

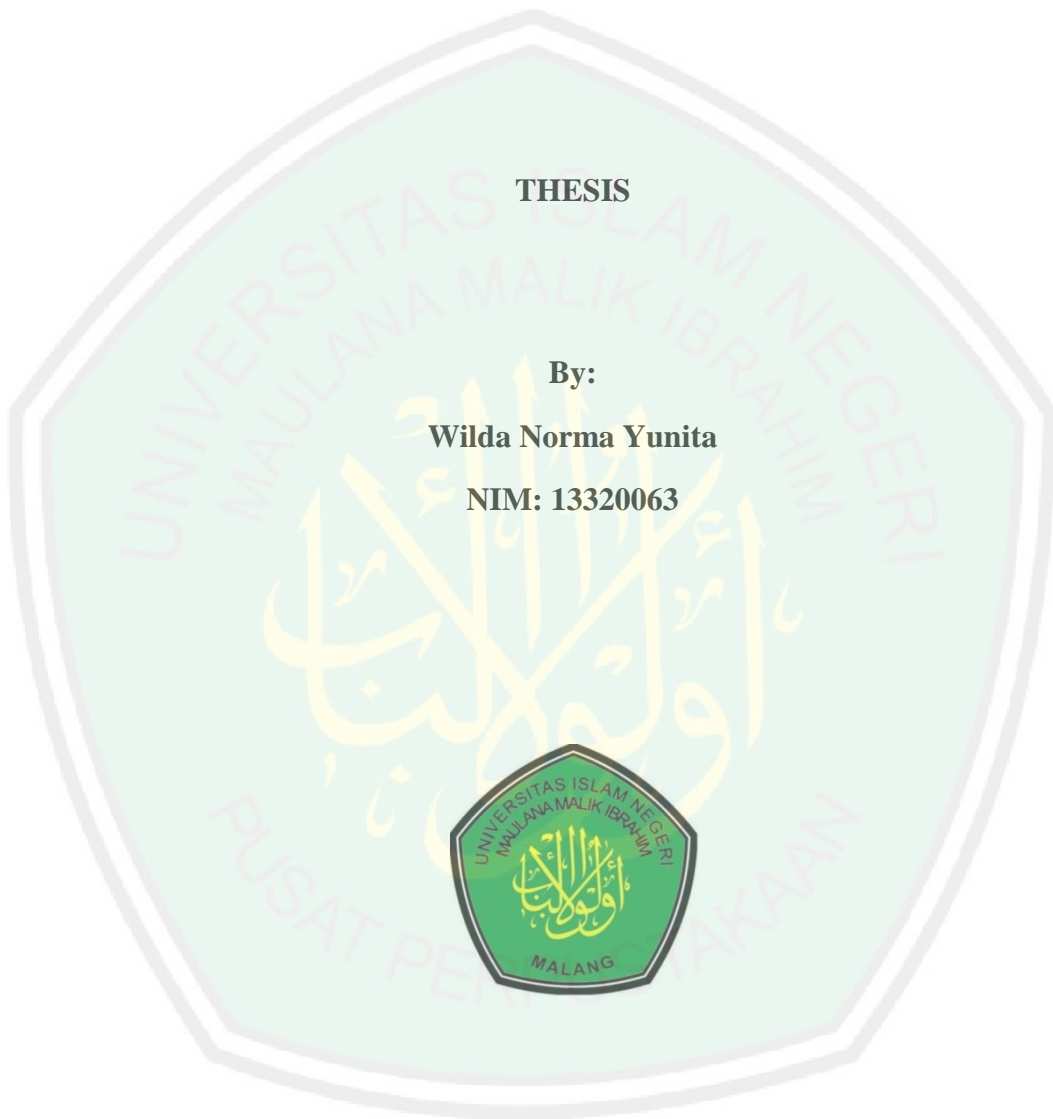
**HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS OF AMIR IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S
*THE KITE RUNNER***

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2017**

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*THE KITE RUNNER***

THESIS

Presented to Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik
Ibrahim Malang in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Wilda Norma Yunita's thesis entitled *Hierarchy of Human Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by Board of Examiners.

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STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the thesis entitled *Hierarchy of Human Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner* is truly my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this act, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 14, 2017




Wilda Norma Yunita

MOTTO

Allah will help a person as long as he is helping his brother. – Sahih Muslim



DEDICATION



This thesis is dedicated to
My father and my mother,
I am grateful for being your daughter,
My older brothers, Muhammad Zulvi Adha and Rif'an Ahmadi
There is no better friend than brother, I love you with all my heart.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All praises be to Allah SWT, the God of the Universe, the One possessing the highest power, who has given His blessing to all the creatures in the universe, especially toward me for completing this thesis entitled *Hierarchy of Human Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner*. *Shalawat* and *Salam* are presented to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the *rohmatan lil-alam* religion.

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I present this thesis to my family, especially my mother (Munasifah), my father (Wahib), and my brothers (Zulvi and Rif'an) for the perpetual prayer, love, and support which help me enduring the difficulties. Special thanks to Romla Kasadeng who gives me perennial advises to conduct this thesis. I am also grateful to all my lovely friends: Mohammad Hisyam, Silvia Retno Widywati, Muhammad Yusuf Ardiansyah, Dewi Cahya Masyithoh, and the other friends who cannot mentioned one by one for the beautiful moment during the learning time in this last four years. There is something beyond language I thank them.

Finally, I am aware of weaknesses of this research I conducted. Criticism and suggestion are welcomed to the researcher for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis would give benefit especially for researcher itself and all readers in general.

Malang, June 14, 2017

Wilda Norma Yunita



ABSTRACT

Yunita, Wilda Norma. 2017. *Hierarchy of Human Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's "The Kite Runner"*. Minor Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.

Key words : Hierarchy of Human Needs

This study aims to analyze the hierarchy of needs of one of main characters, i.e, Amir, in Khaled Hossini's *The Kite Runner* by the theory of Abraham Maslow (1943) and to identify the Amir's dominant need. The data are taken from the words, sentences, and dialogues in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*, which was published in New York in 2003 by Riverhead Books. The data are collected through comprehensive reading on the novel, highlighting, and classifying the words, sentences, and dialogues in the novel related to human needs, and analyzing them by Maslow's theory on hierarchy of human needs.

The results of this study show that there are several kinds of needs of Amir in *The Kite Runner*. First, Amir fulfills his physiological needs by eating luxury food such as *naan* and cherry marmalade, wearing flannel pajamas, and leaning out the window when he feels asphyxiated. Then, Amir fulfills safety needs of security and freedom from fear and from anxiety when his neighbors tease him, when Baba asks about Hassan, when he is in the Ali's foyer, and when he is in the tank with Baba. After that, Amir fulfills love and belongingness when he win the tournament, when Hassan shoots the neighbor's dog, Rahim calls him by '*Amir jan*', Baba takes him to go to Ghargha Lake, and when Soraya is knitting sweaters for Amir. Besides self-respect, Amir has confidence, independence, and freedom, such as in the fight-kite tournament, Amir is confident that he will be a winner. Finally, he fulfills self-actualization when he wants to be a good writer, he win tournament, and he will go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab as his redemption of his mistakes and Baba's mistakes in the past.

The results of this study also show that Amir's needs are fulfilled by others. Mostly, Hassan fulfilled his deficiency of needs. Moreover, Amir's human needs are fulfilled by those who are nearby, such as Baba, Ali, Rahim Khan, and Soraya as his wife. Then, the researcher finds that the most dominant human needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* is safety needs.

ABSTRAK

Yunita, Wilda Norma. 2017. *Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia Amir dalam Novel Khaled Hosseini "The Kite Runner"*. Skripsi. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Miftahul Huda, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia, *Homo Socius*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan-kebutuhan hirarki dari salah satu karakter utama, yaitu Amir, dalam novel Khaled Hosseini, *The Kite Runner*, dengan menggunakan teori Abraham Maslow (1943) dan untuk mengidentifikasi kebutuhan Amir yang paling dominan.. Data penelitian ini diambil dari kata-kata, kalimat, dan dialog dalam novel Khaled Hosseini, *The Kite Runner*, yang diterbitkan di New York pada tahun 2003 oleh Riverhead Books. Pengumpulan data melalui pembacaan novel secara komprehensif, menandai, dan mengklasifikasi kata, kalimat, dan dialog dalam novel tersebut berdasarkan kebutuhan manusia, dan di analisis dengan teori Maslow yaitu hirarki kebutuhan manusia.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa jenis kebutuhan Amir dalam novel *The Kite Runner*. Pertama, Amir memenuhi kebutuhan fisiologisnya dengan memakan makanan mewah, memakai piyama flannel, dan melongok ke jendela ketika ia merasa sesak napas. Kemudian, Amir juga dapat memenuhi kebutuhan keamanan, kebebasan dari rasa takut dan dari kegelisahan, ketika tetangganya menggodanya, ketika Baba bertanya mengenai Hassan, ketika ia di dalam serambi Ali, dan ketika ia didalam *tank* bersama Baba. Setelah itu, Amir memenuhi kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki, ketika ia memenangkan tournament, ketika Hassan membidik mata anjing tetangganya, ketika Rahim memanggilnya '*Amir jan*', Baba mengajaknya ke Danau Ghargha, dan ketika Soraya merajut *sweaternya*. Selain itu, dalam kebutuhan harga diri, Amir merasa percaya diri, independen, dan merasa bebas, seperti disaat turnamen layang-layang, Amir percaya bahwa dia akan menjadi pemenang. Akhirnya, dia bisa memenuhi kebutuhan pengaktualisasi diri ketika ia ingin menjadi penulis, ketika dia memenangkan turnamen, dan ketika ia akan pergi ke Kabul untuk menjemput Sohrab sebagai penebusan dari kesalahannya dan kesalahan Baba pada waktu lampau.

Dari hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa kebutuhan Amir dipenuhi oleh orang lain. Kebanyakan, Hassan yang memenuhi kebutuhan dasar Amir. Selain itu, kebutuhan Amir juga terpenuhi dengan orang-orang yang dekat dengannya, seperti Baba, Ali, Rahim Khan, dan Soraya. Kemudian, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa kebutuhan manusia yang paling dominan pada Amir di novel tersebut adalah kebutuhan keamanan.

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APPENDIX

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research method used in the study which comprises research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human beings are created by God completed with thought to survive. Human beings also have needs to be met in their life. Needs means necessities for humans to continue their life. In reality, human beings cannot avoid their needs. Needs can be physical and objective needs, such as the need for food or physical needs, and subjective needs such as self-esteem needs. Thus, there are many variations of human needs that must be fulfilled. But that is certain basic needs such as hunger and thirst that must be satisfied before the other needs (Cairo, 1998: 76).

Abraham H. Maslow argues that human needs are divided into five levels in hierarchy. It is called hierarchy of human needs and it must be satisfied (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 448). The five hierarchy needs levels are: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness, self esteem needs, self-actualization (Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 448-449). Physiological needs as the basic level, such as the needs of hunger and thirst. Then, emerges a new set of needs, which may categorize roughly as the safety needs. If both the physiological and

the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs. The fourth level is esteem needs that leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. Then, the last is self-actualization as a peak of hierarchy. (Maslow, 1987)

Humans are destined to be social beings who never escape the other people's help to fulfill their needs. For example, humans to fulfill their love needs, they will need other people to give the needs, such as family and friends. Humans will not be able to fulfill the love needs without other people. Therefore, it can be concluded that humans cannot live alone and humans need other people to fulfill their needs.

Hierarchy of humans needs as the needs that must be satisfied by human beings, not only exist in the humans in real life, but also in the characters of literary work such as a novel. For the reason that, novel is one of literary product in writing form and relates the story of acts or event as narrative. As a prose narrative, novel is finally to be regarded as a presentation or imitation of life. Thus, characters in novel can be regarded a human character as a social being in the real life. Their behavior, thought, and feeling can be equally treated as humans characters have.

According to Miller (2002: 1), literature is a feature of any human culture at any time and place. This is implied that literature is one of human creation as a written text. It is the reflection of human aspiration, a dramatization of a

permanent aspect of human conduct. Thus, literature comes from reality. Then, the word psychology is derived from Greek words, *psyche* means soul and *logos* means knowledge. Besides, the word *psyche* means breath and spirit, and then the word *logos* or *logia* means the study of something. Thus, psychology is the science of the mind and behavior (<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com>).

Psychology can be used to explain fictions character in *Literature and Psychology* (1951) provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character that might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. A literary work is a psychological activity where the author uses his creative power, deep feeling, and inspiration (Endraswara, 2003: 96). The psychology of literature will show some aspects of psychological from the characters in prose, drama, or poetry. Therefore, psychology literature is a study that looked at the literature as the activity of psychological abuse (Endraswara, 2003: 97).

One of the exciting novels that describe the struggles to fulfill the hierarchy of human needs is Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*. Khaled Hosseini published *The Kite Runner* in 2003. By the end of 2005, it was a bestseller novel in the United States (www.shmoop.com/kite-runner/). *The Kite Runner* is already published in many languages. The novel consists of twenty five chapters.

The Kite Runner begins with introducing Amir who lives in San Francisco California who is receiving a phone call from Rahim Kahn, Amir's father friend, is taken back to his childhood in Kabul Afghanistan. Here they meet Hassan who

is Amir's childhood friend as well as a servant boy in Amir's house. Both Amir and Hassan enjoy flying kites and end up winning a kite fighting tournament. But, Amir's life becomes a big question when he realized that his father does not really care about him because his father thinks that Amir is like a girl, such as he is calm and coward. Besides that, he also has a jealousy on what his father had done to Hassan.

The Kite Runner presents a unique story. The story of *The Kite Runner* is different from other common novels. The Kite Runner tells about how the main character (Amir) are always trying to fulfill his human needs circumstantially. The novel describes Amir as a weak son. He is always protected by Hassan when his neighborhood tease him. In addition, he also always covers up his mistake by lying. Besides, *The Kite Runner* novel offers the psychological of main character in great detail. Amir's personality represents the confuse in human life, where in his childhood to the adulthood Amir faces many things to fulfill his hierarchy of human needs.

At the first level, physiological needs such as needs of foods and water, the main character can fulfill those needs without barrier and obstacle because his father is rich man. Thus, it does not matter for him to fulfill the needs. Furthermore, at the other level of hierarchy of human needs, such as safety needs, love and belongingness, esteem needs, and self-actualization, he gets the barrier and obstacle in fulfilling the needs because his father does not really care about him. He tries to fulfill those needs until he reaches his dream to be a good Afghanistan writer in America.

Therefore, the behavior of Amir character appears in the process of searching reveals the needs that he must fulfill start from when he was a child until he is a man. The main character in *The Kite Runner* can be analyzed by using psychological theory. In order to understand what needs he must be fulfilled, the writer applies the concept of Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow (1943).

The researcher is motivated to analyze the novel that has been discussed by Vega Ma'arijil Ula (2015) in her study entitled *The Ambivalence of the Main Character in The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini*. Her objectives of the study are to find out the main character's psyche based on the Tripartite model by Freud, to discuss the ambivalence in the novel, to analyze the impacts of the main character's ambivalence on himself and other people. In her research, she uses descriptive qualitative and applies psychology theory and psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud to find out the problem dealing with the ambivalence. She observed the psyche of Amir, his ambivalence, and the effect of Amir's ambivalence.

Ahmad Nouval Junaidi (2014) has conducted a research by Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs which entitled *Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's Life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" (Viewed from Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory)*. Junaidi stated that the study tries to analyze the psychological problem of Jay Gatsby which influenced his life.

The other thesis is Rafi Anas Hafifi (2015) who wrote Psychological Analysis of Charley “chick” Benetto in Mitch albom *For One More Day* novel (viewed from Maslow’s theory). His research focus on the causes of Charley’s frustration and finding the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled in the novel. Thus, his objectives of the study are t know the causes of Charley’s frustration in Mitch Albom *For One More Day* and to know what are the most important human basic needs for Charley to be fulfilled.

The present reseacher wants to analyze the hierarchy of human needs in the main character of *The Kite Runner*, Amir. The study concerns on the hierarchy of human needs of Amir, which are from the first level of the needs, physiological needs, safety, love belonging, esteem, until the last level is self-actualization as a peak of hierarchy. It uses the Abraham H. Maslow’s theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher identifies the following problems in the hierarchy of human needs analysis of the main character in *The Kite Runner* by using Maslow’s theory of hierarchy of human needs, they are:

1. How does Amir display the fulfillment of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs in Khaled Hosseini’s *The Kite Runner*?
2. Which one of the Maslow’s hierarchy of human needs is the most dominant in Khaled Hosseini’s *The Kite Runner*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are divided into two parts based on the problems formulation. First, the research aims to find out the main character's human needs as seen in *The Kite Runner* novel. The researcher describes Amir's human needs. After that, the writer tries to reveal the Amir's ways to fulfill his human needs. The researcher explains and peels away Amir's way to fulfill his human needs. Then based on the first finding, the researcher identifies Amir's most dominant human needs.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study can be viewed from both theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, the results of the research are expected to support the psychological theory dealing with hierarchy of human needs by Abraham H. Maslow. Besides that, it is expected that this research can be used as emphasis to determine an approach to analyze the literary works from the psychological perspective.

Practically, this study is intended to be beneficial for the readers especially the students of English Department who are interested in studying psychological approach. Hopefully, the study will be worthy enough to be reference for those researching hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow. Furthermore, this study is hopefully also being useful for English Department lecturers in giving their students broader knowledge on the study about hierarchy of human needs by

Abraham H. Maslow. Finally, this study can give more information for the next researchers who are interested in doing further study in this area.

Lastly, the writer wants to reveal the problem about human needs faced by the main character in *The Kite Runner* novel. As a result, people will know his ways for fulfilling his needs within his life although the person who should fulfill the needs did not really care about him, then the public or society will learn about this case.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Considering the research questions, the writer focuses on analyzing the Amir's hierarchy of human need in his life as seen as in *The Kite Runner* novel. The researcher describe the Amir's human needs based on the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow. The researcher admits that this study has its limitation. This study only examines the main character, Amir. Then, the researcher limits the study about analyzing of the Amir's need by using psychological theory which is Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. The researcher will peel away all need of Amir and his ways as seen as in this novel.

1.6 Research Method

This section explains about research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study uses literary criticism design to obtain detailed description on the Amir's human needs and Amir's ways to fulfill his hierarchy of human needs in *The Kite Runner* novel. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. This study belongs to literary criticism because the data are in the form of narrative text in the novel. Moreover, the purpose of this study is to understand and give information deeply on how the way Amir fulfills his hierarchy of human needs.

Sigmund Freud (in Albertine, 2010: 9) argues that books not only talk about science. Books also talk about emotional conflicts, and all kinds of expressions which refer to psychoanalysis. This study uses psychoanalysis because the analysis is focused on studying the psychological condition which are physiological needs, safety, esteem, love and belonging, and self-actualization needs of the main character in the novel (Abrams, 1981: 25). Thus, the present study analyzes the novel from psychological aspects dealing with the theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow (1943) and the ways of fulfilling those human needs.

1.6.2 Data and Data Source

The data source of this study is *The Kite Runner* novel by Afghan-American author, Khaled Hosseini. It was published in 2003 by Riverhead Books. It has twenty five chapters and 371 pages. The researcher retrieves this novel from libgen.org in 18th February 2016. The data are derived from the words, sentences,

dialogues, and statements of the novel, which are directly concerned the objectives of the study.

1.6.3 Data Collection

Since this study uses psychological criticism on the main character in *The Kite Runner*, there are some steps that the researcher did during analyzing the novel. First, the researcher reads and understands the story to catch the general picture of the data. Second is reading the novel supported by opening dictionary. Third, the researcher reads the novel comprehensively. During the reading process, the researcher will underlie the data which relevant with the study. The researcher identifies the potential narrative texts that showing the Amir's human needs and his ways to fulfill those needs and the dominant. In this step, the researcher classifies the levels of needs based on Maslow's theory and explains his ways to fulfill those needs. Then, the researcher understands the data. Lastly, the data were identified and comprehended deeply.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the researcher begins analyzing them by reading the novel and selecting every part of the data which are related to psychological condition of Amir in the novel. The, takes the paragraph which is consist of the physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and self-actualization need. In addition, the researcher studies information from the paragraph more deeply and the researcher arranges the paragraph appropriate with the chronological time. Futhermore, the researcher explains the

data about Amir's psychological condition viewed from the Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs. Moreover, the data are analyzed and arranged. Finally, the researcher draws a conclusion in line with the statement of the problems.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms used in this study , the researcher defines the important terms which are used in this study, they are:

1. Human needs: It is something that is necessary for human to live. Needs can be objective and physical.
2. Hierarchy of human needs: It is a motivational theory in psychology comprising a five tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents some theories related to this study and the previous studies. Those theories have significant role in this study since they serve as basis for the writer to collect, classify, and analyze data. The writer presents theories of Literature and Psychology, Psychological Approach, Character, Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs, and Previous Studies.

2.1 Literature and Psychology

One way to define 'literature' is everything in print (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 20). Then according to Miller (2002: 1), literature is a feature of any human culture at any time and place. This is implied that literature is one of human creation as a written text. It is the reflection of human aspiration, a dramatization of a permanent aspect of human conduct. Thus, literature comes from reality. Besides, literature is a medium of cultural society which has the destiny of human life such as their problem, conflict, and struggle of life. It represented the story of reality in human thoughts, feeling, behavior and attitudes originality through the imagination and concrete situation.

The word psychology is derived from Greek words, *psyche* means soul and *logos* means knowledge. Besides, the word *psyche* means breath and spirit, and then the word *logos* or *logia* means the study of something. Thus, psychology is the science of the mind and behavior (<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com>).

Psychology is an academic discipline which involving the scientific study of mental processes, behavior, relationship, and personality.

Psychology can be used to explain fictions character in *Literature and Psychology* (1951) provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character that might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. A critic who brings the interest to fiction becomes again psychoanalysis, searching for the subconscious patterns which motive a character. Psychological aspect is one of virtual values needed to be exposed. A literary work is a psychological activity where the author uses his creative power, deep feeling, and inspiration (Endraswara, 2003: 96).

The psychology of literature will show some aspects of psychological from the characters in prose, drama, or poetry. Literary work and psychology have a close relationship, indirect, and functional. It is indirect relationship because the literary work and psychology use the human life as the object. The functional relationship means that literature and psychology choose the human psychological condition as the object of study, but the difference is in psychology the indication of psychological problem is an obvious from the human soul, and in literary work it is imaginatively (Jatman in Endaswara, 2003: 97).

Therefore, psychology literature is a study that looked at the literature as the activity of psychological abuse (Endraswara, 2003: 97). In a broader sense that literary works do not escape from a life that illustrate the various series of the

human personality. According to Albertine (2010: 11), psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that started around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud.

While talking about psychology and literature, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1956) wrote that the term "psychology literature" have four possibilities of understanding. Firstly, the research is on the psychology of the author as a type of person or as an individual. This study tends to be the psychology of art. The researcher tries to catch the mental state of an author at the moment he produces literary works. Secondly, the research is on creative process in accordance with the mental. This study has relation to the psychology of creative process; on how the psychological steps focus in expressing literary works. Thirdly, the research is on law of psychology applied in literary works. Here, study can be related to psychology theories. The assumption of this study is that the author often uses certain theories in his creation. This study seriously uses literary text as field of the study. Fourthly, the research is on psychological effect of literary text to the readers. This study is more focusing on the pragmatic aspects of psychological text toward the readers. (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 81)

Psychoanalysis in literary works is useful to analyze in the psychological characters in literary works. Sometimes the author is unconsciously or consciously can enter the psychology theory adhered. Psychoanalysis can also analyze literary works through the author's soul. Then psychoanalysis can also be used to analyze the effects of what caused of literary works towards the reader.

Literature and psychology have close relationship either indirectly or functionally (Jatman in Endraswara, 2003: 97). Indirectly, literature and

psychology have the same object, that is human being's life. Functionally, both literature and psychology learn about human being's psychological condition. The difference is that in psychology the indication is real, while in literary work it is imaginative. Besides, the difference is that literature studies man as imaginative creation of the author, while psychology studies man as the real creation of God. However, human characters in psychology and in literature show similarity so that psychology of literature is important to take.

2.2 Psychological Approach

An approach to literature can make upon the interpretation of art can be seen almost as remarkably in the numerous psychological studies and understand about the aspect of personality (Ratna, 2006: 342). Psychological approach appears when literary scholar was introduced Freud's theory of psychoanalysis (Wiyatmi, 2006: 108). Thus, psychological approach is an approach to literature that draws upon psychoanalytic theories, especially the theory of Sigmund Freud, to understand more fully the text, the writer, and the reader.

The basic notion of psychological approach is its idea of the existence of human unconsciousness which impulse, desires and feelings about which a person is unaware however, it influences his or her emotions and behavior. Psychological approach explore the motivations of characters and the symbolic meaning of events, while biographers speculate about a writer's own motivation. Psychological approach is also used to describe and analyze the reader's personal responses to the text.

The psychological approach is a method for analyzing the mental processes that is not done by other methods. There are two uses of psychological approaches that can be used in the field of literature. The first is this approach determines the research area by reading the all relevant studies and putting the research in good order. A good example of research is to identify conflicts or controversies within the area of research, which may have been studied by some sciences and have answered one side of the problem, and then reviewed with other sciences to answer the other side of the problem. Second, the approach is used to determine the problems that exist within the research area and determine relevant theories to assess the problem. (Kartono, 2005)

However, the basis of psychological approach is about the existence of the unconscious in the character. The literary critics use the psychological approach to analyze the motivations of the character and symbolic meaning in certain situations, while biographers only suspect about what motivations drive the writers in his/her consciousness or in his/her subconscious in a literary work. (Sarwono, 2000:10)

2.3 Character in Literary Work

The important aspect that should exist in the story is characters and their characterizations. Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action

(Abrams, 1999: 32). These endowment of particular moral, intellectual, and emotional of the characters by how the characters say or do can be referred as the characterization.

Character is an important element in literature. Various characters in the story are made by author's creativity. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story (Kennedy, 1991:98). Every character has a different part in the story. The differences make the character have two types, those are major character and minor character. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002, 176-177), major character is the most presented character in the story. He/she is the most telling character, either as subject or objects of the conflict. Even on particular stories, major character is always present in every scene and conflict.

Besides, minor character is a character that appears less often than major character (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 177). But, minor character is important character in the story after the main character. Without minor character, major character's role will not be perfect. Then, the conflicts in the story cannot be done only by the main character. It needs other characters to make the conflict more varied. Therefore, it can be concluded that the major character is a character that always appears and dominates in every single part of story, and the minor character is character that only appears in one event. The appearance of minor characters in the entire story is less, insignificant and it appears only when there is connection with major character, either directly and indirectly.

Characters may also be classified as either round character or flat character. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002, 183-184), round character is a character in fiction portrayed as having complex, multifaceted personality. They change as they experience many problems and conflicts. Sometimes, it is difficult to explain about these characters because they do not only have one trait of personality. They also evolved or changed in the story. Usually, changes that occur in a round character are influenced by the conflicts which also experienced the character. Besides, a round characters or dynamic characters are complex and many sided; they might require an essay for full analysis. It undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook. The change may be a large or a small one; it may be for better or worse; but it is something important aspect. (Kennedy, 1991: 100)

Then, according to Kennedy (1991: 100), flat character or characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. It is some sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Usually flat character is only for those who have small part in the story. Flat character is a simple character that has only one personal quality. The nature and behaviour of this character are flat, monotonous, reflecting only one nature (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:181). Unchangeable nature of the flat character is also used as a comparison when the other characters change their behaviour. It just has one personality, good or bad personality.

2.4 Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs is a theory in psychology proposed in his 1943 paper *A Theory of Human Motivation*, which he subsequently extended to include his observations of man's innate curiosity. His theory contends that as humans meet the 'basic needs', they seek to satisfy successively 'higher needs' that occupy a set hierarchy. Hierarchy of Human Needs theory is not synonymous with behavior theory. The Hierarchy of Human Needs are only one class of determinants of behavior. While behavior is almost always motivated, it is also almost always biologically, culturally and situationally determined as well (Maslow, 1943: 5).

The cornerstone of Abraham Maslow's understanding of motivation is the proposition that human being possesses urges or basic needs at the organismic level. These basic needs, however, are *weak* needs, quiet biological urges that are often confused and easily overlooked in day-to-day affairs (Reeve, 2004: 311). It means that the individual seek to satisfy successively the higher needs that occupy a set of hierarchy.

Motivation refers to the initiation, direction, intensity, and persistence of behavior. Motivation is a temporal and dynamic state that should not be confused with personality or emotion. Motivation is having the desire and willingness to do something. This movement is usually directed toward some goal which is desired in order to correct some biological deficiency or need in the organism. Maslow argued that human motivation can best be studied by observing human

rather than animal behavior. His observations led him to the conclusion that human needs can be understood in terms of a hierarchy of needs.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels. The four lower levels are grouped together as *deficiency needs* (D-needs) associated with physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. While, the top level is termed *growth needs* associated with self actualization needs. Though, *deficiency needs* must be met, *growth needs* are continually shaping behaviour. The basic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push prepotent needs further down the hierarchy (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maslow's_hierarchy_of_needs).

2.4.1 Deficiency Needs

The deficiency needs (also termed 'D-needs' by Maslow). The deficiency needs are said to motivate people when they are unmet. Also, the need to fulfil such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For example, the longer a person goes without food, the more hungry they will become (www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html).

2.4.1.1 Physiological Needs

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives (Maslow, 1943: 7). According to Maslow, the physiological needs of the organism are those which enable the process of

homeostasis and that appetites (preferential choices among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. It is often the basic reason why organisms move toward certain goals in their environment. These consist mainly of: the need to breathe, the need to drink water, the need to regulate homeostasis, the need to eat, and the need to dispose of bodily wastes. Every human requires all needs above because they are the basic needs of human being.

Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream. Cannon has described this process for the water content of the blood, salt content, sugar content, protein content, fat content, calcium content, oxygen content, constant hydrogen-ion level (acid-base balance), and constant temperature of the blood. Obviously this list can be extended to include other minerals, the hormones, vitamins, etc. (Maslow, 1943: 7)

But, we cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity and maternal behavior in animals, are homeostatic, has not yet been demonstrated. Furthermore, this list would not include the various sensory pleasures (tastes, smells, tickling, stroking) which are probably physiological and which may become the goals of motivated behavior. (Maslow, 1943: 8)

Therefore, physiological needs consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. Maslow felt that physiological needs are adequately met for most people in our society. When these needs are met, the

next need on the hierarchy emerges as a dominant force in controlling and directing behavior.

2.4.1.2 Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the needs for security can become active (Boeree, 2009). These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment. Like the physiological needs, safety needs are primarily triggered in emergency situations. Higher needs become unimportant when one's life is endangered, and our behavior reflects our attempts to remain secure.

An example, child's need for safety is his preference for some kind of uninterrupted routine or rhythm. He seems to want a predictable, orderly world. For instance, injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious and unsafe. This attitude may be not so much because of the injustice *per se* or any particular pains involved, but rather because this treatment threatens to make the world look unreliable, or unsafe, or unpredictable. (Maslow, 1943: 18-19)

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working of the safety needs can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, savings accounts, and insurance. Safety needs are most evident in your children, as shown when an infant cries if it is dropped suddenly, is startled by a loud sound, or a stranger enters the room. (Petri, 2003: 290)

2.4.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs (Maslow, 1943: 26). These needs involve a hunger for affectionate relationship with others, a need to feel part of a group, or a feeling that one “belong.” The love needs are not equivalent to sexual needs (which are physiological), though sexual intimacy can serve to satisfy one’s need to belong (Petri, 2003: 290). Maslow argues that individuals seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging.

Humans generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group (clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs) or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others. This love and belonging need can often overcome the physiological and security needs, depending on the strength of the peer pressure. e.g. an anorexic ignores the need to eat and the security of health for a feeling of belonging.

2.4.1.4 Esteem Needs

If the love need have been adequately met, they too slip into the background in relation to guiding behavior, and the esteem needs become dominant. These are need for a positive, high evaluation of oneself. This

evaluation can be broken down into two subcategories a need for self esteem and a need for esteem from other. (Petri, 2003)

The need for self-esteem motivates the individual to strive for achievement, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. The need of esteem from others involves a desire for reputation, status, recognition, appreciation by others of one's abilities, and a feeling of importance.

Then, Maslow classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Secondly, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), recognition, attention, importance or appreciation. (Maslow, 1943: 28)

Therefore, it can be concluded that there are two levels to Esteem needs. The lower of the levels relates to elements like fame, respect, and glory. The higher level is contingent to concepts like confidence, competence, and achievement. The lower level is generally considered poor. It is dependent upon other people, or someone who needs to be reassured because of lower esteem. People with low esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again are dependent on others. However, confidence, competence, and achievement only need one person and everyone else is inconsequential to one's own success.

2.4.2 Growth Needs (Being Needs/B-Needs)

Though the deficiency needs may be seen as "basic", and can be met and neutralized, self-actualization and transcendence are "being" or "growth needs" (also termed "B-needs" by Maslow).

2.4.2.1 Self-Actualization Needs

When one has satisfied the first four level of need, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. At the self-actualization level, the person's behavior is motivated by different conditions than at the lower levels. It means, at this level, the individual differences are greatest.

The self-actualized individual has satisfied all the deprivation needs of the first four levels of the hierarchy. The behavior of the self-actualized person is, as a result, motivated by new set of needs, which Maslow termed the *being needs* (*B-motivation*, or *metamotivation*). These *B-motives* are values such as truth, honesty, beauty, and goodness, and they provide meaning to the life of the self-actualized individual. The clear emergence of these needs usually rest upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love, and esteem needs. (Petri, 2003: 291-192)

Maslow said that there are several characteristics of self-actualizing people, those are: they embrace the facts and realities of the world (including themselves) rather than denying or avoiding them, they are spontaneous in their ideas and actions, they are creative, they are interested in solving problems; this

often includes the problems of others, solving these problems is often a key focus in their lives, they feel a closeness to other people, and generally appreciate life, they have a system of morality that is fully internalized and independent of external authority, they have discernment and are able to view all things in an objective manner

In short, self actualization is reaching one fullest potential and intrinsic growth of what is already in the organism, or more accurately of what the organism is. Self actualization is a useful concept; there is no proof that every individual has this capacity or even the goal to achieve it, but it is a difficult construct.

2.5 Previous Studies

Prior to conducting this study, the researcher has found some previous studies which are similar to this discussion.

The first researcher is Vega Ma'arijil Ula (2015) who wrote a work entitled *The Ambivalence of The Main Character in The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini*. Her objectives of the study are to find out the main character's psyche based on the Tripartite model by Freud, to discuss the ambivalence in the novel, to analyze the impacts of the main character's ambivalence on himself and other people. In her research, she uses descriptive qualitative and applies psychology theory and psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud to find out the problem dealing with the ambivalence. She observed the psyche of Amir, his ambivalence, and the effect of Amir's ambivalence. Furthermore, the result of her analysis are

the ambivalence of Amir in the novel is described by the ambiguity of Amir and his dependence on his close friend and the impacts of the ambivalence on him and also on Hassan as his close friend.

The second researcher is Ahmad Nouval Junaidi (2014) writing a minor thesis entitled *Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's Life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" (Viewed from Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory)*. Junaidi stated that the study tries to analyze the psychological problem of Jay Gatsby which influenced his life. His objective of the study are to know the Jay Gatsby's problems which influence his psychological life viewed from Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory based on the novel and to know the Jay Gatsby's efforts to solve the problems which influence his psychological life reflected in the novel. Moreover, the researcher had found four needs of Jay Gatsby by using Abraham Maslow's theory of needs, those are physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need and esteem need and the researcher also had elaborated the efforts of Jay Gatsby in fulfilling his psychological needs.

The other thesis is Rafi Anas Hafifi (2015) who wrote a work entitled *Psychological Analysis of Charley "chick" Benetto in Mitch Albom For One More Day novel (viewed from Maslow's theory)*. His research focus on the causes of Charley's frustration and finding the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled in the novel. Thus, his objectives of the study are to know the causes of Charley's frustration in Mitch Albom *For One More Day* and to know what are the most important human basic needs for Charley to be fulfilled. Besides in

finding, researcher found five causes of Charley's frustration, those are Charley's Mother Death, the relationship between Charley's Father and Baseball, a Letter from Charley's daughter, Charley's wedding collapsed, Charley's mother and father divorcing. Then, the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled are esteem needs.

The present reseacher wants to analyze the hierarchy of human needs in the main character of *The Kite Runner*, Amir. The study concerns on the hierarchy of human needs of Amir, which are from the first level of the needs, physiological needs, safety, love belonging, esteem, until the last level is self-actualization as a peak of hierarchy. It uses the Abraham H. Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs. Then, the researcher identifies the ways of Amir fulfill those needs and the most dominant need that is shown in the novel.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis on the collected data to find out the answer of the problems of the study. The researcher analyzes the text through Abraham Maslow's theory and human as *human socius*. Maslow divides the Hierarchy of Human Needs into two part, those are deficiency needs and being need. Deficiency needs or D-needs contains physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. If the deficiency needs are satisfied, human beings can reach the Being need or B-need, which is self-actualization needs as the highest level of the hierarchy of human needs.

3.1 Kinds of Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*

The Kite Runner tells Amir who is always trying to fulfill his human needs circumstantially. The novel describes Amir as a weak son. He is always protected by Hassan when his neighborhood tease him. In addition, he also always covers up his mistake by lying. Besides, *The Kite Runner* novel offers the psychological of main character in great detail. Amir's personality represents the confuse in human life, where in his childhood to the adulthood Amir faces many things to fulfill his hierarchy of human needs.

Kinds of Amir's needs in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* in this study are categorized according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs, i.e. physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

3.1.1 Physiological Needs

According to Maslow needs are usually taken as the starting point for fulfilling human needs which is called physiological drives. Thus, physiological needs are the basic needs, such as needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. Physiological needs are the strongest needs because if a person is deprived of all needs, the physiological needs would come first in the person's search for satisfaction. If it is not fulfilled in very extreme circumstance, human beings can lose control over their own behavior, such as: aggressive, do not feel embarrassed, do not have consideration of other, etc.

In *The Kite Runner*, Amir is a boy from a wealthy family. It can be seen from this part of the novel:

“The curved wall led into the dining room, at the center of which was a mahogany table that could easily sit thirty guests- and, given my Father's taste for extravagant parties, it did just that every week ... A large sliding glass door was opened into a semicircular terrace ...” (Hosseini, 5)

His father is a success businessman in Kabul, Afghanistan, as seen in the following quotation:

“So Baba proved them all wrong by not only running his own business but becoming one of the richest merchants in Kabul. Baba and Rahim Khan built a wildly successful carpet-exporting business, two pharmacies, and a restaurant.” (Hosseini, 15).

As the son of rich man, Amir is always surrounded by a luxury. In addition, he also gets what he wants. Therefore, it is not a big problem for the main character to meet his physiological needs. Thus, it can be concluded that the main character can meet his physiological needs easily.

It can be seen from how Amir fulfills his physiological needs such as needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. In the novel, the main character always eats luxurious food to satisfy his hunger and thirst. It indicates that he has no problem in fulfilling his physiological needs in term of needs for food and water. This financial condition gives him freedom to choose kinds of food and drink to fulfill his hunger and thirst. It shows that main character can fulfill the physiological needs very well. It is narrated below:

“...Hassan had already washed up, prayed the morning namaz with Ali, and prepared my breakfast: hot black tea with three sugar cubes and a slice of toasted naan topped with my favorite sour cherry marmalade, all neatly placed on the dining table.”
(Hosseini, 27)

In Amir's routine before going to school, he has to have breakfast first, while Hassan and Ali (Hassan's father/Baba's family servant) are ready in the dining room to prepare his breakfast. After that, Hassan makes Amir's bed, polishes his shoes, irons his outfit for the day, and packs his books and pencils.

Physiological needs are shown in the quotation above on the page twenty seven is that Amir can eat food, *“my breakfast: hot black tea with three sugar cubes and a slice of toasted naan topped with my favorite sour cherry marmalade”*. The basic needs of human being include the needs of food and water. Amir fulfills his needs of food and water by eating luxurious foods, such as black tea, a slice of toasted *naan*, *naan* is the national bread of Afghanistan, and it is a luxury item for many families (Edelstein, 2011:62), and cherry marmalade. In this part Amir can eat his foods without any problem.

For his physiological need, which are needs for food and water, Amir fulfilled his physiological needs by other people. He needs Hassan to prepare his breakfast, as seen *“Hassan had already washed up, prayed the morning namaz with Ali, and prepared my breakfast”*.

“We were sipping tea, talking. Ali had served dinner earlier—potatoes and curried cauliflower over rice—and...” (Hosseini, 55)

One night in the winter, the flight tournament only four days away, Amir and his Baba had dinner. From the quotation above, it can be seen that Amir can fulfill his hunger and thirst by drinking tea and eating potatoes and curried cauliflower over rice.

In his physiological needs, Amir needs help from Ali. Amir can fulfill his needs by asking others. This side, Amir asks to Ali (Hassan's father/Baba's family servant) to prepare his dinner. While, Amir only sits on the chair and sips the tea for waiting his food.

The next physiological need is sleep, as narrated below:

“...then I slipped back into bed in my flannel pajamas. I pulled the blanket to my chin and...”. (Hosseini, 49)

Wintertime is a Amir's favorite season because it is a holiday. Besides, he likes to watch the snowcapped hills in the north through his room's window. He likes to wear flannel pajamas when he sleeps in the winter. In this case, the physiological needs faced by Amir that he wants to sleep. He fulfilled this need by slipping back into bed, wearing flannel pajamas, and pulling the blanket to his chin.

Indeed, Amir was sleeping alone and he did not need anyone, but before he slept, he needs Hassan to prepare his bed. It is narrated below:

“While I ate and complained about homework, Hassan made my bed,..” (Hossini, 27)

“Hassan made my bed,..”, Amir’s needs are fulfilled by other people (Hassan) for fulfilling his physiological needs which is need for sleep. Hassan prepares Amir’s bed in the morning when Amir has breakfast.

The next physiological need is constant body temperature, as seen below:

“for the warmth of cast-iron stove as the wind screeched through the yards, the streets.” (Hosseini, 49)

At the wintertime, Amir keeps himself in the cast-iron stove because the air is very cold. The fresh snow crunched under his black rubber boots and screeched through the yards and the streets. Amir really enjoys it. From the quotation above, the physiological needs of Amir is a constant body temperature. He fulfills this need by warming his body with cast-iron stove in that room.

The next physiological need is oxygen, as seen below:

“...I could never tell which was which—if she’d trade her window seat with me so I could get fresh air on account of my car sickness.” (Hosseini, 83)

On Friday night, Amir invites his Baba to go to Jalalabad. Baba is rocking on the leather swivel chair behind his desk, reading a newspaper. Amir wants to go to Jalalabad only the two of them. But, Baba has managed to invite another two dozen people (Hosseini, 82). He calls his cousin, Homayoun and his two daughters, Fazila and Karima. In the vans, Amir feels asphyxiated because inside

the car is full of mixed smell of perfume and everyone in the van is talking loudly and at the same time, nearly shrieking, as a result that he is leaning out the window to get fresh air. For fulfilling his physiological needs to get fresh air (need for oxygen), Amir is leaning out the window because Fazila/Karima would not change his seat with Amir.

According to Maslow, physiological needs is individual needs. Therefore from the explanation above, it is clear that the physiological needs, such as needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature are easily fulfilled by Amir.

Amir fulfills his physiological needs of hunger and thirst by eating hot black tea, *naan*, cherry marmalade, potatoes, and curried cauliflower. Then, Amir fulfills his physiological need of sleep and he also faces his constant body temperature by wearing flannel pajamas and pulling blanket. Finally, for fulfilling his physiological need of oxygen Amir is leaning out the window when he feels asphyxiated. Thus, it can conclude that Amir's physiological needs are fulfilled by others. Amir does not struggle to fulfill it.

3.1.2 Safety Needs

After the physiological needs are satisfied, safety needs rise, such as security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear and from anxiety. Safety needs of a baby are crying, feeling afraid, and screaming because of the violence at home. Meanwhile, Amir needs safety from any scare, guilty, and worry. Amir is afraid of his neighbor when he is playing in front of his house because his neighbors usually tease him. Also, Amir is afraid to Assef when he

plays or passes in the street that Assef and his friends are playing, “We whirled around and my heart dropped. Assef and two of his friends, Wali and Kamal, were approaching us.” (Hosseini, 37). His fear increases when Amir has seen Hassan is rapped by Assef and his friends.

He feels guilty toward Hassan because he always behaves badly to him, such as hitting Hassan's head and asking to Hassan to lie to Baba and Ali when Amir has mistakes. Then, he worries about Baba will loves and more take care to Hassan than himself. Also, he worries about kite-fighting tournament because he cannot play a kite.

“I see him playing on the street with the neighborhood boys. I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And, you know, he never fights back. Never. He just . . . drops his head and . . .” (Hosseini, 22)

“You know what always happens when the neighborhood boys tease him? Hassan steps in and fends them off. I’ve seen it with my own eyes.” (Hosseini, 22)

Baba has seen that Amir is teased by their neighbors. They push Amir around, take Amir’s toys, give him a shove, and a whack. But, Amir never fights back and he is only silent. In this case Amir faces his freedom from fear. He does not do anything. But, Hassan saves him. It is supported by this quotation below:

“How did Hassan get that scrape on his face?’ And he says, ‘He fell down.’ .” (Hosseini, 22)

Thus, when Baba asks Amir why Hassan got a crape on his face, he lies to Baba. He answers that Hassan fell down from the tree. It can be seen that for fulfilling his safety needs of freedom from anxiety of Baba’s anger, Amir fulfills

it by laying his Baba. But, in reality Baba knows about the truth, and then Baba disappointed to him. Thus, actually Amir postpones his happiness by himself.

“Father! What’s that sound?” Hassan yelled, his hands out-stretched toward Ali. Ali wrapped his arms around us.”
(Hosseini, 35)

In this moment, Amir wants to tell to Hassan and Ali about the story that he wrote. He hurries downstairs to the foyer where Ali and Hassan are sleeping on a mattress. Then, he shook Hassan awake and he asks Hassan if Hassan wants to hear his story. After Amir tells his story and Hassan beam Amir, suddenly there is something roared like thunder. Hassan yelled and his hands out stretched toward Ali. Rapidly, Ali wrapped his arms around them. Then, Ali said:

“They’re hunting ducks,” Ali said in a hoarse voice. “They hunt ducks at night, you know. Don’t be afraid.” (Hosseini, 36)

From the sentences above, the safety needs are faced for security, protection, and freedom from fear and from anxiety. It can be seen that for fulfilling his need for security and protection, Amir has wrapped by Ali. Then, for fulfilling his need for freedom from fear and anxiety, Amir was appeased by Ali’s voice, *“They’re hunting ducks”* and *“They hunt ducks at night, you know. Don’t be afraid.”*. Thus, Ali fulfills Amir’s safety needs.

“Just let us go, Assef,” I said, hating the way my voice trembled.
“We’re not bothering you.” (Hosseini, 41)

In this moment, Amir and Hassan pass the street that there is Assef and his friends. Assef thinks that Amir and Hassan disturb him and his friends. Finally, Assef threatens Amir not to cross the road again. But, Amir refuses Assef’s

demand. Assef get emotion and threatened to Amir that he will shatter Amir's life. From the quotation above, it can be seen that Amir fulfills his need for feeling of fear and anxiety from Assef and his friends, Amir told to Assef to let him and Hassan go.

"And then a small miracle. Baba tugged at my sleeve and something glowed green in the dark. Light! Baba's wristwatch. I kept my eyes glued to those fluorescent green hands. I was so afraid I'd lose them, I didn't dare blink." (Hosseini, 122)

In this moment, there is a war in Afghanistan. Baba's family is a rich man. So, they can get into the army car, tank. The quotation above explains about fear of Amir into the tank because in the tank there is no any light, *"I was so afraid I'd lose them"* (Hosseini, 122). Then, Amir is confused about what he has to do because he cannot see anything into the tank. This need is faced by Amir for freedom from fear and anxiety. He fulfills them by keeping his eyes to Baba's wristwatch because it has a light and Amir is afraid of the darkness.

According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that Amir's safety needs are fulfilled by others. The kinds of Amir's safety needs are security, dependency, protection, freedom from fear and from anxiety. Amir fulfills safety needs of security when he is wrapped by Ali in Ali's foyer after there is something roared like thunder. Then, Amir fulfills safety needs of freedom from fear and from anxiety when his neighbors tease him, when Baba asks about Hassan, when he is in the Ali's foyer, and when he is in the tank with Baba.

Then in his safety needs, Amir will be safe when he near with Hassan. Because Amir is only child, hence he is very spoil, such as he is calm and coward,

and then he is afraid to do everything. Thus, he felt that he is a weak boy. In this level, Amir needs a good condition to teach him how the way having a brave character. Hassan gives him a safety in order that he can feel safe.

“Yes, Father,” Hassan would mumble, looking down at his feet. But he never told on me. Never told that the mirror, like shooting walnuts at the neighbor’s dog, was always my idea.” (Hosseini, 4)

Amir and Hassan are up in the poplar tree and Amir talked to Hassan into firing walnuts with his slingshot at the neighbor’s one-eyed German shepherd. Then, he is deadly with his slingshot and Ali used to catch them and get mad. But, Hassan never tells to Ali that the shooting walnut at the neighbor’s dog is always Amir’s idea.

It this case, it can be seen that Hassan saved Amir Amir’s fear and his anxiety from Ali’s anger by never tells that the bad idea is Amir’s idea. Thus for fulfilling this safety needs, Amir need Hassan to save himself, to lie with Ali in order to Ali is not angry to him, although Amir is silent, but he does not tell the truth to Ali.

“I see him playing on the street with the neighborhood boys. I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And, you know, he never fights back. Never. He just . . . drops his head and . . .” (Hosseini, 22)

“You know what always happens when the neighborhood boys tease him? Hassan steps in and fends them off. I’ve seen it with my own eyes.” (Hosseini, 22)

“Hassan steps in and fends them off”, in this case for fulfilling his needs, Amir get his safety needs by Hassan’s help. Hassan give security and protection to Amir. It is supported by this quotation below:

“How did Hassan get that scrape on his face?’ And he says, ‘He fell down.’.” (Hosseini, 22)

Amir lies to Baba. He answers that Hassan fell down from the tree. Thus in this case, it can be seen that for fulfilling his safety needs, Amir fulfills it by himself who is laying his Baba. But, he still needs Hassan for saving himself from Baba’s anger. In order to Hassan did not tell the truth to Baba.

“You are right, Agha. But perhaps you didn’t notice that I’m the one holding the slingshot. If you make a move, they’ll have to change your nickname from Assef ‘the Ear Eater’ to ‘One-Eyed Assef,’ because I have this rock pointed at your left eye.” He said this so flatly that even I had to strain to hear the fear that I knew hid under that calm voice.” (Hosseini, 42)

There is a Hassan’s voice in the back of Amir. Hassan brought his slingshot. *“I’m the one holding the slingshot.”* This sentence proves that Hassan tries to save Amir. Hassan asks to Assef and his friends to leave them. Hassan threatened to Assef to shoot his eyes, and his nickname from Assef *‘the Ear’* to *‘One Eyed Assef’*. In this case, the way of Amir for fulfilling his safety need is asking for help to Hassan. Thus, Amir’s safety needs are fulfilled by Hassan.

3.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are well gratified, and then there will emerge the love, affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now a person will

feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. Human beings will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely for a place in his group or family, and they will strive with great intensity to achieve the goal. Human beings will want to attain such a place more than anything else in the world and even though forget that once, when he/she is hungry of affection, he/she belittles at love as unreal or unnecessary or unimportant. Now, he/she will feel sharply the lack of loneliness, lack of ostracism, lack of rejection, lack of friendlessness, and lack of rootlessness.

“He stopped, turned. He cupped his hands around his mouth. “For you a thousand times over!” he said. Then he smiled his Hassan smile and disappeared around the corner.” (Hosseini, 67)

When Amir joined a kite-fighting tournament in wintertime, Amir won. Amir makes the final enemy kites broke. Then, all of the audiences are happy and proud of him, includes Baba, Rahim Khan, and Hassan. Baba on the roof. He is standing on the edge, pumping both of his fists. He is hollering and clapping. After that, Hassan is going to run to catch the fallen kite. In this case, love need is faced by Amir. It can be seen from Hassan is going to run to catch the fallen kite just for Amir. As a result, Hassan gives affection to Amir by going to run the fallen kite for him.

“May I have it, Amir jan? I would very much like to read it.” Baba hardly ever used the term of endearment jan when he addressed me.” (Hosseini, 31)

Amir is disappointed to his Baba because Baba does not appreciate his writing, but Rahim Khan gives his time and attention, because Rahim Khan feels

that Amir's skill is in the writing story. This part shows that Amir faced his love and belonging need with Rahim Khan. It is seen by Rahim called Amir with "Amir *jan*". "*Jan*" used as a name with extended meanings 'beloved one' or 'dear'. Amir feels that Rahim Khan loves him then Baba because he cares and appreciate his story, as seen "*As always, it was Rahim Khan who rescued me.*" (Hosseini, 31)

"I remember the day before the orphanage opened, Baba took me to Ghargha Lake, a few miles north of Kabul. He asked me to fetch Hassan too, but I lied and told him Hassan had the runs. I wanted Baba all to myself." (Hosseini, 13)

Baba decides to build an orphanage. Before the orphanage open, Baba takes Amir to go to Ghargha Lake, a few miles north of Kabul. Then, Baba asks Amir to fetch Hassan too, but Amir lies and says that Hassan has runs because Amir wants he is the one for Baba. Thus, needs are faced by Amir are love and belongingness needs. He wants to go to Ghargha Lake only with Baba and he wants to Baba all to himself. But, he fulfills his love and belongingness here by lying to Baba.

"Yes, Father," Hassan would mumble, looking down at his feet. But he never told on me. Never told that the mirror, like shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog, was always my idea." (Hosseini, 4)

Amir and Hassan are up in the poplar tree and Amir talked to Hassan into firing walnuts with his slingshot at the neighbor's one-eyed German shepherd. Actually, Hassan never wants to do, but if Amir asks, *really* asks, he will not deny him. Then, he is deadly with his slingshot. Ali, used to catch them and get mad.

But, Hassan never tells to Ali that the shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog, was always Amir's idea. In this case, it can be seen that love need is faced by Amir. Hassan loves Amir because he never told that the bad idea is Amir's idea. Hassan allowed scold him, although the bad idea is from Amir.

"While you're busy knitting sweaters, my dear, I have to deal with the community's perception of our family. People will ask. They will want to know why there is a Hazara boy living with our daughter. What do I tell them?" (Hosseini, 360)

When Amir's family has dinner in his home, there is a general, Iqbal who asked about Hassan. He asked to Amir that Amir was going to tell them why you had brought back Sohrab (Hassan's son) with him. This question makes Amir and his wife got mad. Then, Amir answers the general's question. But before that, he says to his wife, Soraya, by "my dear" and Soraya is busy knitting sweaters. It is shown that Amir and Soraya love each other. Soraya cares about Amir as seen she is knitting sweaters for Amir. Thus when Amir was adult, his love and belongingness are fulfilled by his wife.

Love and affection, as well as their possible expression in taking care, are generally looked upon with Amir always tries to look for attention to others. In this level, Amir shows that he needs love and belonging from Baba, but Hassan is able to give his love as Amir's best friend, but Amir does not appreciate him. Maslow divides love into two level, those are deficiency love (D-love) and being love (B-love). D-love is based on egoism, make the couple not comfortable, it only takes from other people, but does not give back. Then, D-love depicts in

Amir, even though Hassan always *'besides'* him when he has difficulties, but Amir does not appreciate him.

Besides, from the explanation above it can be concluded that Amir fulfills love and belongingness when Hassan runs the fallen kite and shoots the neighbor's dog, Rahim calls him by *'Amir jan'*, Baba takes him to go to Ghargha Lake, and when Soraya calls him *'my dear'* and she is busy knitting sweaters for Amir.

Then, Amir fulfills his love and belongingness needs, Amir also needs Hassan to fulfill his needs. As narrated below:

"He stopped, turned. He cupped his hands around his mouth. "For you a thousand times over!" he said. Then he smiled his Hassan smile and disappeared around the corner." (Hosseini, 67)

"For you a thousand times over!", it can be seen that Hassan always does anything for Amir. Hassan is very concerned about him. Hassan always does anything for him. Thus, Hassan gives love and affection to Amir.

"Yes, Father," Hassan would mumble, looking down at his feet. But he never told on me. Never told that the mirror, like shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog, was always my idea." (Hosseini, 4)

It this case, it can be seen that Hassan loves Amir because he never tells that the bad idea is Amir's idea. Hassan allowed scold him, although the bad idea is from Amir. Thus for fulfilling this need, Hassan gives affection to Amir.

3.1.4 Esteem Needs

All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. These needs will 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, 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.

Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to the feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. Human beings who fulfill their self-esteem needs, it does not depend on other people and they always ready to continue to develop further to reach the higher needs. But when it is obstructed, this fulfillment can cause feelings of inferiority, weakness and helplessness.

Like human beings, the main character also has the desire for a stable and firmly based, and it is usually high evaluation of himself, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. If it is not fulfilled the main character will feel inferior, weakness and helplessness. Analyzing of the main character in this level will be divided into subsidiary sets above.

The first esteem needs is self-respect or self-esteem. In this case, the main character wants freedom and independence. This is reflected when the main

character was a child, he wants to be free from his Baba's though which said that he is like a girl because he is calm and coward. It is very hard for him. Freedom to be anyone and freedom doing something what he wants. Moreover, become a son of high expectation of his Baba is not easy because he has to keep Baba's name.

"Then, Baba and I drove off in his black Ford Mustang—a car that drew envious looks everywhere because it was the same car Steve McQueen had driven in Bullitt¹," (Hosseini, 27)

This sentence proves that Amir's esteem increase. The esteem need of Amir is self-confident. He believes that people are envious for seeing the black Ford Mustang of his Baba. Thus, Amir's self-confident is fulfilled.

"I think maybe you'll win the tournament this year. What do you think?" I didn't know what to think. Or what to say. Was that what it would take? Had he just slipped me a key?" (Hosseini, 56)

Winter, in the Wazir Akbar Khan will have a flight tournament. Amir and Hassan want to join the tournament. They always try to look for the attention about the tournament. One night that winter, with the big contest only four days away, Baba and Amir sit in Baba's study in overstuffed leather chairs. *"I didn't know what to think. Or what to say"*, it proves that Amir's self-confident decreases because he knows that he is not a good kite fighter because he cannot fly the kite by himself and he cannot run a kite by himself. He feels scared and worried about Baba's hope. He never told to his Baba that he cannot fly the kite and catch up the kite by himself.

¹ *Bullitt*, a film that played in one theater for six months. (Hosseini, 27)

"I didn't know what to think. Or what to say. Was that what it would take? Had he just slipped me a key?". The main character is not free from his Baba's thought. He did not have a definite answer to Baba, but he has to keep his image to Baba. It makes him felt restricted and dependent. Even though, his Baba is expecting him, but he is unsure that he can win the flight tournament. Therefore at this level, he does not get freedom or independence. It could be concluded that his self-respect or self-esteem is not fulfilled.

"Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over." (Hosseini, 56)

This sentence explains that Amir's esteem needs increase and he gets a big motivation from Baba's comments to change and build up his life. Also, it can be seen that Amir is not free from his Baba's thought. So, Amir wants to get freedom from Baba's thought and his home. As a result that, it makes him felt restricted and dependent. Therefore at this level, he does not get freedom or independence. It could be concluded that his self-respect or self-esteem is not fulfilled.

"I killed his king and played him my final card, the ace of spades. He had to pick it up. I'd won, but as I shuffled for a new game, I had the distinct suspicion that Hassan had let me win." (Hosseini, 58)

"I killed his king and played him my final card, the ace of spades. He had to pick it up. I'd won". This sentence proves that Amir's esteem increases. The esteem need of Amir is self-confident. He believes that he would defeat Hassan in playing card. But, in other sentence, *"I had the distinct suspicion that Hassan had*

let me win.”, it shows that Amir’s esteem need decreases because he thinks that Hassan lets him win.

The second esteem needs is esteem of others. Esteem of others is very important for the main character. Although self-respect or self esteem of the main character is fulfilled. Amir wants his Baba cares him and appreciate what Amir does. Thus, he always tries to make his Baba proud of him. But, he is a rich man son and his Baba has high expectation, so he always keeps his image and he does not want his prestige degraded.

“I would win that winter’s tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite. Then I’d bring it home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy. Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over.” (Hosseini, 56)

Because Baba’s casual little comment has planted a seed in Amir’s head, finally Amir has a strong hope to be a winner in the tournament. *“I would win that winter’s tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite.”*, this sentence shows that Amir’s esteem need increases because he gets a big motivation from Baba’s comments. The esteem needs are that he wants to be respected by his Baba. In addition, he wants Baba to love him.

“Then I’d bring it home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy” (Hosseini, 56). This sentence proves that Amir’s esteem need increases to change the Baba’s though. Amir wants to show that Baba’s

though is wrong because Baba's son is worthy, Baba's son is not useless. This esteem need is that he wants his Baba considers Amir there and assumes that Amir is his son.

"Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over." This sentence explains that Amir's esteem need increases. He gets a big motivation from Baba's comments to change and build up his life. Amir wants to change his exist status in his home. Also, he wants to remove his nightmare that Baba does not really care him.

"You won, Amir agha! You won!"

"We won! We won!" was all I could say."

"Then I saw Baba on our roof. He was standing on the edge, pumping both of his fists. Hollering and clapping. And that right there was the single greatest moment of my twelve years of life, seeing Baba on that roof, proud of me at last." (Hosseini, 66)

From the quotations above, it explains that Amir's esteem needs most increase. The esteem need is achievement and freedom. Amir gets his dream which is he is a winner in the kite-fight tournament, it seems like Baba's hope before. Then, he sees his Baba is pumping both of his fists, hollering, and clapping. Thus, Amir gets the truth respect from his Baba.

Therefore from the explanation above, esteem needs has two kinds, i.e. self-respect and respect from the other, and Amir do both of them. In self-respect, Amir has confidence, independence, and freedom, such as in the fight-kite tournament, Amir is confident that he will to be a winner. He gets a big support from Baba and Hassan.

Then, for fulfilling his esteem needs, Hassan who is fulfilled Amir's needs. As seen in the sentence below:

"You won, Amir agha! You won!" (Hosseini, 66)

From the quotations above, it explains that Amir's self-confident increases because there is Hassan who supports him to win. Even before Amir attended the tournament, Hassan taught him to fly kite, and in the tournament Hassan helped him to fly his kite. Thus, Amir's needs are fulfilled by Hassan to fulfill his self-esteem and respect from others which is respect from his Baba.

3.1.5 Self-actualization Needs

Even if all these needs are satisfied, it may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what *he/she*, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he/she is to be ultimately at peace with themselves. What a man *can* be, he/she *must* be. He must be true to his/her own nature.

This need may call self-actualization, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency may be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one idiosyncratically is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming. The clear appearance of these needs usually rests upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love and belonging, and esteem needs.

As it had been explained above, the main character could actualize himself. Moreover, becoming a rich man's son and his Baba does not care him is difficult condition for the main character. He passes all of the process, step by step, and reaches his hopes.

"I would win that winter's tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite." (Hosseini, 56)

Amir believes that he will be a winner in the flight tournament because his Baba and Hassan strongly support him. That condition makes his hope become a winner was reached. This Amir's thought had grown from his heart. It makes him think to start looking for announcement and learning flying a kite to Hassan. Therefore, he attended the tournament. Finally, he won the kite-fight tournament. Thus, that process toward the Amir's self-actualization.

"I think I'll major in English," I said. I winced inside, waiting for his reply.

"English?"

"Creative writing." (Hosseini, 134)

Amir graduated from high school in America at the age of twenty. After the day graduation, Amir tells to Baba that he will enroll in junior college classes in the fall, and take major in English, creative writing, because Amir loves to write story since he was a kid. He feels that writing is his skill. Even though, his Baba disagrees with Amir's decision, it is seen by:

"He considered this. Sipped his tea. "Stories, you mean. You'll make up stories." "I looked down at my feet. "They pay for that, making up stories?"

“How will you earn money? If you marry, how will you support your khanum?”

“Wah wah! So, if I understand, you’ll study several years to earn a degree, then you’ll get a chatti job like mine, one you could just as easily land today, on the small chance that your degree might someday help you get . . . discovered.” (Hosseini, 134)

From the quotation above, it can be concluded that Baba strongly disagrees with Amir’s decision because Baba thinks that to be a writer is a *chatti* job. Also, Baba thinks that to be a writer does not guarantee and it will waste time.

“But I would stand my ground, I decided. I didn’t want to sacrifice for Baba anymore. The last time I had done that, I had damned myself.” (Hosseini, 135)

Amir still keeps his dream to be a good writer because he does not want to sacrifice for Baba anymore because he had done that, but he had damned himself. As a result that, it makes him think to start keeping his dream and he must to be a good writer. This Amir’s thought had grown from his soul. So, the process to be a good writer start from did not sacrifice Baba anymore and enroll in junior college classes in English major, creative writing, that process toward the Amir’s self-actualization.

“I want you to go to Kabul. I want you to bring Sohrab here,” he said.”

(Hosseini, 220). Rahim Khan wants Amir to go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab (Hassan’s son). But, Amir does not want to go to Kabul, *“Why me? Why can’t you pay someone here to go? I’ll pay for it if it’s a matter of money.”* (Hosseini, 221).

But Rahim Khan forced him to keep going to Kabul to pick up Sohrab, as seen

“What I’m asking from you is to grant an old man his dying wish,” he said gravely.” (Hosseini, 221).

“Then I told him I was going to Kabul. Told him to call the Caldwells in the morning.” (Hosseini, 225)

But finally Amir wants to go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab because he felt guilty because when Amir and Hassan were a kid, Amir had bad attitude to Hassan. Amir let him raped by Assef and his friends. Also, Amir felt guilty for his Baba's past. This is evident from Amir's previous thoughts, *“The questions kept coming at me: How had Baba brought himself to look Ali in the eye? How...”* (Hosseini, 225). Thus, Amir wants to redeem by picking up Sohrab and giving him a new life with his family. Therefore the self-actualization of Amir is that he will go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab as redemption, whereas Amir strongly disagrees with it before. Amir’s self-actualization appears from his heart. So, this Amir’s self-actualization as redemption.

From the explanation above, Amir has proven to everybody that he is brave to reach his dream, even though his Baba strongly disagrees with his choices such as taking major in English, Creative Writing. Finally he becomes a good Afghanistan writer in America. After that, Rahim Khan called him and asked him to go to Kabul to fetch Sohrab. Initially, Amir does not want to go. But finally, he will go to pick up Sohrab because he wants to redeem for his mistakes and his father's mistakes in the past. Thus, it can be concluded that Amir’s self-actualization needs are he wants to be a good Afghanistan writer in America, he

wants to be a winner in the fight-kite tournament, and he will go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab as his redemption of his mistakes and Baba's mistakes in the past.

Then, Amir's self-actualization needs are fulfilled by Farid as a driver. It can be seen from the quotation below:

"Then I told him I was going to Kabul. Told him to call the Caldwell's in the morning." (Hosseini, 225)

This is self-actualization need of Amir. He would go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab as his redemption for his mistakes and his Baba's mistakes in the past. Here, Amir needs Farid as a driver to go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab. He accompanied Amir until Sohrab was found.

3.2 The Most Dominant Need of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working of the safety needs can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, savings accounts, and insurance. Safety needs are most evident in your children, as shown when an infant cries if it is dropped suddenly, is startled by a loud sound, or a stranger enters the room. (Petri, 2003: 290)

Safety needs rise, such as security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear and from anxiety. Safety needs of a baby are crying, feeling afraid, and screaming because of the violence at home. Meanwhile, Amir needs safety from any scare, guilty, and worry.

The Kite Runner begins by introducing Amir who lives in San Francisco California who is receiving a phone call from Rahim Khan, Amir's father friend,

is taken back to his childhood in Kabul Afghanistan. In Kabul Afghanistan, Amir has a best friend, named Hassan as well as a servant boy in Amir's house. Both Amir and Hassan enjoy flying kites and end up winning a kite fighting tournament.

The novel describes Amir as a weak son. He is always protected by Hassan such as when his neighborhood tease him, when he plays or passes in the street that Assef and his friends are playing, and when Ali used to catch them and get mad to Hassan because Hassan never tells to Ali that the shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog was always Amir's idea. Besides, Amir is a spoil boy. He is afraid into tank because there is no any light, and then his Baba wrapped his arms around him and gives him a glow from Baba's wristwatch.

In addition, Amir also always covers up his mistakes by lying such as when Baba asks him why Hassan got a crape on his face, he lies to Baba. He answers that Hassan fell down from the tree. He lies because he does not want his Baba see that he is a weak son. Amir wants he is the one for Baba. Besides, he also has a jealousy on what his father had done to Hassan.

Therefore, the most dominant human needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* is safety needs. Amir struggles all of the human needs such as love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, but he struggles the safety needs as the most dominant. As a weak son, he always needs other people to fulfill his safety needs. Mostly, Amir will be safe when he near with Hassan. Hassan always saves him. Thus, Amir's safety needs are fulfilled by

Hassan, such as when Assef is brothering Amir, as seen in the following quotation:

“You are right, Agha. But perhaps you didn’t notice that I’m the one holding the slingshot. If you make a move, they’ll have to change your nickname from Assef ‘the Ear Eater’ to ‘One-Eyed Assef,’ because I have this rock pointed at your left eye.” He said this so flatly that even I had to strain to hear the fear that I knew hid under that calm voice.” (Hosseini, 42)

There is a Hassan’s voice in the back of Amir. Hassan brought his slingshot. *“I’m the one holding the slingshot.”* This sentence proves that Hassan tries to save Amir. Hassan asks to Assef and his friends to leave them. Hassan threatened to Assef to shoot his eyes, and his nickname from Assef *‘the Ear’* to *‘One Eyed Assef’*. In this case, Amir’s safety needs are fulfilled by Hassan.

Besides, Amir is only child, hence he is very spoil, such as he is calm and coward, and then he is afraid to do everything. Thus, he felt that he is a weak boy. In this safety needs level, Amir needs a good condition to teach him how the way having a brave character. Hassan gives him a safety in order that he can feel safe.

In 1979, Soviet Union militarily intervenes in Afghanistan. Baba and Amir move to California. Baba begins work at a gas station. Then, after graduating from High School, Amir takes classes in English major, Creative Writing, to develop his writing skills. Every Sunday, Baba and Amir sells used goods at flea market. There, Amir meets Soraya Taheri and her father. Baba is diagnosed with terminal cancer, and he asks to Soraya’s father’s permission for Amir to marry her. He

agrees and the two marry. Shortly after Baba dies, Amir and Soraya settle down in a happy marriage, but they cannot have children.

Fifteen years after his wedding, Amir receives a call from Rahim Khan who asking him to come see him in Peshawar. He tells all about Hassan to Amir. He tells that Ali being sterile, so Ali is not Hassan's biological father. Hassan is actually Baba's son and Amir's half-brother. Amir was shocked and he does not believe that. Finally, he tells Amir that the reason he calls him to Pakistan is to rescue Sohrab, Hassan's son, from an orphanage in Kabul.

Amir was accompanied by Farid as a driver to search Sohrab. In Kabul, Amir meets a man who reveals himself as Assef. Sohrab is being kept at Assef's house. Assef agrees to relinquish him if Amir can beat him in a fight. Assef beats Amir, but suddenly Sohrab uses a slingshot to fire a brass ball into Assef's eye. Sohrab helps Amir to go out of the house.

Amir tells Sohrab of his plans to take him back to America and adopt him. After his adoption, Sohrab refuses to interact with Amir or Soraya until the former reminisces about Hassan and kites and shows some Hassan's tricks. In the end, Sohrab only gives a lopsided smile, but Amir takes it with all his heart and he runs the kite for Sohrab, and says *"For you, a thousand times over"*. Amir says as Hassan's voice to him.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the writer presents, conclusion and suggestion as the final result of the study of *Hierarchy of Human Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's "The Kite Runner"*. The conclusion is drawn based on the research problems while suggestion is intended to give the information for the next writers who are interested in doing further study in the same area.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the research problems and the discussion of the data presentation and analysis, the following conclusion can be described dealing with the kinds of human needs according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs and the ways for fulfilling those needs as a creatures as seen in the main character in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner*.

First, Amir fulfills physiological needs by eating luxury foods, wearing flannel pajamas, leaning out the window when he feels asphyxiated. After that, Amir fulfills safety needs of security when he is wrapped by Ali in Ali's foyer, when his neighbors tease him, when Baba asks about Hassan, when he is in the Ali's foyer, and when he is in the tank with Baba. Amir fulfills love and belongingness when Hassan runs the fallen kite for him and shoots the neighbor's dog, Rahim calls him by '*Amir jan*', Baba takes him to go to Ghargha Lake, and when Soraya calls him '*my dear*' and she is busy knitting sweaters for Amir. In self-respect, Amir has confidence, independence, and freedom, such as in the

fight-kite tournament, Amir is confident that he will be a winner. He gets a big support from Baba and Hassan. Finally, he fulfills self-actualization when he wants to be a good Afghanistan writer in America, he wants to be a winner in the fight-kite tournament, and he will go to Kabul to pick up Sohrab as his redemption of his mistakes and Baba's mistakes in the past.

Second, Amir has other people to fulfill his human needs. Mostly, Hassan who is fulfilled Amir's need because Hassan is his best friend and Hassan is a Baba's servant son, for example for fulfilling his physiological needs, Hassan prepare his breakfast, and then for fulfilling his safety needs, Hassan saved him from Assef. Besides, Amir's needs are fulfilled by those who are nearby, such as Baba, Ali, Rahim Khan, and Soraya as his wife.

Then, the researcher finds that the most dominant human needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* is safety needs. Amir has all of the human needs such as love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, but he struggles the safety needs as the most dominant because Amir always tries to fulfill his safety needs in his life, such as when Amir is in Ali's foyer, and then he is wrapped by Ali because he is afraid of the sound like a thunder.

4.2 Suggestion

After drawing a conclusion based on the findings of this study, the writer suggests for the next researcher to use this result of this study as the additional reference in studying human needs. Since this study only analyzes the kinds of

human needs by Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs and the ways for fulfilling needs, it will be more interesting for the next researcher to analyze by using another theory of human needs and use other data such as poems as the data source.



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Problems of the Study	Human Needs	Kinds of Human Needs	Page	Quotations
Kinds of Needs of Amir in Khaled Hosseini's <i>The Kite Runner</i>	Physiological Needs	Physiological need of food and water	27	<i>"...and prepared my breakfast: hot black tea with three sugar cubes and a slice of toasted naan topped with my favorite sour cherry marmalade, all neatly placed on the dining table."</i>
			55	<i>"We were sipping tea, talking. Ali had served dinner earlier—potatoes and curried cauliflower over rice—and..."</i>
		Physiological need of sleep	49	<i>"...then I slipped back into bed in my flannel pajamas. I pulled the blanket to my chin and..."</i>
		Physiological need of constant body temperature	49	<i>"for the warmth of cast-iron stove as the wind screeched through the yards, the streets." (Hosseini, 49)</i>
		Physiological need of oxygen	83	<i>"...I could never tell which was which—if she'd trade her window seat with me so I could get fresh air on account of my car sickness." (Hosseini, 83)</i>
	Safety Needs	Freedom from fear	22	<i>"I see him playing on the street with the neighborhood boys. I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And, you know, he never fights back. Never. He just . . . drops his head and..." (Hosseini, 22)</i> <i>"You know what always happens when the neighborhood boys tease him? Hassan steps in and fends them off. I've seen it with my own eyes." (Hosseini, 22)</i>
			122	<i>"And then a small miracle. Baba tugged at my sleeve</i>

				<i>and something glowed green in the dark. Light! Baba's wristwatch. I kept my eyes glued to those fluorescent green hands. I was so afraid I'd lose them, I didn't dare blink." (Hosseini, 122)</i>
		Freedom from anxiety	22	<i>"How did Hassan get that scrape on his face?' And he says, 'He fell down.'." (Hosseini, 22)</i>
		Freedom from fear and anxiety	36	<i>"They're hunting ducks," Ali said in a hoarse voice. "They hunt ducks at night, you know. Don't be afraid." (Hosseini, 36)</i>
			41	<i>"Just let us go, Assef," I said, hating the way my voice trembled. "We're not bothering you." (Hosseini, 41)</i>
		Security and Protection	35	<i>"Father! What's that sound?" Hassan yelled, his hands outstretched toward Ali. Ali wrapped his arms around us." (Hosseini, 35)</i>
	Love and Belongingness Needs	Love and belongingness	4	<i>"Yes, Father," Hassan would mumble, looking down at his feet. But he never told on me. Never told that the mirror, like shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog, was always my idea." (Hosseini, 4)</i>
			13	<i>"I remember the day before the orphanage opened, Baba took me to Ghargha Lake, a few miles north of Kabul. He asked me to fetch Hassan too, but I lied and told him Hassan had the runs. I wanted Baba all to myself." (Hosseini, 13)</i>
			31	<i>"May I have it, Amir jan? I would very much like to</i>

				<i>read it.” Baba hardly ever used the term of endearment jan when he addressed me.” (Hosseini, 31)</i>
			67	<i>“He stopped, turned. He cupped his hands around his mouth. “For you a thousand times over!” he said. Then he smiled his Hassan smile and disappeared around the corner.” (Hosseini, 67)</i>
			360	<i>“While you’re busy knitting sweaters, my dear, I have to deal with the community’s perception of our family. People will ask. They will want to know why there is a Hazara boy living with our daughter. What do I tell them?” (Hosseini, 360)</i>
	Esteem Needs	Self-respect or self-esteem needs	27	<i>“Then, Baba and I drove off in his black Ford Mustang—a car that drew envious looks everywhere because it was the same car Steve McQueen had driven in Bullitt¹,” (Hosseini, 27)</i>
			56	<i>“I think maybe you’ll win the tournament this year. What do you think?” I didn’t know what to think. Or what to say. Was that what it would take? Had he just slipped me a key?” (Hosseini, 56)</i> <i>“Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over.” (Hosseini, 56)</i>
			58	<i>“I killed his king and played him my final card, the ace of spades. He had to pick it up. I’d won, but as I shuffled for a new game, I had the distinct suspicion</i>

¹ *Bullitt*, a film that played in one theater for six months. (Hosseini, 27)

				<i>that Hassan had let me win.” (Hosseini, 58)</i>
		Esteem of others	56	<i>“I would win that winter’s tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite. Then I’d bring it home and show it to Baba. Show him once and for all that his son was worthy. Then maybe my life as a ghost in this house would finally be over.” (Hosseini, 56)</i>
			66	<i>“You won, Amir agha! You won!” “We won! We won!” was all I could say.” “Then I saw Baba on our roof. He was standing on the edge, pumping both of his fists. Hollering and clapping. And that right there was the single greatest moment of my twelve years of life, seeing Baba on that roof, proud of me at last.” (Hosseini, 66)</i>
	Self-actualization Needs	Self-actualization	56	<i>“I would win that winter’s tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite.” (Hosseini, 56)</i>
			134	<i>“I think I’ll major in English,” I said. I winced inside, waiting for his reply. “English?” “Creative writing.” (Hosseini, 134)</i>

			134	<p><i>"He considered this. Sipped his tea. "Stories, you mean. You'll make up stories." "I looked down at my feet. "They pay for that, making up stories?"</i></p> <p><i>"How will you earn money? If you marry, how will you support your khanum?"</i></p> <p><i>"Wah wah! So, if I understand, you'll study several years to earn a degree, then you'll get a chatti job like mine, one you could just as easily land today, on the small chance that your degree might someday help you get . . . discovered."</i> (Hosseini, 134)</p>
			135	<p><i>"But I would stand my ground, I decided. I didn't want to sacrifice for Baba anymore. The last time I had done that, I had damned myself."</i> (Hosseini, 135)</p>
				<p><i>"Then I told him I was going to Kabul. Told him to call the Caldwells in the morning."</i> (Hosseini, 225)</p>
Problems of the Study		Page	Quotations	
Ways to fulfill human needs as <i>homo socius</i>		4	<p><i>"Yes, Father," Hassan would mumble, looking down at his feet. But he never told on me. Never told that the mirror, like shooting walnuts at the neighbor's dog, was always my idea."</i></p>	
		22	<p><i>"I see him playing on the street with the neighborhood boys. I see how they push him around, take his toys from him, give him a shove here, a whack there. And, you know, he never fights back. Never. He just . . . drops his head and . . ."</i></p> <p><i>"You know what always happens when the neighborhood boys tease him?"</i></p>	

		<i>Hassan steps in and fends them off. I've seen it with my own eyes."</i>
		<i>"How did Hassan get that scrape on his face?' And he says, 'He fell down."</i>
	27	<i>"While I ate and complained about homework, Hassan made my bed,.."</i> <i>"Hassan stayed home and helped Ali with the day's chores: hand-washing dirty clothes and hanging them to dry in the yard, sweeping the floors, buying fresh naan from the bazaar, marinating meat for dinner,.."</i>
	31	<i>"May I have it, Amir jan? I would very much like to read it." Baba hardly ever used the term of endearment jan when he addressed me."</i>
	42	<i>"You are right, Agha. But perhaps you didn't notice that I'm the one holding the slingshot. If you make a move, they'll have to change your nickname from Assef 'the Ear Eater' to 'One-Eyed Assef,' because I have this rock pointed at your left eye." He said this so flatly that even I had to strain to hear the fear that I knew hid under that calm voice."</i>
	49	<i>"...then I slipped back into bed in my flannel pajamas. I pulled the blanket to my chin and...".</i>
	55	<i>"Ali had served dinner earlier—potatoes and curried cauliflower over rice—and..."</i>
	56	<i>"I would win that winter's tournament. I was going to win. There was no other viable option. I was going to win, and I was going to run that last kite."</i>
	67	<i>"He stopped, turned. He cupped his hands around his mouth. "For you a thousand times over!" he said. Then he smiled his Hassan smile and disappeared around the corner."</i>
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