itself (1977:139). The writer analyzes the novel with a focus on the characters and characterizations, the setting, and the conflicts contained in the novel.

2.1.1.1. Character and Characterization

Character is the most important element in a story. According to Abrams and Harpham, characters are people in a narrative or dramatic work who carry moral, emotional, and intellectual values through their dialog, actions, and

motivations (1999:32). A character is defined as having certain moral traits and tendencies that are expressed in the words and actions described. There are two types of characters: protagonists and antagonists. The main character in a storyline who is the center of our interest (or the hero) is called the protagonist and if the storyline is such that they are pitted against an important opponent, the character is called the antagonist (Abrams, 1999:224). Through Abrams's perspective, it is explained that the depiction of characters has two different types of characters with a character who is the center and a character who is the opponent of the main character by opposing the goals or desires of the protagonist.

A character contains several personalities, traits, and behavior patterns that are visualized through the social actions performed. This is an attempt to distinguish the main role from other roles through characterization. Characterization is the creation of imaginary characters who are given real life within the confines of fiction for the readers (Holman, 985:75). According to Holman, there is direct characterization, which is the characteristics of a character described explicitly by the author, other characters, or the character itself through direct expression. Indirect characterization occurs when a character's character is revealed through his or her actions, thoughts, or dialogue without comment from the author (1985:79). As mentioned, the writer uses both direct and indirect methods. Through the two methods, each has different advantages. For example, direct is described directly, which gives clarity to the character's portrayal, making it easier for readers to understand the character immediately. Meanwhile, indirect, which is explained through the character's actions, makes the reader have to be

more careful in observing the character by making their conclusions on the observed character.

2.1.1.2. Setting

According to Abrams, setting is the general location, historical time, and social circumstances in which the action of the events takes place (2009:362), It means that setting is a description that describes the conditions of place, time, and social environment that occur in the story. There are three types of setting, namely, time, place, and social circumstances. The setting helps viewers understand the overall time, place, and social conditions described in the story (Abrams, 2009:363). Time setting is a setting that refers to when the events occur. The time setting can be described as the mention of hours, days, or even years in the background of the story. Meanwhile, the place setting is described as a place where the event occurs. The setting becomes a clear picture for viewers to know about the traditions of the community, values, and atmosphere that affect the character. Meanwhile, the social setting is the character's condition in the social environment. Social conditions are shown by depicting the work and lifestyle experienced by the character. The character's social environment is very important because it can affect the character's behavior in the character's daily life in the story.

2.1.1.3. Conflict

In literature, conflict is a literary device characterized by a struggle between two opposing forces. Conflict provides essential tension in any story and is used to drive the narrative forward. Conflict is often used to reveal deeper meaning in a narrative while highlighting characters' motivations, values, and weaknesses. Conflict is something dramatic, referring to a fight between two equal forces, implying action and counteraction (Wellek and Warren, 1948:225). Conflict occurs because of a disagreement between individuals themselves or individuals with other individuals.

Conflict is very important for the development of the story, without conflict the story would have no purpose. The function of conflict is also to help convey the message of the story. According to Kenney, there are two kinds of conflict, internal conflict is a struggle that arises in the mind of the character due to various goals and actions. External conflict is a problem that occurs due to the influence of forces outside of humans such as fighting, disagreement, or simply resistance between the two parties involved (1966:5).
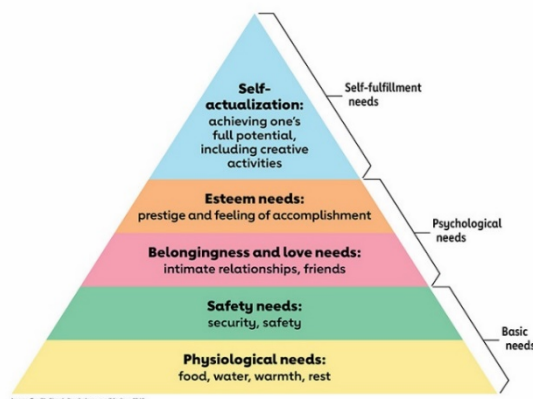
2.1.2. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements of literature are elements that are outside the literary work, the role of extrinsic elements affects the building elements of a story. extrinsic elements are also known as extrinsic factors that affect literary works (Wellek and Warren, 1997:139). Literary extrinsic elements give color and taste to literary works, which in turn can be interpreted. This thesis analyzes the novel *You'd Be Home Now* to find out the causes of struggle and the impact of pressure on the main character by using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. Needs are

divided into five levels, which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

2.1.2.1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow's theory of needs is a stage of needs that must be fulfilled. These stages can be described sequentially in a pyramid scheme or triangular shape where the most basic needs are at the bottom of the sequence, and then at the top are the needs that can only be fulfilled after all the needs below them are sufficiently fulfilled. There are five needs, the first need that must fulfilled is physiological needs. Physiological needs are the most basic needs such as food, drink, water, warmth, sleep, rest, shelter, etc. The second need is the need for safety, a need in the form of feeling safe and receiving protection from the surrounding environment. The third need is the need for love, a need that can come from family, friendship, social relationships, affection, and so on. The fourth need is the need for esteem, the need for achievement, appreciation, status, and responsibility which can be fulfilled internally and externally by the individual. The fifth need which is the last need is the need for self-actualization, the need for self-fulfillment, and the potential a person has to fulfill the four previous needs which have been sufficiently fulfilled.

(https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html)

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs has its characteristics which are depicted with needs ordered from the strongest at the bottom to the weakest at the top. Lower needs have a stronger influence and greater priority that must be at least partially satisfied before higher needs become influential. While the higher needs have the weakest influence, the fulfillment of these needs can be postponed because they are not essential for survival, and if you cannot fulfill these needs there will be no immediate problems. They will continue to receive contributions to their personal growth to be able to fulfill their needs, which are increased feelings of happiness, satisfaction, health, and longevity (Schultz and Schultz, 2016: 250-251).

The order of these requirements can be changed. If some things can not be fulfilled first. For example, inadequate environmental conditions cause a person to be unable to fulfill their needs, so the priority need is the need for safety. Being able to save yourself is more valuable than popularity among those around you or awards from community organizations.

2.1.2.1.1. Physiological Needs

The first level is physiological needs, which are basic needs that humans must fulfill such as food, water, rest time, and clothing to survive. According to Maslow, physiological needs include basic human needs, such as food, water, rest, and warmth (1943: 373-375). This need is a different need from other needs. Needs that have supporting factors, support from family, and relatives, as well as

emotions formed from within oneself. The most important needs that must be fulfilled.

2.1.2.1.2. Safety Needs

The second level is the need for comfort and safety. When physiological needs are fulfilled, human instincts will lead to a sense of security and protection. According to Maslow, every organism is a security-seeking mechanism. Safety needs can be divided into two major needs according to who they are used for. (1943: 377-379).

A person can move on to the next need if physiological needs have already been fulfilled. Abraham Maslow explains this need includes a sense of physical and emotional security. Needs at this level are more aimed at children. Children are a vulnerable age because they need protection from danger. The role of parents is needed because they can process emotions well to protect and educate children to save themselves. Children have a low level of alertness so the assistance of older people is needed.

2.1.2.1.3. Love Needs

The third level is social and affection needs. When basic needs and security are sufficiently fulfilled, humans tend to fulfill other needs. Maslow states that a person in a stable living condition needs a companion in the form of a best friend, wife/husband, partner, or child (Maslow, 1943:381). The desire to socialize and communicate with others is a psychological need such as affiliation, connection, intimacy, and affection between friends and family which can be a

reference and motivation for someone to be enthusiastic in making life choices because they feel loved and cared for.

At this level, Abraham Maslow suggests that the reason why a person needs to seek love is because they are motivated by feelings of loneliness, solitude, depression, stress, and excessive anxiety. The feeling of love that a person has can come in many different ways. Love comes from oneself, someone who feels love because of lack is described as a feeling of love that makes oneself the focal point. Whereas love comes from outside, love is in the form of valuing someone without any intention to take advantage of the person they love. For example, the need to be able to make friends with other individuals, form a family, socialize with groups, adapt to the surrounding environment, and be in a community.

2.1.2.1.4. Esteem Needs

At the stage of the fourth level of this need, people have a desire to seek stable and high self-evaluation for the sake of self-esteem, self-respect, and self-esteem of others (Maslow, 1943: 382). Maslow states that the need for respect is to gain achievement, power, confidence in life, and freedom. Every individual deserves their dignity. Self-esteem can be a form of self-esteem, in the form of confidence in one's abilities, achievements, and competencies. Meanwhile, the form of appreciation from others is by getting a title, status, rank, position, appreciation, praise, and being considered good by others.

It can be concluded that after an individual successfully fulfills the need for love, the individual's self-confidence will automatically increase. A high level of self-confidence will certainly affect the individual's social role. Conversely, if these needs are not met properly, it will cause serious impacts such as depression, anxiety, stress, lack of confidence, low self-esteem, feeling useless, and so on.

2.1.2.1.5. Self-actualization

Self-actualization needs are the highest level needs in humans that need to be fulfilled. Basically, humans have a desire to be recognized by others, to be praised, or at least to have their work viewed by many people. According to Maslow, the desire for self-actualization needs will be achieved when a person accepts the point of dissatisfaction and anxiety in their life (1943:382).

At this stage, individuals have a desire to develop their potential or actualize their talents. To self-actualize, you need to strive to show that you have achieved self-actualization. It is not easy to achieve these needs because to fulfill these needs one must get support from society.

2.2.   Research Method

Research methods are systematic steps to analyze and collect data. Researchers used two methods in this study, namely data collection methods and research methods.

2.2.1. Method of Collecting Data

The writer uses library research as a data collection method to analyze Emory's struggle. Library research is also a type of qualitative research that does

not go directly to the field to find data sources. Library research is research conducted only based on written works. Library research involves identifying and searching for sources that contain personal factual information or expert opinions (George, 2008:6). Literature research uses research materials obtained from two data: primary data, which is original data derived from researchers on their own to understand and solve research problems. Meanwhile, secondary data is data that is already collected and recorded by some researchers for research purposes. The primary data for writing this thesis is the novel *You'd Be Home Now* and the use of secondary data generated is obtained from review articles, journals, interview articles, and theses from other writers with the same topic discussion.

2.2.2. Research Approach

In understanding and analyzing contextual issues, the writer uses a psychological approach. The psychological approach is the study of the human mind and how it determines behavior in certain contextual circumstances (Beard, 160:2001). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory analyzes physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The writer uses this approach because it can analyze psychological problems. This novel tells about the main character's personality problems that can be related to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.