PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF JAY GATSBY'S LIFE IN FRANCIS SCOTT FITZGERALD'S "THE GREAT GATSBTY" (VIEWED FROM ABRAHAM MASLOW HIERARCHY OF NEEDS THEORY)

THESIS

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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

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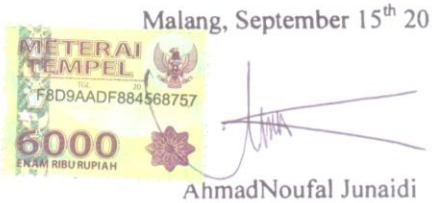

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

I'd rather be hated for who I am, than loved for who I am not.
(Kurt Cobain 1967-1994)

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
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PUSAT PERPUSTAKAAN

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to my beloved family

My parents, my father and mother (Moch. Syafi'I and Nur Laila)

Who always pray for me and give their endless love since I was born

And my sisters (Diana Mardiatillah and Amira Fauziyah)

My advisor Dra. Andarwati. M. A

Who has given me advices, correctionsand attentions, until this thesis is finished successfully

All of my friends in Pesantren Luhur Malang

And in Sarijan Coffee

I am nothing without you all and nice being with you all.

Thanks for all.

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In the name of Alloh, the omnipotent and omnipresent, the lord of the world, the master of the day after, who always gives the the best for us. Lord of universe who gives us brain and feeling to learn everything in this world. One of Alloh's blesses is inspiration which is given to the researcher, so that the researcher can finish this research (thesis) successfully. This thesis is intendant to fulfill the requirement to achieve the degree of SARJANA SASTRA in Faculty of Humanities at The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Secondly, Sholawat and Salam may always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who had shown us the way from the darkness to the lightness, that is, Islam. In completing this thesis entitled *Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's Life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" Viewed From Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory,* I have many persons who give me their support. Without their supports I would be unable to accomplish it. It convey my sincerely thanks to:

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Malang, September 15th

Ahmad Noufal Junaidi

ABSTRACT

Junaidi, Ahmad Noufal. 2014. Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's Life in Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald's "*TheGreat Gatsby*" Viewed From Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. Thesis.Faculty of Humanities.English Letter and Language Department.Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Dra. Andarwati. M.A

Key Terms : Priority, Hierarchy of Needs, Main Character, Psychology, Psychological Analysis

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The Great Gatsby, was written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald was published for the first time in 1925. The researcher was interested with novel The Great Gatsby because there are many moral values can be studied and also in United States this novel become a standard reading in school and literary classes in University . The Great Gatsby tell about a young man named Jay Gatsby who tried to fulfill his needs as a human being, in the story there are four kind of things that Gatsby needed and what Gatsby did to fulfill his needs dominated the content of the story like how Gatsby tried to fulfill his physiological needs, the safety need, tried to get a dignity and some friends, and also tried to get his love. The researcher was interested to use Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze because this theory is suitable to analyze the psychological problems of Gatsby..

This research focus on analyzing the psychological problems of Jay Gatsby which influenced his life and the efforts of Gatsby to fulfill his psychological needs, viewed from Abraham Maslow's Theory of needs.

in 1943 a Psychologist, Abraham Harold Maslow created Theory of Human Motivation. Maslow's theory is based on the Hierarchy of Human Needs. According to Maslow, human behavior is related to his needs. It is adjusted as per the nature of needs to be satisfied. In hierarchy of needs theory, Maslow identified five types / sets of human need arranged in a hierarchy of their importance and priority. He concluded that when one set of needs is satisfied, it becomes a motivating factor. Thereafter, the next set of needs in the hierarchy order takes its higher place. These needs in hierarchy can be compared to a pyramid. At the lowest level, there will be first set of needs which can be described as basic needs and are universal in character. This will be followed by other sets of needs. Those needs are, physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need and self-actualization need.

Based on the results of the research, 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.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background of the Study

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, according to Pushkin (in Eagleton, 1996: 3), the term “literature” means a permanent expression in words of some thought or idea about life and the world. but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. And literary criticism it self is study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Literature also has a function as a “mirror” of human beings’ life which reflect the authors’ point of view on social phenomena they meet in their society (Fananie, 2000: 117). In other explanation, literature is a true picture or reflection of human’s life. It describes what and how human life is and it usually reflects the events that happen in a society (Wilbur, 1962: 24).

Literature is devided into three explenations. The first i, literature is everything which is written or formed. Second, literarture only limited by great books, some books that are viewed because they have more literary expression. Third, literature is applied in literary works, it means that literature as an imaginative work Wellek and Warren (in Wiyatmi, 2005 : 14-15).

1922, after the world war I United States begun it’s amazing progress in many sectors, military, politics, culture, and the most amazing progress was in economic sector when Wall Street got it’s golden era that atrracted attention of

many ambitious people and made New York became a promised land for some people, but the significant progress of United States had a bad phsycological effects because of American people mobility. Based on Abraham Maslow theory, this high mobilitiy was the effect from less of love and sense of belonging. United States had become a home for nomads (Koswara,1991:123)

In this research, the researcher will use psychological approach with hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow as the theory to analyze the data, psychological problems of Jay Gatsby in novel The Great Gatsby by Francis Scott Fitzgerald. There four types of psychological approach, those are related with the author, creativity procces, literary work, and the reader. However, basicly the psychological approach is related with three main indications, those are, the author, the reader, and the literary work it self and sometime psychological approach more related with author and literary work Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (in Nyoman, 2004 : 61). The 20th century literary hit by rapid growth, various theories have appeared, both from the path of structuralism, semiotic, literary sociology, psychoanalysis and others (Zaimar, 2003: 29).

Abraham Maslow formulated a theory of human motivation in which human being's varying needs are seen as arising in a hierarchal fashion. That is, certain basic needs, such as hunger and thirst that must be satisfied before the other needs (Cairo, 1998: 76). Maslow developed the Hierarchy of Needs model in 1940-50s USA, and the Hierarchy of Needs theory was used for understanding human motivation, management training, and personal development. Indeed, Maslow's ideas surrounding the Hierarchy of Needs, concerning the responsibility

of employers to provide a workplace environment that encourages and enables employees to fulfil their own unique potential (self-actualization) are today more relevant than ever. Abraham Maslow's book Motivation and Personality, published in 1954 (second edition 1970) introduced the Hierarchy of Needs.

Phsycological problems of Jay Gatsby as the main character of the novel The Great Gatsby will be explored by the researcher by using Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. The novel it self tell about Jay Gatsby as the main character and Nick Carraway as the narrator which is summer in Long Island, New York as the setting. The main points of The Great Gatsby are about faith, true love, and hope.

The Great Gatsby tells about Jay Gatsby's life narrated by Nick Carraway, one of key characters of the novel. Nick has just moved from the Midwest to West Egg, Long Island, seeking his fortune as a bond salesman. Shortly after his arrival, Nick travels across East Egg to visit his cousin Daisy Buchanan and her husband, Tom Buchanan, whom Nick had known in college for dinner. There he meets professional golfer Jordan Baker. When Nick returns home that evening, he notices his neighbor, Gatsby, mysteriously standing in the dark and stretching his arms toward the water, and a solitary green light across the Sound.

One day Nick got an invitation from Gatsby for his party, shortly Nick met Jordan Baker again and also Jay Gatsby. Gatsby told Jordan about his special relationship with Nick's cousin Daisy Fey. In short Nick and Gatsby became close quickly until Gatsby asked Nick for a help, a meeting with Daisy and Nick was

prepared to do it. In a rainy noon Gatsby met Daisy for tea in Nick's house and their love was turned up for the second times.

Since then, Gatsby and Daisy met intensively in Gatsby's house until Gatsby asked Daisy to divorce her husband,Tom Buchanan while Daisy asked Gatsby for life together and move to another place but Gatsby disagree with Daisy's idea because that was unrespected to do and beacuse Gatsby made a casttle across her house and reached much money only for Dasiy. Shortly Tom Buchanan knew about his wife's relationship with Gatsby and made a tricky plan to separate his wife from Gatsby until Gatsby died, he shot in his house when waited for telephone from Daisy while Daisy made a choice of living with her husband, Dasiy had sold the pass Gatsby's love.

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald (1896-1940) was one of phenomenal novel writers and short story in 20 century. Fitzgerald had written four novels during his short life like : Side of Paradise, The Beautiful and Damned, Tender Is The Night, and the most famous and phenomenal is The Great Gatsby. His fifth novel The Love of The Last Tycoon was not done yet before he died. 1920 is the most important time for Fitzgerald, his visit to Europe specially to two cities in France (Paris and Riviera), there he met ex-patriat community than he met a famous writer Ernest Hemingway.

The great Gatsby was published for the firat time in 1925, American people call this literary work as "the lost generation" because it wass writen during Fitzgerald in France (not in his own country) the literary works of the lost generation were influenced by the world war I. Trust is an important aspect in this

novel. Until the the 20th century The Great Gatsby become a standard reading or reference in the school and university in United States.

The researcher is interested with novel The Great Gatsby because there are many moral values can be studied and also we can study some aspects like history as the setting of story and phsycological problem faced by the characters but the researcher only eplore about phsycological aspect of Jay Gatsby as the main character of novel. The previous study is from Eko Ubaidillah the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang with his research *"Gogol's need to search of identity in Jhumpa Lahiri's the namesake viewed from AbrahamMaslow's hierarchy of needs theory"* in 2012 he explained about psychological problem faced by the main character in the novel by using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory but he just used three of five levels of needs theory. And from Abdul basitwho also the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang with his research *"Jim Hawkin's Need In Robert Louis Stevenson "The Treasure Island"(psychological Approach)* in 2012 he explained about Jim Hawkin's psychological needs which are reflected in novel "Treasure Island" by Robert Louis Stevanson and exploring the hierarchy of need of Jim Hawkin which was reflected in the novel.

1.2. Statements of Problems

1. Viewed from Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, what are Jay Gatsby's problems which influence his psychological life reflected in Francis Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* novel?

2. . What are Jay Gatsby's efforts to solve the problems which influence his psychological life reflected in the novel?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

1. To know the Jay Gatsby's problems which influence his phsycological life viewed from Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory based on the novel *"The Great Gatsby"* by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald.

2. To know the Jay Gatsby's efforts to solve the problems which influence his psychological life reflected in the novel.

1.4 Significant f The study

Nowadays transmigration become the main way of people to change their opportunity, transmigration from a small town to big city or to capital city but the problem is people who join the transmigration don't have a sense of belonging and because of their bussines and ambition they ignore the people among them, they don't love and they are not loved and The qonsequences of those are, criminality increasing, morality be looser and humanity decreasing. The situation in New York city in 1922 same with Jakarta recently. Practically, this research is useful for English letters and language students, lecturers and other researchers to upgrade their skill in analyzing and explore a novel with theory of literature to compare it with the real life.

1.5 Scope and limitation

This research focussed on analysis to Jay Gatsby's psychological problems and his efforts to solve psychological problems based on the novel "The Great Gatsby" by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald by using of Abraham Maslow's

hierarchy of needs theory. This reasearch is study about exploring phsycological problems, exactly to understand what are the efforts of Jay Gatsby to fulfill his needs and the effects of their efforts to people among them and his self.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research design

This research is categorized as a literary criticism and this research will use psychological analysis theory to analyze the phsycological problems Jay Gatsby as the main character of novel "The Great Gatsby". Literary criticism it self is analyze, interprets, and evaluate a literary work, because the researcher will analyze the phsycological problem related with love and sense of belonging.

1.6.2 Research Instrument

The researcher will become the main instrument, through reading and understanding the researcher will interprete and explore the novel .

1.6.3 Data sources

The main data will be taken from novel "The Great Gatsby" it self. Explore and analyze the novel carefully to get the needed data related to phsycological problems of Jay Gatsby as the main character in the novel specially about his psychological problem, phsycology and literary criticism which can support this research, and search data from internet is also the way to complete the data.

1.6.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data the researcher did some steps. The first step is reading the novel deeply and specify the needed information, the second is learn some

information related to phsycological problems especially about Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

After having the data collection, the data will be reviewed, separate some unnecessary data and keep the needed data only and analyze it and give explanation. Interpreting the data to find the answers related to the statement of problems and make the conclusion, and to interpret it we need to close reading.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. priority : an important thing or work or duty which very urgent to get or to do related with our life or another people or another thing
2. Hierarchy of needs : Abraham Maslow's psychological theory which is categorized by five levels (physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and self actualization need)
3. Main character : a person in a narrative work such as novel, film or drama which become a key character who determine the story.
4. Psychology : is an academic and applied discipline that involves the scientific study of mental function and behaviors
5. Psychological analysis : is a form of psychotherapy used by qualified psychotherapist to treat patient who have arrange of mild to moderate chronic life problems

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Literature (from Latin *litterae* (plural); letter) is the art of written work, and is not confined to published sources (although, under some circumstances, unpublished sources can also be exempt). The word *literature* literally means "acquaintance with letters" and the *parspro toto* term "letters" is sometimes used to signify "literature," as in the figures of speech "arts and letters" and "man of letters." The four major classifications of literature are poetry, prose, fiction, and non-fiction.

The word psychology is derived from Greek words *psyche* means soul and *logos* means knowledge. So psychology is an academic discipline which involving the scientific study of mental processes, behavior, relationship, and personality.

Psychology literature is a study of literature which views a literary work as a psychological activity. The writer will use creative force, feel, and work it self in making a literary work (Endraswara,2003: 96). And the readers them self will perceive the literary works by their own psychic because literary work is a reflection psychic. The authors perceive a flaming soul then they express it in text.

The psychology of literature will show some aspects of psychological from the characters in drama or prose. Literary work and psychology have a close relationship, indirect, and functional. 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 Endraswara,2003 : 97).

2.2 Character and Characterization

A character (or fictional character) is a person in a narrative literary work (such as a novel, play, television series or film). Derived from the ancient Greek word kharaktêr. Character is divided into some categories, central and preverbal character, there are some categories for central character in literary work especially in fiction, the first is the character which always involved in theme, the second is the character which often related to other characters, and the last is character which needs much time to express (Sayuti, 2000:75). Character, particularly when enacted by an actor in the theatre or cinema. In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and ponder themes. Since the end of the 18th century, the phrase "in character" has been used to describe an effective impersonation by an actor. Since the 19th century, the art of creating characters, as practised by actors or writers, has been called characterisation.

Vivian Smith (in http://depts.galludet.edu/englishwork/literature/fiction.html) states that “character is the person or people presented by the writer, in work of narrative or drama, who convey their personal qualities through dialogue and

action by which the reader or audience understand their thought, feeling, intention and materials".

Characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. It is the initial stage where the writer introduces the character with noticeable emergence. Followed by the introduction of the character the writer often talks about his behavior. Further progressing through the story comes under observation the thought-process of the character. The next stage involves the character expressing his opinions and ideas and getting into conversations with the rest of the characters. The final part shows how others in the story respond to the character's personality.

Characterization as a literary tool was coined in the mid 15th century. Aristotle in his Poetics argued that "tragedy is a representation, not of men, but of action and life". Thus, implying that the dominance of plot over characters, termed as plot-driven narrative, is unmistakable. This point of view was later on abandoned by many because in 19th century the dominance of character over plot was proved through the petty bourgeois novel.

2.3 Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory of psychology that was proposed in his paper "A theory of Human Motivation" published in 1943, which he subsequently extended to include his observation of human's innate curiosity. His theory contend that as human meet basic needs, they seek to satisfy successively higher need that occupy a set hierarchy.

Maslow was very interesting to human potential. He believed that for inspecting psychological condition, the only one type inspected was a very healthy people Schultz (in Minderop. 2010. 276). He was critical to Sigmund Freud and other psychological experts theories of behaviorism who only understood the natural behavior by only inspected to neurotics and other people with many or great problems. Maslow summarized that every human being was born with instinctive needs. Universal needs that push us to grow up and for self-actualization.

Maslow thought of human being as the creature who never feel satisfied at all. For human, satisfaction was temporary, because when some wills had been completed the other wills will turned up and we had to complete them to (Koswara, 1986 : 118). Maslow constructed the human needs by five rung

1. Physiological need
2. Safety need
3. Need of love and belongingness
4. Esteem need
5. Self-actualization need

In many references this theory is drawn as a Pyramid, such as :

(Wikipedia.freeencyclopedia)

Generally, the higher needs appear lately in human life phase. Physiological need and safety need appear in children, love and esteem need appear in teenager, and self-actualization appear in adult. According to Maslow, the first need (physiological need) is more important than the other need above it, for example : need of food (physiological need) must be fulfilled / satisfied before satisfy the need of safety, the need of safety must be satisfied before we satisfy need of love and belongingness, etc.

We will not be pushed by all of needs at the same time. Only one important need in every certain moment or condition ; which need, that is depend on the other needs have been satisfied. If we are hungry we will not pay any attention to need of safety, love and belongingness need, esteem need, and self actualization need because need of food is more important and must be fulfilled first than the other needs (Schultz in Minderop, 2010 : 280). It means that before

the physiological need as the most basic need has been satisfied we can not skip and fulfill the other need.

2.3.1 Physiological need

Physiological need refers to need of our body for food, air, water, sleep, and sex. Absolutely these needs are the most important, basic, and powerful of all the needs, they are capable of totally blocking out every other needs till physiological needs already fulfilled. People who lack of food, love and Esteem, they will preempt food, they will ignore or push other needs. Before the physiological needs are satisfied people will not do any activity, for example before eat or when people feel hungry they can not or don't have any spirit for doing their duty (Maslow, 1987: 18).

Physiological needs such as need of food is an important aspect to understand the human being condition, extraordinary effects caused by hunger to human behavior has been shown, like individual life even criminalities have been happen because of hunger.

2.3.2 Safety need

After the physiological need was totally fulfilled, there then emerges a new set of needs which is called as safety needs. In this condition, needs of safety is the most important need must be fulfilled than the other needs after the physiological need has been satisfied. Need of safety itself are human needs of security, stability, freedom, protection, dependency, no fear, anxiety, chaos, structure, law, order, strength in the protector and etc. (Maslow, 1987: 19).

According to Maslow safety need is an innate, understanding process or an experiences which influence every human perception. For example : a baby will be afraid when she/he watch flashy light or listening high-pitched sound for the first time but when the baby grow up he/she will understand that flashy light or high-pitched sound are not dangerous things. For adults need of safety can be known in the office and other work place, when people want to defend their profession, reputation, money, and everything they have or love.

2.3.3 Need of love and belongingness

After the physiological and safety needs were satisfied, the third layer of human needs are love and belonging need. This involves emotionally-based relationship in general such as : friendship, sexual intimacy, and having a supportive and communicative family. When people want to express their love to someone or something they love, but as Maslow explained, not only loving, the people also want to belong what they love and always there is a motivation for that. (Maslow, 1087: 20).

Need of love and belonging is a need that encourage person to make an effective and emotional relationship with another person in a family or a group in a society. For human being, join another people or society is a dominant goal because they will be lonely, isolated, and powerless if their family, couple, friend and everything/everyone they love leave them. This need sometime will encourage the human being to do everything to love and belong what they by every way they can do.

Maslow gave an example, a high social mobility in the United States. According to Maslow, the high mobility of United States was the cause of less of sense of love and belonging. The United States had been a nomads land (45 million people in America always moved from one city or state to another city or state). This high mobility have made America be a country with people who lose their source, isolated and against every family and social problems, and also they ignore an interpersonal relationship.

2.3.4 Esteem need

According to Maslow, all human naturally have a need to be respected by the other and also respect the other. People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition and have an activity or some activities that give the person sense of contribution. These needs are classified into subsidiary parts. First are consist of the desire of strength, achievement, adequate mastery, independence and freedom, enfacing of the world, competence, and confidence. Second, the needs which are revealed to gain respect from the other, such as : status, reputation, fame and glory, dignity, dominance, importance, and appreciations. (Maslow, 1987: 21).

2.3.5 Self actualization need

Need for self actualization is the highest need of human being. This need will be fulfilled if the other needs below it have been satisfied or fulfilled. Self actualization is a top performance of human, inherent need, capacity and potential development (Maslow, 1987: 22).

According to Maslow, self actualization is not only creative force based on human special ability. Every people with every profession can actualize they their self (Koswara, 1986 : 125). People will be able to achieve self actualization if they able to through their hard time and obstacles which are coming from inside of they their self or from outside. The inside obstacles such as be wary, fear, ashamed, and etc. The outside obstacles such as lost of opportunity, discrimination, and repressive attitude of environment.

2.4 Application to Real Life

Based on the information above, many likely tried to place themselves on one of the five levels of the pyramid. This may be an easy task for some people, but many struggle with the ups and downs of life. For many of us, life is not that straight forward. We often have one foot in one level, the other foot in the next level, and are reaching at times trying to pull ourselves up while making sure we don't fall backward at other times.

As we climb the pyramid, we often make headway but also notice that two steps forward can mean one step back. Sometimes it even feels like two steps forward means three steps back. The goal of mankind, however, is to keep an eye on the top of the pyramid and to climb as steadily as possible. We may stumble at times and we may leap forward at times.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Gatsby's Psychological Problems

In the previous chapter the researcher explain about hierarchy of need theory by Abraham Maslow, Maslow in his theory explained that that human being have five needs that are structured in a hierarchy, those are physiological need, safety need, love and belongingness, esteem need and self-actualization need. But in this research the researcher just explore four of five needs above which are related with Jay Gatsby's psychological problems. The researcher did not explore the self-actualization of Gatsby because in the story of the novel Gatsby could not fulfill two needs before Self-actualization need, those are safety need and Love and Belongingness, as the explanation about the theory of need of Abraham Maslow that Need for self actualization is the highest need of human being. This need will be fulfilled if the other needs below it have been satisfied or fulfilled. Self actualization is a top performance of human, inherent need, capacity and potential development (Maslow, 1987: 22). As the researcher explanation above that Jay Gatsby could not fulfill his love and belonging need, the data below show that Gatsby had lost his love, Daisy, even before he died.

> "Oh, you want to much!" she cried to Gatsby. "I love you now-isn't that enough? I can't help what past. "She began to sob helplessly. "I did love him once-but I love you too." (*The Great Gatsby* P .188-189*)*

Gatsby provoked Daisy to tell her husband, Tom Buchanan, that she never loved him but Daisy did not want to say that, so, Gatsby himself tell Tom that his wife, Daisy, never loved him but Tom did not believe to what Gatsby said and he

argued everything that Gatsby said. In other hand Daisy could not stand with Gatsby and that condition, so, Daisy told Gatsby that she loved him but she could not lived together with Gatsby.

Not only lost his love, when he was still alive Gatsby also also lost his safety like in the data below.

> It passed, and he began to talk excitedly to Daisy, denying everything, defending his name againts accusations that had not been made, but with every word she was drawing further and further into herself, so he gave that up, and only the dead dream fought on as the afternoon slipped away, trying to touch what was no longer tangible, struggling unhappily, undespairingly, toward that lost voice across the room. (*The Great Gatsby* P. 191-192)

Daisy's husband, Tom Buchanan, had done an inspection about who Gatsby was, he found some information about illegal Gatsby's business and his relationship with Mayer Wolfshiem, and Tom used the information to separate Gatsby with Daisy, and Daisy believe in Tom. Gatsby said everything to save his name but Daisy had abandoned him because actually Daisy her-self also wanted to know who Gatsby was and what his job was.

While Jay Gatsby in the novel had died before he could fulfill his safety need and love and belonging need like in the data below.

> The chauffeur – he was one of Wholsheim's proteges – heard the shots – afterward he could only say that he hadn't thought anything much about them. I drove from my station directly to Gatsby's house and my rushing anxiously up the front steps was the first thing that alaremed any one. But they knew then, I firmly believe. With scarcely a word said, four of us, the chauffeur, butler, gardener, and I, hurried down to the pool. (*The Great Gatsby* P. 228)

After the clash in Plaza Hotel Gatsby and Daisy decided to go home by driving Gatsby's car, but the driver of car was not Gatsby but Daisy. Daisy drove the car emotionally and uncontrolled until an incident happened, a woman named Myrtle run to Gatsby car, she was thought that the car was Tom's car and the accident happened, Daisy who drove the car accidently hit Myrtle until she died. Myrtle's husband, Wilson, looked for the owner of the car to revenge until he knew that Jay Gatsby was the owner of the car, so he came to Gatsby's home and shot Gatsby beside a swimming pool.

> It was after we stared with Gatsby toward the house that the gardener saw Wilson's body a little way off in the grass, and the holocaust was complete. (*The Great Gatsby* P. 229)

Nick Carraway called Gatsby when the tragedy happened, when Nick and Gatsby's butler had a conversation in the phone the butler and Nick heard the shot near them, and when Nick came to Gatsby's home he just found the dead body of Gatsby and Wilson, Wilson decide to kill him-self after he killed Gatsby.

> "Hello!" I interrupted breathlessly. "Look here-this isn't Mr.Gatsby. Mr.Gatsby's dead."
> (*The Great Gatsby* P. 236)

Nick Carraway answered a ringing phone in Gatsby's home and the voice in the phone was Mr. Slagle, Gatsby's rival in the business, he called Gatsby's phone just to mock everyone who answered the phone.

In his life Gatsby could not get his love but probably people thought that Daisy had a true love to Gatsby and Daisy keep loving Gatsby even though Gatsby had died. But, the fact was, that Daisy actually never loved Gatsby at all,

and the researcher had found some indications that daisy did not loved Gatsby even when Gatsby still alive. And to support the explanation above, the researcher collected some data from the novel like the data below.

> I called up Daisy half an hour after we found him, called her instinctively and without hesitation. But she and Tom had gone away early that afternoon, and taken baggage with them.
> "Left no adress?"
> "No"
> "Say when they'd back?"
> "No"
> "Any idea where they are?" How I could reach them ?"
> "I don't know can't say"
> (*The Great Gatsby* P. 233)

Daisy and his husband, Tom Buchanan and all of her family moved from Long Island to somewhere without leaving any address. Daisy and Tom wanted to leave and forget every problem that happened and everyone they knew in Long Island. Daisy knew about Gatsby death but she did not attended his departure and chose to leave him at all.

> I tried to think about Gatsby then for a moment, he was already too far away, and I could only remember, without resentment, that Daisy hadn't sent a message or a flower. (*The Great Gatsby* P. 247)

After Daisy and her family leaved Long Island, Nick Carraway had sent a message to daisy about Gatsby death but Daisy looked did not care, Nick hoped that Daisy would send message or flower as the sign of the sorrow but Daisy never sent any message or flower as Nick's hope.

> They were careless people, Tom and Daisy – they smashed up things and creatures and then reteated back into their money or into their vast carelessness, or whatever that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made (*The Great Gatsby* P. 253)

Nick Carraway felt disappointed with Daisy and her husband, Tom Buchanan because they did not attend Gatsby's departure, their carelessness had hurt some people. Te data above show that during in Long Island, Daisy and her husband, Tom Buchanan had made many problems like they made in previous city where they lived before, and it involved innocence people. In the novel, Tom Buchanan figured as a play boy, he did some affairs, Daisy knew that her husband had some affairs with some women but Daisy always gave Tom a second chance. Daisy her-self when she met Gatsby after five years they were separated, she also made an affair with Gatsby, like her husband who made love with another women, gave them hope but after Tom was satisfied he left his women, Daisy also did the same thing, she made love with Gatsby, got Gatsby's kind and love after that she left Gatsby. Daisy and Tom just taken some opportunities from people around them but after they were satisfied they would get away from them.

In Francis Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby,* Fitzgerald created a main character named *Jay Gatsby* with some priorities in his life. From the childhood until he was died Jay Gatsby had done his best to get everything for what he needed like physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need and esteem need which are become his priorities in his life. In the data below the researcher will explain about Jay Gatsby's efforts to fulfill his psychological needs.

3.2 Gatsby's Efforts to Fulfill His Needs

3.2.1 Physiological Need

Physiological need refers to need of our body for food, air, water, sleep, and sex. Absolutely these needs are the most important, basic, and powerfull of all

the needs, they are capable of totally blocking out every other needs till physiological needs already fulfilled. The data below will show the physiological need of Gatsby.

> At nine o'clock, one morning late in July, Gatsby's gorgeous car lurched up the rocky drive to my door and gave out a burst of melody from its three-noted horn. It was the first time he had called on me, though I had gone to two of his parties, mounted in his hydroplane, and, at his urgent invitation, made frequent use of his beach. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 88-89)

Gatsby invited Nick for a lunch and Gatsby also asked Nick to try his gorgeous car. Before, Gatsby had invite Nick to his party twice, asked Nick to drove a hydroplane, and made a frequent use in his beach.

The data above show that Gatsby had a luxurious life, he had many gorgeous things and he invited the people for lunch, party and enjoyed his gorgeous things. Gatsby bought everything he wanted to satisfy his-self. All of his riches are his dream when he was child.

> His parents were shiftless and unsuccessful farm people – his imagination had never really accepted them as his parents at all. (The Great Gatsby p. 140)

Based on the definition of Physiological need, the text of the novel above explain how Gatsby wanted to have a luxury life, even he always thought that he was an extraordinary people, he was not an poor boy and sometime he imagined that he was a son of God. Then Gatsby leaved his family and reached another land, reached a new hope and opportunity.

> For over a year he had been beating his way along the south shore of lake Superior as a clam-digger and a salmon-fisher or in any capacity that brought him food and bed. His brown, hardening body lived naturally through the half-fierce, half-lazy work of the bracing days. He knew women early, and since they spoiled him he became contemptuous of them, of young virgins because they were ignorant, of the others because

> they were hysterical about things which in his overwhelming self-absorbtion he took for granted. (p. 72)

Based on the data above, it shows that Gatsby tried to satisfy his passion and pleasure on the coast like fishing, have a lazy time, looked for women and had fun with them. After leaving his family Gatsby did not know what he had to do, so, he just waited for his opportunity.

> To the young Gatz, restingon his oars and looking up at the railed deck, the yacht represented all the beauty and glamour in the world. I supposed he smiled at Cody – he had probably discovered that people like him when he smiled. At any rate Cody asked him a fiew question (one of them elicited the brand new name) and found that he was quick and extravagantly ambitious. A fiew days later he took him to Duluth and bought him a blue coat, six pair of whiteduck trousers, and a yachting cap. And when the *Toulomee* left for the West Indies and the Barbary Coast Gatsby left too. (p. 73)

In the novel, the origin of Jay Gatsby was James Gatz, James Gatz changed his name when he met Dan Cody. In the story Gatsby was figured as a gentleman with a special smile, he shown his special smile when he was showing his self to Nick Carraway in his party. But when he was boy he had ever been shown his special and rare smile to Dan Cody, the billionaire with a glamour yacht who got trouble in the storm. Gatsby knew that was his chance to change his life, so he helped Cody, shown his potential and skill to Dan Cody asked Gatsby for a sail.

The conclusion of the data above is, that Gatsby in the childhood, his real name was James Gatz, he was a son of a poor farmer but Gatsby never felt that he was not a part of that family, so he leaved his poor family to looked for his opportunity and a better life, and he got his chance when he met Dan Cody, a billionaire with a luxury yacht, when Dan Cody got a trouble in the storm Gatsby

looked a chance to change his life, so he change his name became Jay Gatsby. He helped Cody and Cody ask Gatsby to join him in the sail. In adult life Gatsby had been a rich man, and almost everyday he satisfied his-self with his gorgeous and luxury things and sometimes he also invited some people to get some connections.

3.2.2 Need of safety

needs of safety is the most important need must be fulfilled than the other needs after the physiological need has been satisfied. Need of safety it self are human needs of security,stability, freedom, protection, dependency, no fear, anxiety, chaos, structure, law, order, strength in the protector and etc.

> As soon as I arrived I made an attempt to find my host, but the two or three people of whom I asked his whereabouts stared at me in such an amazed way, and denied so vehemently any knowledge of his movement (*The Great Gatsby* p. 57)

Gatsby had been hold parties in his house for a long time, but he never showed him-self to his guests even just once. The consequence of that was some of his guesses thought of Gatsby was never exist.

> "Gatsby. Somebody told me - "
> The two girls and Jordan learned together confidentially.
> "somebody told me they thought killed a man once."
> "I don't think it's so much that, "argued Lucille skeptically; " it's more that he was a Germany spy during the war." (*The Great Gatsby* p. 60)

The missing of Jay Gatsby from the society had made some issues and speculations about him spread among the people, and most of them are negative thinking about Gatsby, some people guess that Gatsby was hiding to cover his identity and his past, about his origin, his job and his private life.

> We all turned and looked around for Gatsby. It was testimony to the romantic speculation he inspired that there were whisper about him from

> those whofound little that it was necessary to whisper about in this world (*The Great Gatsby* p.61)

Some issues about who Gatsby was had stimulated people to make their own speculation about Gatsby. However the efforts of Gatsby to hide had made many consequences for him.

> We got up, and she explained that we were going to find the host: I had never met him, she said, and it was making me uneasy. The undergraduate nodded in a cynical, melancholy way, the bar, where we glanced first, was crowded, but Gatsby was not there.shecouldn't find him from the top of the steps, and he wasn't on the veranda (the Great Gatsby p.61-62)

Nick and Jordan searched Gatsby around the house but no one knew where he was, no one ever knew Gatsby's face and what he looked like. Gatsby was totally leaved no one clue about his exsistention in his own house.

> "Who is he?" I demanded.
> "Do you know?"
> "He just a man named Gatsby."
> "Where is he from, I mean? And what does he do?"
> "Now you are stared on the subject," she answered with a wan smile.
> "Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man." A dim background started to take shape behind him, but at her next remark it faded away.
> "However I don't believe it."
> "Why not?"I don't know, "she insisted, "I just don't think he went there." Something in her tone reminded me of the other girl's "I think he killed a man," and had the effect of stimulating my curiosity. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 62)

Same as the other guests Nick began to suspect, guessed who Gatsby was, Nick also didn't believe in Jordan Baker when she said that Gatsby an Oxford man. Nick felt something strange with Jay Gatsby, even Nick began to believe the issues among him.

> "Well, I'm going to tell you about my life, "he interrupted. "I don't want you to get a wrong idea of me from all these stories you hear."
> So he was aware of the bizarre accusations that flavored conversation in his hall.

> "I'll tell you God's truth."His right hand suddenly ordered divine retribution to stand by."I'm the son of some wealthy people in the middle-West-all dead now. I was brought up in America but educated in Oxford, because all my ancestors have been educated there for many years. It is family tradition." (*The Great Gatsby* p. 90-91)

Gatsby was aware of the wild rumors about who he was actually, what his job was and also his origin. So he swore in the name of God, explained and convinced to Nick that his family was a rich family but his parents were died, so he got legacy and became a rich man.

Gatsby arrange a fake stories about his origin and his family to hide a fact that he was a gangster who had some illegal business, one of his illegal business was "grain alcohol", he sold grain alcohol in his drug store and Gatsby got a lot of money from that. To save his-self from public Gatsby just hide from people and he just contact people he knew well, but to save his-self from Nick Carraway he could not hide, so he arrange and told Nick some fake stories.

> My finn informed me that Gatsby had dismissed every servant in his house a week ago and replaced them with half a dozen others, who never went into West Egg Village to be bribed by the tradesmen, but ordered moderate supplies over the telephone. The grocery boy reported that the kitchen looked like a pigsty, and the general opinion in the village was that the new people weren't servants at all. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 162)

After Daisy's visits in several nights, Gatsby never held a big party in his house anymore and it stimulated many newsmen to make speculations about who Daisy was. So, Gatsby asked Mayer Wolfshiem a help to sent some of his people to oversee his house by replacing his servants with some Wolfshiem's people.

The conclusion of the data that the researcher found above is, that Gatsby, he joined a gangster squad under controlled by Mayer Wolfshiem, Gatsby had

some illegal business, so he hide his identity, even, he hide in his own home when he held a party. However His mysterious life had a consequence for him like many speculations about his origin, who he actually was, what was his job and why he hide.

3.2.3 Need of Love And Belonging

Need of love and belonging is a need that encourage person to make an effective and emotional relationship with another person in a family or a group in a society. For human being, join another people or society is a dominant goal because they will be lonely, isolated, and powerless if their family, couple, friend and everything/everyone they love leave them. The researcher had collected the data related with need of love and belongingness.

> "It was a strange considence," I said.
> "But it wasn't a considence at all."
> "Why not?"
> "Gatsby bought that house so that Daisy would be just across the bay." (*The Great Gatsby* p. 110)

One of Gatsby efforts to get his love was living near Daisy, Gatsby made a castle across the bay from Daisy's home to keep his hopes and his spirit besides Gatsby also held a party in every weekend, he hoped Daisy would come to the party.

> "He wants to know," continued Jordan,"if you'll invite Daisy to your house some afternoon and then let him come over."
> The modesty of the demand shook me. He had waited five years and bought a mansion where he dispensed starlight to casual moths – so that he could "come over" some afternoon to a stranger's garden. (*The great Gatsby* p. 111)

Based on the data above, Gatsby tried to meet Daisy but five years of separation had made Gatsby feel strange and nervous. So, he asked Nick to invite Daisy for some tea in Nick's house and Gatsby would see Daisy there.

> He took a pile of shirts and began throwing them, one by one, before us, shirt of sheer linen and thick silk and fine flannel, which lost their folds as they fell and covered the table in many colored disarray. While we admired he brought more and the soft rich heap mounted higher shirts with stripes and scrolls and plaids in coral and apple-green and lavender and fine orange, and monograms of Indian blue. Suddenly, with a strained sound, Daisy bent her head into the shirts and began to cry stormily. "they are such beautiful shirts," she sobbed, her voice muffled in the thick folds. "It makes me sad because I've never seen such – such beautiful shirts before. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 131)

Gatsby tried to persuade daisy by making her happy with his fancy clothes and all of glamour things he had, but it also made daisy be emotional. Five years of separations made daisy felt surprise.

> He wanted nothing less of Daisy than that she shouldgo to Tom and say: "I never loved you." After she had obliterated four years with the sentence they could decide upon the more practical measures to be taken. One of them was that, after she was free, they were to go back to Louisville and be married from her house – just as if it were five years ago. (The Great Gatsby p. 157-158)

The other one of Gatsby's efforts to get his love was "provocation", he provoked Daisy to divorce her husband Tom Buchanan, so she could marry Gatsby and made a new life in Daisy's parent's home, in Louisville.

> His heart beat faster and faster as Daisy's white face came up to his own. He knew that when he kissed this girl, and forever wed his unutterable visions to her perishable breath, his mind would never romp again like the mind of God. So he waited, listening for a moment longer to the tuning-fork that had been struck upon the star. Then he kissed her. At his lips' touch she blossomed for him like a flowerand the incarnation was complete. (The Great Gatsby p. 159)

When Gatsby saw Daisy for the first time in Louisville, he knew that he had to get her. Then he kissed her and promised daisy with love. But at that time Gatsby was a poor guy, he joined The United States army in World War I and his uniform covered the truth that he was a poor guy.

> "Your wife doesn't love you, "said Gatsby."She's never loved you. She loves me."
> "You must be crazy !" exclaimed Tom automatically.
> "She never loved you, do you hear ?" he cried. "She only married you because I was poor and she was tired of waiting for me. It was terrible, but in her hearts she never loved any one exept me !" (The great Gatsby p. 185-186)

Not only provoked Daisy, Gatsby also provoked Tom Buchanan, Daisy's husband, to convince him that Daisy never loved him. Gatsby had been waiting for daisy to tell Tom that "she never loved him" but Daisy never told that sentences to Tom Buchanan until the crucial time, so, Gatsby himself told Tom Buchanan that Daisy never loved him hardly.

The conclusion of the data above, the researcher conclude that there are some efforts of Gatsby to get his love, Daisy. Gatsby made a castle across the bay with Daisy's home to keep alive his hope, Gatsby held a big party every weekend with a hope that Daisy would come to his party, Gatsby ask his friends, Nick caraway and Jordan Baker for a help to meet Daisy, Gatsby gave Daisy some fancy clothes and all of his luxury thing to persuade and made Daisy happy, Gatsby provoked Daisy to tell his husband, Tom Buchanan that she never loved him, and Gatsby provoked Tom by telling Tom that her wife never loved him, and the last is Gatsby kissed Daisy and promised Daisy with love.

3.2.4 Esteem Need

According to Maslow, all human naturally have a need to be respected by the other and also respect the other. People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition and have an activity or someactivities that give the person sense of contribution. These needs are classified into subsidiary parts. First are consist of the desire of strength, achievement, adequate mastery, independence and freedom, enfacing of the world, competence, and confidence. Second, the needs which are revealed to gain respect from the other,such as : status, reputation, fame and glory, dignity, dominance, importance, and appreciations.

> "I'm Gatsby," he said suddenly.
> "What!" I esclaimed."oh, I beg your pardon."
> "I tought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid I'm not a very good host."
> He smiled understandingly – much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced – or seemed to face – the whole external world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favor. It understood you just so faras you wanted to be understood , believe in you as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished – and I was looking at an elegant young rough neck, a yearor two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Some time before he introduced himself I'd got a strong impression that he was picking his word with care.(*The Great Gatsby* p. 66-67)

Gatsby show himself to Nick, made Nick surprised and amazed with his special smile that according to Nick it was one of some rare smiles in the world. In the novel Gatsby was figured as an easy going guy, he could be intimate easily with someone.

> As I waited for my hat in the hall the door of the library opened and Jordan Baker and Gatsby came out together. He was saying some last word to her, but the eagerness in his manner tightened abruptly into formality as several people approached him to say good-bye.

> Jordan's party were calling impatiently to her from the porch, but she lingered for a moment to shake hands.
> "I've just heard the most amazing thing, "she whispered. "How long were we in there?"
> "why, about an hour." "It was simply amazing, "she repeated abstractedly. "But I swore I wouldn't tell it and here I am tantalizing you." (*The Great Gatsby* p. 73)

After shown his self to Nick then Gatsby asked Jordan Baker for a private conversation and told Jordan to convinced Jordan that Gatsby who held the party was Gatsby who she knew when she stay in Louisville with Daisy. But Gatsby asked Jordan Baker not to tell everyone about who he was and why he missed because Gatsby did not want anyone knew what his real identity and what his job was. Jordan Baker was an athlete, she was a golf athlete, and Gatsby believe that an athlete was a supportive man and she would keep her promise.

> "Well, I'm going to tell you something about my life,"he interrupted."I don't want you to get awrong idea of me from all these stories you hear." (*The Great Gatsby* p.90)

Gatsby knew that there were many issues about who he was, his origin and his job. So, Gatsby convinced Nick, in order to Nick did not misunderstand. Even though he told Nick some fake stories.

> "What part of the middle west?" I inquired casually.
> "San Fransisco."
> "I see."
> "My family all died and I came into a good deal of money."
> His voice was solemn, as if the memory of that sudden extinction of a clan still haunted him. For a moment I suspected that he was pulling my leg, but a glance at him convinced me otherwise.
> " After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe – Paris, Venice, Rome – collecting jewels, chiefly rubies, hunting big game, painting a little, thing for myself only, and trying to forget something very sad that had happened to me long ago."
> With an effort I managed restrain my incredulous laughter. The very phrases were worn so threadbare that they evoked no image except that of

> a turbaned "character" leaking sawdust at every pore as he pursued a tiger through the Bois de Boulogne. (The Great Gatsby p. 91-92)

Gatsby arrange some lies about his past, about his family and private life to convince Nick that his riches were legacy from his parents. Nick knew those were fake stories, Gatsby did it to make him impressed. But for Gatsby those stories were not only to make Nick Carraway impressed but also to be intimate with Nick, Nick did not know who Gatsby was but Gatsby knew who Nick was. Nick Carraway was Daisy's nephew who looked for a job in New York.

> "Then came the war, old sport. It was a great relief, and I tried very hard to die, but I seemed to bear an enchanted life. I accepted a commission as first lieutenant when it began. In the Argonne Forest I took two machine-gun detachements so far forward that there was a half mile gap on either side of us where the infantry couldn't advance. We stayed there two days and two night, a hundred and thirty men with sixteen Lewis guns, and when the infantry came up at last they found the insignia of three German divisions among the piles of dead. I was promoted to be a major, and every Allied government gave me a decoration – even Montenegro, litte Montenegro down on the Adriatic Sea!"
> Little Montenegro! He lifted up the words and nodded at them – with his smile. The smile comprehended Montenegro's trouble history and sympathized with the brave struggles of the Montenegrin people. It appreciated fully the chain of national circumstances which had elicited this tribute from montenegro's warm little heart. My incredulity was submerged in fascination now; it was like skimming hastily through a dozen magazines. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 92-93)

The data above show how Gatsby told another stories to Nick. Gatsby told Nick how he joined the United States army during the world war I, Gatsby told his brave during the war to Nick, Gatsby also shown to Nick a medal of brave from Montenegro government. Nick remained in doubt to Gatsby's stories but however he had to believe that because Gatsby had shown a real medal with Gatsby's name on the medal.

Based on the theory of needs by Abraham Maslow, human being need to get a dignity, fame, and need to be respected by the other people. So, the researcher explained about Gatsby's efforts to get a dignity, fame and friends by arranging some stories and showing a medal from World War I and a picture of some Oxford men to Nick Carraway.

> "Here's another I always carry. A souvenir of Oxford days. It was taken in trinity squad – the man on my left is now the Earl of Dor caster.
> It was a photograph of half a dozen young men in bleazers loafing in any archway through which were visible a host of spires. There was Gatsby, looking a little, not much, younger – with a cricket bat in his hand. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 93)

The other effort of Gatsby to convince Nick by showing a photograph of Gatsby and some Oxford students, before Gatsby had told Nick that he had ever been studying in Oxford University but only few months. Nick himself didn't know he had to believe the stories or not because how Gatsby told his stories was very doubtful but in other hand Gatsby had shown some evidences of his stories.

> "I raised him up from nothing, right out of the gutter. I saw right away he was a fine-appearing, gentlemanly young man, and when he told me he was at Oggsford I knew I could use him good. (*The Great Gatsby* p. 242)

Mayer Wolfshiem told Nick how he met Gatsby after Gatsby was abandoned by Dan Cody's family after Dan Cody died, but Cody left Gatsby with a right legacy. Before Dan Cody died, Cody took Gatsby in school with a good education, so, altough Gatsby got no money from Cody but he got a right education. His good attitude and elegant appearence made everyone who met him impressed, including Mayer Wolfshiem, when Wolfshiem met Gatsby, Wolfshiem knew that Gatsby was a genius and he could be a successfull man. So, Wolfshiem help Gatsby and gave him some jobs.

Based on the data above, the researcher conclude that Gatsby did some efforts to fulfill his esteem need. Gatsby shown his-self directly to Nick Carraway and Jordan Baker in his party and made Nick and Jordan surprised, and Gatsby also arrange some fake stories to get Nick's attention and sympathy.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, it is significant that conclusion and suggestion is appropriate to be given in this chapter as the last chapter of the study.

4.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the novel *The Great Gatsby*, the following conclusion can be made:

1. *The Great Gatsby* that was written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald, described about 19th century life in America exactly in 1920 with Jay Gatsby as the main character of the novel. The theory of needs by Abraham Maslow that the researcher used, explain about five needs of human being that psychologically influence human life, those are Physiological need, Safety need, Love and Belonging need, esteem need and self-actualization need. Based on the theory of needs above, Jay Gatsby as the main character could be told as a human with some needs in his life, from the childhood until he was adult, like physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, and esteem need. The researcher did not include the self-actualization need because Gatsby died before he fulfilled the other four needs. In this research the researcher just tried to find out Gatsby's need in his life and his efforts to fulfill his needs.
2. Based on the theory of needs that the researcher used, the researcher found four needs of Jay Gatsby that became problems in his life, those are Physiological need, Safety need, Love and Belonging need and Esteem

need. The researcher Abraham Maslow explained that the human being could fulfill Self-Actualization need if four needs before had been fulfilled. While in the novel *The Great Gatsby*, Gatsby was told that he was died before he got his love.

4.2 SUGGESTION

This research is only a little note of the novel *The Great Gatsby* that was written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald. Therefor it is better that the researcher proposes some suggestions.

1. To the student of English Letter and language department who are interested in studying English literature for looking at the literature not only from literary aspects. However it also can be gained from psychological aspect,exceedingly from psychological problem or others. In this regard the researcher suggest that this short of research be continued in more comprehensive forms.
2. The researcher suggest that this research can enrich the readers understanding of psychological aspect in literary work.
3. The teachers who teach literature, the researcher suggest that the novel *The Great Gatsby* should be used as a material in literary learning. Based on the researcher investigation, the novel *The Great Gatsby* tells about psychological problems that are also faced by people in this time. In United States it self this novel had become a standard reading for school.

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