

Pi Patel's Self-Actualization in Yann Martel's

Life of Pi

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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Pi Patel's Self-Actualization in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi*

THESIS

**Presented To
The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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DEDICATION

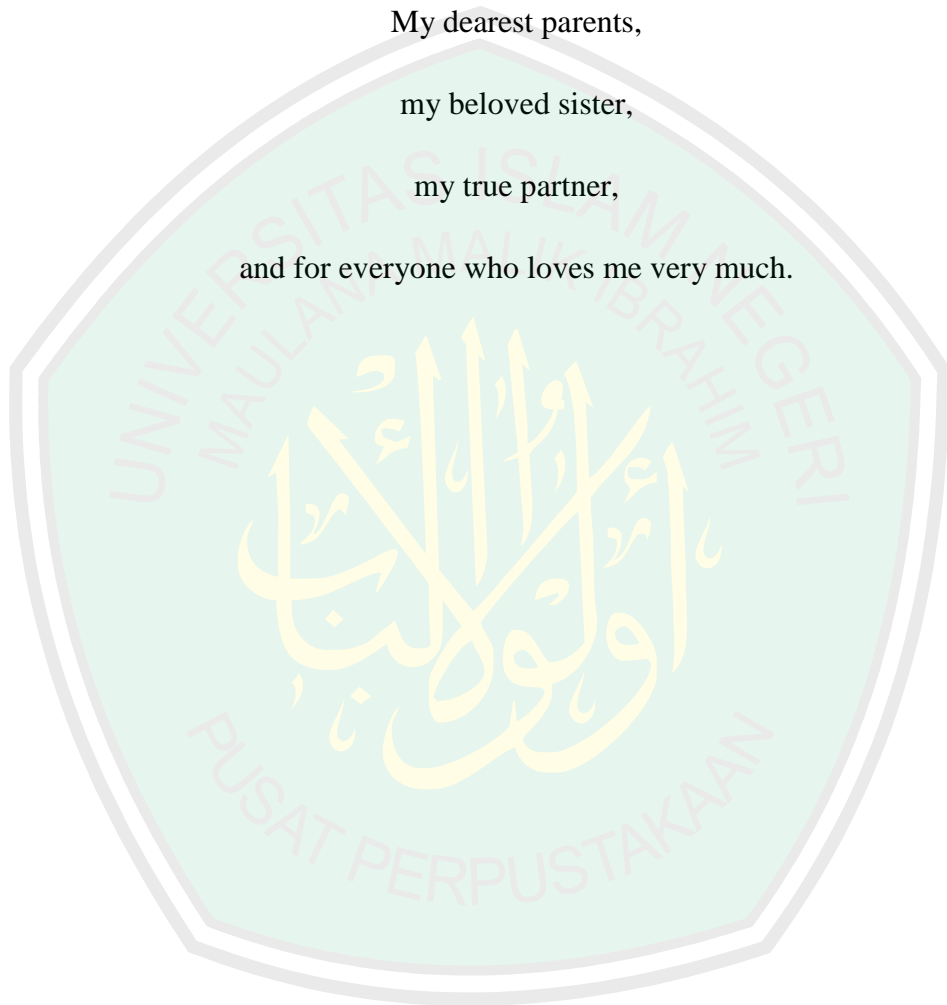
This thesis is dedicated to :

My dearest parents,

my beloved sister,

my true partner,

and for everyone who loves me very much.



MOTTO

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ ۗ

“Sesungguhnya Allah tidak merubah keadaan sesuatu kaum sehingga mereka merubah keadaan yang ada pada diri mereka sendiri” (Q.S Ar-ra'd :11).

“Jangan tanyakan apa yang kan kau katakan, tapi tanyakan apa yang telah kau berikan.”

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Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still needs constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Letters and Language Department students.

Malang, June 23, 2015

Ika Rahmawati Diniar

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ABSTRACT

Diniar, Ika Rahmawati. 2015. *Pi Patel's Self-Actualization in Yann Martel's Life of Pi*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Keywords : Self-Actualization, Human Motivation , Hierarchy of Human Needs, *Life of Pi*

The study focuses on the self-actualization fulfillment on the main character of the novel *Life of Pi* using Abraham Maslow's theory. Self-actualization is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents. People who have reached the level of actualization become fully human. Human Motivation is the theory in which appropriate to be applied in this analysis. It refers to human effort which able to make them move to do something they want. In his theory, Maslow assumed that people are constantly being motivated by one need or another. The needs is believed as the basic motivation own by every human. The needs are arranged hierarchial consist of: Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization.

The novel *Life of Pi* in which written by Yann Martel in 2001 is one of any novels told about a human who is believed by the researcher achieving self-actualization. Pi Patel, a 16 years old boy as the main character stranded on the Pacific Ocean. Surprisingly, the boy stranded with a Bengal Tiger named Richard Parker. Both of them are successful surviving for 227 days struggling on lifeboat.

The research aims at answering the problem of how the process of self-actualization achieving by Pi Patel in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* is. This research was conducted using literary criticism method. The data are in the form of the text told in the novel as evidences which related to the main character actions and desires. After the data were collected, the text were analyzed into five human needs then drew the general conclusion based on the theory and research findings.

The researcher found that Pi Patel is successful satisfying the needs of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, until he is able to achieve his self-actualization to be a religious person. His strong belief in God make him want to be the one who always obedient to God. Pi Patel is successful achieving his self-actualization by always maintaining his conviction.

Finally, the researcher expects this study could give contribution for the other researchers who are eager to know more about human motivation. Moreover this study as an important branch of literary criticism is interesting to be applied especially in literary studies.

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ABSTRAK

Diniar, Ika Rahmawati. 2015. *Aktualisasi Diri Pi Patel dalam Novel Karya Yann Martel Berjudul Life of Pi*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.
Kata Kunci : Aktualisasi Diri, Motivasi Manusia, Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia, *Life of Pi*

Penelitian ini fokus pada pemenuhan aktualisasi diri karakter utama dari sebuah novel berjudul *Life of Pi* dengan menggunakan teori Abraham Maslow. Aktualisasi diri adalah hasrat dan keinginan seseorang untuk menjadi seperti apa yang ia inginkan untuk mewujudkan dan memanfaatkan segala potensi, kemampuan, dan bakat yang ada. Seseorang yang telah meraih aktualisasi diri adalah seseorang yang berhasil sepenuhnya menjadi dirinya sendiri. Motivasi Manusia adalah teori yang paling tepat untuk diterapkan pada analisis ini. Teori ini berkaitan dengan usaha manusia yang mampu membuat mereka melakukan sesuatu yang mereka inginkan. Didalam teori ini, Maslow berpendapat bahwa manusia secara konstan termotivasi oleh satu kebutuhan atau lebih. Kebutuhan tersebut dipercaya sebagai motivasi dasar yang dimiliki manusia. Kebutuhan tersebut disusun secara hirarki yang terdiri dari kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki, kebutuhan penghargaan, dan aktualisasi diri.

Novel *Life of Pi* yang ditulis oleh Yann Martel pada 2001 adalah salah satu novel tentang manusia yang dalam hal ini dipercaya oleh peneliti menceritakan bentuk pencapaian aktualisasi diri. Pi Patel, seorang anak laki-laki berusia 16 tahun yang merupakan karakter utama dalam novel yang terjebak ditengah Samudra Pasifik. Hal yang mengejutkan adalah bahwa bocah tersebut terjebak bersama seekor Harimau Bengala yang diberi nama Richard Parker. Pi Patel dan Richard Parker pun berhasil bertahan hidup selama 227 hari diatas sebuah sekoci.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan tentang bagaimana proses pencapaian aktualisasi diri Pi Patel dalam novel karya Yann Martel yang berjudul *Life of Pi*. Penelitian ini ditulis dengan menggunakan metode kritik sastra. Data yang digunakan adalah teks-teks dalam novel sebagai bukti yang berkaitan dengan aksi dan hasrat pemeran utama novel tersebut. Setelah data terkumpul, teks-teks tersebut kemudian dianalisa kedalam lima kebutuhan manusia dan kemudian peneliti memberi kesimpulan secara umum berdasarkan teori dan hasil penelitian.

Peneliti menemukan bahwa secara bertahap Pi Patel berhasil memuaskan kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keamanan, cinta dan kasih sayang, harga diri, dan hingga ia berhasil meraih aktualisasi dirinya untuk menjadi seorang yang religius.

Rasa kepercayaannya yang kuat terhadap Tuhan membuat ia menjadi orang yang selalu patuh pada Tuhan. Pi Patel berhasil mencapai aktualisasi diri dengan selalu mempertahankan keyakinannya.

Yang terakhir, peneliti mengharapkan bahwa penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap para peneliti lain yang ingin sekali mengetahui lebih banyak mengenai motivasi manusia. Selain itu, penelitian ini sebagai cabang penting dari kritik sastra yang menarik untuk diterapkan khususnya pada studi literatur.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Human often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for, even if all these needs are satisfied. For example, a musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be, he must be. What a girl want to be achieved, she must try hard. This need are commonly called as self-actualization. Self-actualization is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming—to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents. People who have reached the level of actualization become fully human, satisfying needs that others merely glimpse or never view at all. They are natural in the same sense that animals and infants are natural, that is, they express their basic human needs and do not allow them to be suppressed by culture (Feist & Feist, 2002).

In 1943, a brooklyn-born American psychologist namely Abraham Maslow points out that human is constantly being motivated by one need or another. In his theory of Human Motivation, Maslow proposed that people are motivated to achieve certain needs. The needs in which arranged hierarchial, consist of *physiological needs*, *safety needs*, *love and belonging needs*, *esteem needs*, and *self-actualization needs*. The Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower level needs have propetency over higher level needs (Feist &

Feist, 2002). When one need is fulfilled, a person seeks to fulfil the next one, and so on. It means that the needs of self-actualization can be fulfilled after human satisfying the four level before.

Studying about the self-actualization and human motivation are included as a part of studying psychology. It refers to the human environment and human life. Nowadays, because of interdisciplinary study is currently growing, psychology can also be applied in literature. Both of them have similar object. If literature is a psychological phenomenon appeared in the behaviour of character, psychology is the study of psychological (Walgito, 2003). From the text above, it can be concluded that a literary work is permitted to be approached from the aspect of psychology. This study is common as psychology of literature, the branch of literary studies which read and interpret literary work based on the various concepts and theoretical framework used in psychology. In this research, the theory can be used to analyze the selected novel of *Life of Pi*.

The *Life of Pi* itself is written by Yann Martel published in 2001. It is at once a realistic, rousing adventure and a meta-tale of survival that explores the redemptive power of storytelling and the transformative nature of fiction. The novel tells about a 16 years old teenager who survive for along time after a shipwreck while stranded on a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean with a tiger. It begins when Pi Patel, the main character of *Life of Pi*, and his family are going to Winnipeg, Canada by a ship. They have a plan to sell off their animals from their zoo in Pondicherry, India to the various zoos in America. On the way to North America, the sudden storm cause the ship getting sink. Other has die. While Pi is

the only person safe from the shipwreck after jump to a lifeboat. A zebra, a hyena, and orang-utan are the left animals stand on the same lifeboat with Pi. After that, he sees another survivor floating in the water, that is “Richard Parker”, the 400 pound Bengal Tiger from his father’s zoo. Pi spends 227 days to maintain his life on the lifeboat with Richard Parker, after other passengers on the lifeboat die. The only limit between them is the tarpaulin. There are no food, drink, friend, and shelter. However, Pi Patel can survive and save himself. He can through his life afterward happily. From the story, the researcher finds that Pi Patel is very religious. Whatever happen to him, he always believes on God. Therefore, by conducts this research, it is going to find the relevance of Pi Patel’s belief in God with the motivation and the success own by himself on his life using the theory of Abraham Maslow, Human Motivation.

Moreover, the researcher decides to choose this novel because the novel itself has ever gotten any award such as the 2003 Booker Prize, a South African novel award. In 2004, it won the Asian/Pacific American Award for Literature in Best Adult Fiction for years 2001–2003. The UK edition also won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction the following year (Kipen, 2002). It was also chosen for CBC Radio’s *Canada Reads* 2003, where it was championed by author Nancy Lee. The French translation, *L’Histoire de Pi*, was chosen in the French CBC version of the contest *Le combat des livres*, where it was championed by Louise Forestier. Then, in 2012, the novel was adapted into a theatrical feature film directed by Ang Lee with a screenplay by David Magee.

The previous studies related to the novel are examined by Sarah Morse (2013) and Mohammad Hanif (2009). In Morse's research *Life of Pi: Perspective of Truth*, the researcher focuses on how *Life of Pi* helps the readers to understand the nature of truth more deeply. She applied Jackendoff's theory perspectival perspectives to *Life of Pi* which mentioned about the four perspectives that make the greatest and most comprehensive contribution towards revealing the nature of truth to readers.

While in Hanif's research, he conducted a psychological analysis entitled *The Main Character's Need in Elizabeth Dunckle's Every Woman Loves Russian Poet (Based on Abraham Maslow Theory)*. He tried to describe the psychological on the main character in the novel. He believed that the contains of the novel was related much with psychological five basic nees by Abraham Maslow's theory.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the description of background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research question as follows: How is the process of self-actualization achieved by Pi Patel in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning to the question of the study above, the objective of conducting this research is to find the process of self-actualization achieving by Pi Patel in the novel of *Life of Pi* written by which adapted to Maslow's theory of Human Motivation.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The focus of this research is the analysis on from part 1 until part 3 in the novel which refer to the process of self-actualization achieving by Pi Patel. The researcher finds the classification into the five of human needs hierarchy consist of (1)physiological needs, (2)safety needs, (3)love needs, (4)esteem needs, and (5)self-actualization needs.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give contributions to the related study both practically and theoretically.

1. Theoretically, this study is supposed to give contribution and consideration of literary studies, especially in understanding of psychology of literature on the main character of literary work.
2. Practically, this research is also conducted to give benefit and expected to be useful for further researchers, especially for students of English department who want to analyze novel using Human Motivation Theory. For the teacher, this research is expected to give contribution or be an additional material for literature courses.

1.6 Research Method

In this level, it is very important for the researcher to explain the methods and steps while doing the research analysis and reaching the objective results out finally. The steps contain of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

The researcher attempts to rise the “literary criticism” up as its analysis foundation. Tyson (2006) argues that literary criticism, by and large, tries to explain the literary work to us: its production, its meaning, its design, and its beauty. Literary criticism is the application of critical theory to a literary text, whether or not a given critic is aware of the theoretical assumptions informing her or his interpretation. The theory used by the researcher is the Human Motivation by Abraham Maslow which related by the researcher to the five human needs.

1.6.2 Data and Data Source

The data source of this research is the novel of *Life of Pi* written by Yann Marterl in 2001. The text of the novel which correlated with the evidences of Maslow theory will be the data. The significant previous thesis, books, articles and the valid essays are taken from printed and some other refferencial of *Life of Pi*. The translation edition is also really helpful for comprehension.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The data were collected through some steps. Firstly, the researcher read the novel closely and comprehensively. Secondly, the researcher organized and separates the data by make it in table as coding the data based on the research question about human motivation based on the main character's actions and desires which called as human needs. Finally the data is analyzed and the researcher draws the conclusion of the study.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher reduces the data by specifying into five needs which consist of physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization. The comprehension of all five of human needs is important to divide and arrange the data hierarchically.

1.7 Definition of key terms

To avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation about the terms, the researcher defines important related terms to this research as follows:

1. Main Character : The character who consider as the most important who is given priority in the story.
2. Self-actualization : Self-actualization is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming.
3. Human Motivation : Theoretical construct used to explain human behavior which used to represent the reasons for human actions, desires, and needs
4. Psychology of Literature : The branch of literary studies which is reading and interpreting based on the various concepts and theoretical framework used in psychology.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses the review of related literature which consists of psychological literature, the correlation between psychology and literature, Maslow's theory: basic concept of humanistic psychology, Maslow's proposition of human motivation, hierarchy of human needs, general discussion of needs, criteria of self-actualization, and the previous studies.

2.1 Psychology of Literature

An interdisciplinary study of literature is currently growing. The study is not only about the intrinsic element of literature itself, but also correlating with various field of psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender and history. Those correlation create variety of approaches called psychological of literature, sociological of literature, anthropological of literature, feminist literary criticism, and marxist literary criticism. Among those approaches, psychological of literature is one of the branch of literary studies which is reading and interpreting based on the various concepts and theoretical framework used in psychology.

According to Budi Utama (2004: 138), the reason why psychology of literature are included as a part of literary studies. First, understanding the character's behaviour and motivation in literature. Directly or indirectly, characters's behaviour and motivation are seen as human behaviour in reality. In daily, it enables to find the similar behaviour or motivation of people in reality

with the character in the story. Second, understanding the behaviour and motivation of the author. Third, understanding the response of the readers.

While the steps of understanding the psychological of literature through in three ways. First, by understanding the theories of psychology then applied in literary work. Second, by deciding the literature first as the object of study, and then deciding theory which is relevant to be applied. Third, by determining the theory and the object of study simultaneously (Endraswara, 2008: 89). Furthermore, it indicates that the text showed by literary theory is reflecting a concept of psychology carrying out by the fiction characters.

This theories about literature is growing continuously. Reokhan (in Aminuddin, 1990) states that literature is a discipline study which is hold up by three approaches. First, expressive approach which examining the psychological aspect of author about his creative process which is reflected on his literary work. Second, textual approach, examining the psychological aspect of the character in the literary work. Third, receptive-pragmatic, examining the psychological aspect of the reader after reading the text. It can be called as the reader response.

Psychology of literature research have significant role in understanding literature because of some benefits such as examining deeper about characterization. Besides, it can offer feedback for researchers developing characterization. (Endraswara in Minderop, 2013: 2).

2.2 The Correlation Between Psychology and Literature

The correlation between literature and psychology, sociology, and also anthropology are extremely close, because all of them have similar object of human environment and human life. Darma (2004) said that literature is actually an expressing of human problem, philosophy, and spiritual. Author is the expert of spiritual and philosophy which express human problem, spiritual, and philosophy through his literary work.

According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1973: 81-93), psychology enters the field of literary criticism through some ways. They are understanding about literary creation, understanding about psychology toward author, understanding about the principle of psychology taken from literary work, and the impact of literary work to its reader.

If literature is an psychological phenomenon appeared in the behaviour of character, and psychology is the study of psychological, therefore a literary work is approved can be approached from psychology. This can be strengthened with crossing relationship of indirectly and functional (Roekhan in Aminuddin, 1990).

The correlation between literature and psychology is also noted by Suwardi (2004: 96) who states that literature is seen as a psychological phenomenon which is showing the psychological aspects through characterization for prose or drama, and a distinctive word choice for poetry. Not only is the soul itself which appears in literature, but also represent the souls of others. Every author often adds his own experience in his/her work, in which the author often experience also experienced by other people in general.

2.3 Maslow's Theory: Basic Concept of Humanistic Psychology

Abraham Harold Maslow was an American psychologist born in Russian Jewish family on April 1, 1908 Brooklyn, New York. He was a shy, neurotic, and depressive but his great curiosity and intelligence were outstanding. With an IQ of 195, he excelled in school (Butler-Bowdon, 2005: 273). When he was young, Maslow began to admire the work of philosophers such as Alfred North Whitehead, Henri Bergson, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Plato, and Baruch Spinoza.

Maslow lives in the age where many streams emerge psychology emerging as a relatively young discipline. In America, William James developed functionalism. Gestalt psychology developed in Germany, Sigmund Freud triumphed in Vienna, and John B. Watson popularized behaviorism in America. When Maslow published his book, *Motivation and Personality*, the two theories which were very popular and influential in American universities at that time are the Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis and Behaviorism John B. Watson (Goble, 1987: 17).

In the realm of psychology, Psychoanalysis Freud considered as the first school. While behaviorism called as the second school. But Maslow (although never admired the two schools) have different principles. Freud's research samples are the neurotic and psychotic patients in his clinic. The question is: how can a conclusion from a sample of people who are disturbed can be applied to the people in healthy mentally. Maslow had the principle that before understanding the mental illness, anyone should understand first about mental health. At the

other hand, the Behaviorist collect data from research on animals such as pigeons and white rats. Maslow saw that their conclusions could be applicable for fish, frogs, or mice, but not for the human race (Goble, 1987: 18-23, 33- 37).

Humanistic psychologists try to see human life as people see their lives. They tend to hold on to an optimistic perspective on human nature. They focus on the human ability to think consciously and rationally for the biological control of desires, as well as in achieving their maximum potential. In the humanistic view, human is responsible for their lives and deeds. They also have the freedom and ability to change their attitudes and behavior.

Humanistic psychologists itself start from the assumption that every person has their own unique way of perceiving and understanding the world and that the things they do only make sense in this light. Humanistic psychologists explicitly endorse the idea that people have free will and are capable of choosing their own actions, although they may not always realize this. They also take the view that all people have a tendency towards growth and the fulfillment of their potential.

2.4 Hierarchy of Human Needs

In Human Motivation Theory, Maslow assumes that people are constantly being motivated by one need or another. The needs is believed as the basic motivation own by human in general. It can be arranged on a hierarchy or staircase, with each ascending step representing a higher need but one less basic to survival (see Figure 1). Maslow (1970) listed the following needs in order of their

prepotency: *physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.*

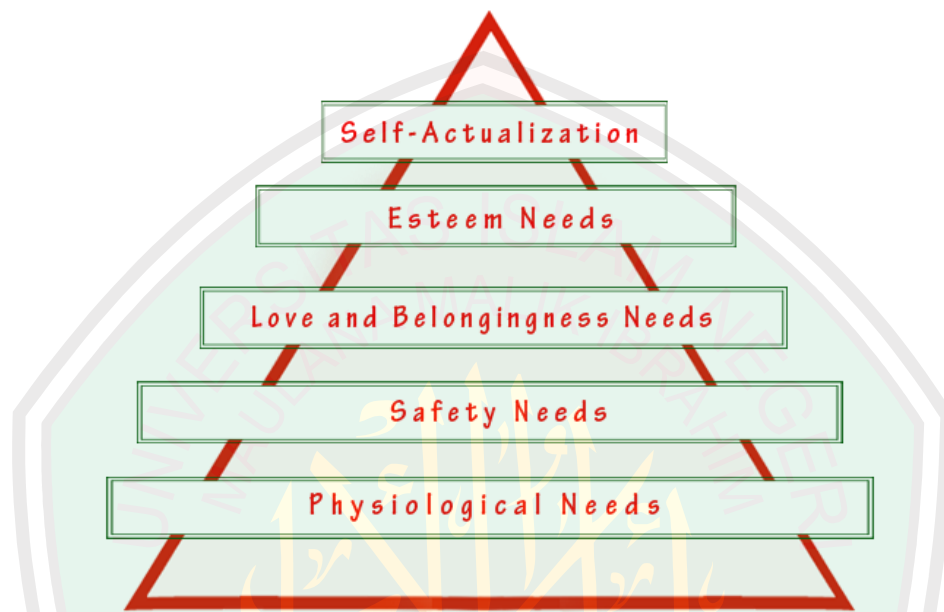
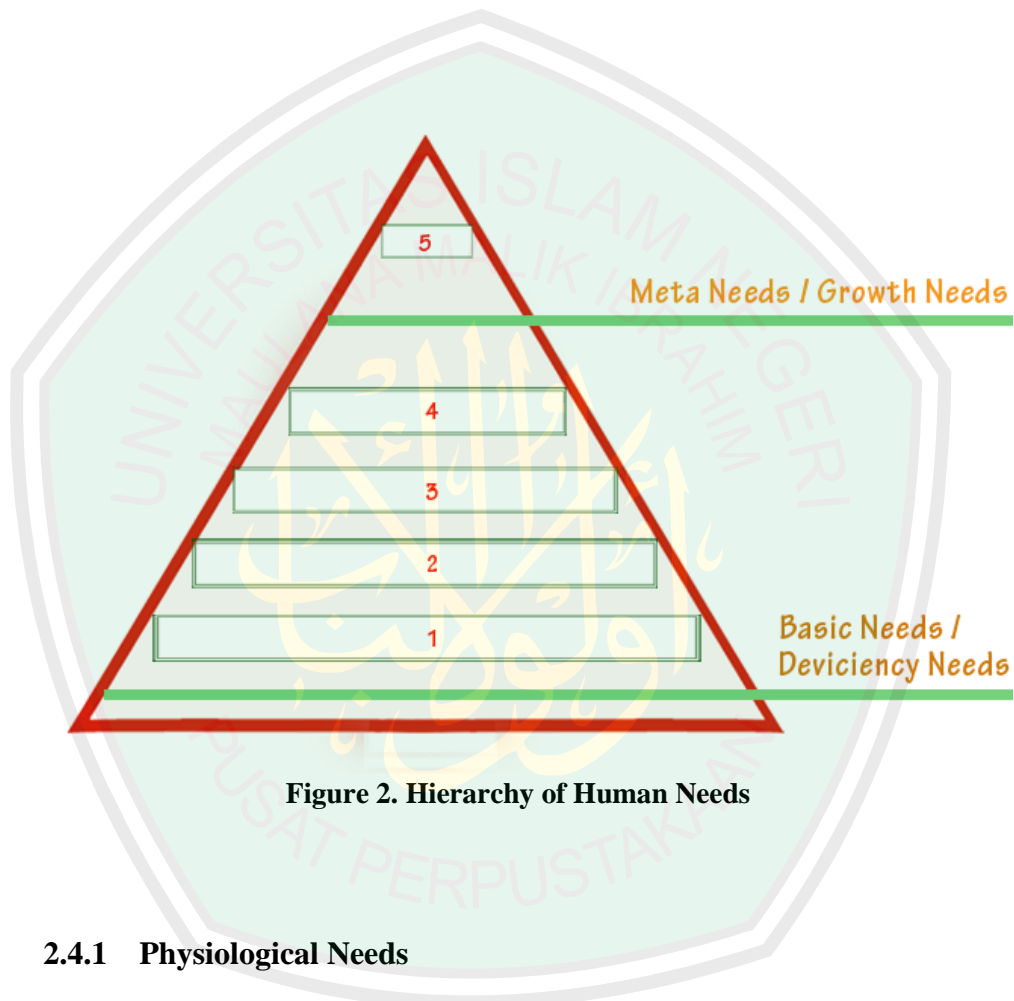


Figure 1. Hierarchy of Human Needs

Those five needs are grouped into 2 groups, *Basic needs and Meta needs*. *Basic needs* which also called as *Deviciency Needs* is needs of human which have to be fulfilled to be alive. It consists of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. While the *Metaneeds* which also called as *Growth Needs* is needs which giving contribution to grow, such as self-actualization needs (see Figure 2.).

This Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower level needs have prepotency over higher level needs. It means that the lower level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher level needs become

motivators (Feist & Feist, 2002). For example, their needs of hunger and safety at least partly should be satisfied before they become motivated by love and esteem needs. Only after people are relatively satisfied in each of these needs can they strive toward self-actualization.



2.4.1 Physiological Needs

The first and most basic need people have is the need for survival their physiological requirements for air, food, water, oxygen, sugar, salt, protein, warmth, calsiium, mineral and vitamin. It also covers other needs such as maintenance of body temperature, needs of taking rest, sleeping, and also needs of sex. These physiological needs are the most prepotent of all (Feist & Feist, 2002). Perpetually hungry people are motivated to eat, not to make friends or gain sel-

esteem. They do not see beyond food, and as long as this need remains unsatisfied, their primary motivation is obtain something to eat.

Maslow (1970) said: "It is quite true that man lives by bread alone, when there is no bread" (p.38). When people do not have their physiological needs satisfied, they live primarily for those needs and strive constantly to satisfy them. Starving people become preoccupied with food and are willing to do nearly anything to obtain it (Feist & Feist, 2002).

All of them mentioned above are the strong needs own by human individually. The needs are the most important needs to be met as they relate to their lives. In emergency situation, all of needs can be leaved and struggle for fulfilling this needs (Boeree, G.). People should have food to eat, water to drink, and a place to call home before they can think about anything else. If any of these physiological necessities is missing, people are motivated above all else to meet the missing need.

This needs are also important to understand human behavior. For example on the needs of the food, the effects of starvation or lack of it really affects the behavior of individuals. One of them is shown by the moral decline, such as stealing. Thus, it can not be denied that this need can be a driving force and a powerful influence on human behavior. Reflexively, human would fulfill it first then meet the higher need.

In conclusion, physiological needs differ from other needs in at least two important aspects. First, this needs are the only needs which can be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. One can get enough to eat until that food can be

completely loses its motivational power. For someone who just finished a large meal, the thought of more food can even have a nauseating effect (Feist & Feist, 2002). A second unique characteristic to this physiological needs is their recurring nature. After people have eaten, they will eventually become hungry again, they constantly need to complete their food and water supply, and one breath of air must be followed by another. Other level needs do not constantly recur. For example, once love and esteem needs are relatively met, they remain satisfied, but physiological needs continually reappear. (Feist & Feist, 2002).

2.4.2 Safety Needs

After their physiological needs have been satisfied, people can work to meet their needs for safety and security. Safety is the feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally. While security is the feeling people get when their fears and anxieties are low. The need for protection, law, stability, limits, structure, dependency, order, and the freedom from such threatening forces as illness, anxiety, danger and chaos are also included as safety needs (Maslow, 1970). The needs of physiological and safety are considered as the needs for struggling human life.

This safety needs is seem clear in a baby characteristic. When a baby is listening to the sound of thunder, he will give a response of fear. However, when he begins to frequently hear the sound, he experiences a process of learning where he begins to be habituated until the fear will be diminished. From this sample, it

can be concluded that the learning and experience factors can affect a decrease in the level of safety needs in human.

Safety needs differs from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satiated, people can never have too much safety. For example, humans can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous, acts of others. (Feist & Feist, 2002). However, safety needs become activated during emergency situations such as a natural disaster, unintentional injury, or war. During periods of immediate danger or threats to physical well-being, the higher level needs such as love, esteem, and self-actualization will lose their potency and people become motivated primarily by safety needs.

2.4.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

After people partially satisfy their physiological and safety needs, they become motivated by the higher level of love and belongingness needs. The needs are arranged at the third level by Maslow. These needs are gotten by the satisfactory relationship with family members, friends, peers, classmates, teachers, and other people with whom the individual interacts. Satisfactory relationships imply an acceptance by others. Essentially, this needs includes the human desire for friendship, affection, the wish for a mate and children, the need to belong family, a club, a work group a neighborhood, or a nation. (Feist & Feist, 2002).

According to Maslow (1970), those feeling of love and belonging are the common feeling. Without feelings of love, a person will be overpowered by

hatred, emptiness and worthlessness. He refuses the Freud's view who considers love as the sublimation of sex thought.

Motivation for love is ordinarily strongest when the need is only partially satisfied. People who have never received love, who have never been kissed or cuddled, can go for long periods without expression of love. They take absence of love for granted and eventually devalue this need. Conversely, people who have had love and belongingness needs enough satisfied from early years do not panic when denied love. These people have confidence that they are accepted by those who are important to them, so when other people reject them, they do not feel devastated (Feist & Feist, 2002).

On the other hand, people who have tasted love only in small doses will be strongly motivated to seek satisfaction of love and belongingness needs. In other words, people who have received only a little amount of love have stronger needs for affection and acceptance than do people who have received either a healthy amount of love or none at all (Maslow, 1970).

2.4.4 Esteem Needs

After a human feels a sense of belonging, the need for esteem arises. Esteem needs may be classified as internal and external. External esteem needs are those such as reputation, in which the perception of the prestige or social status, attention, reward, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others. People want a knowledge that others hold them in high esteem. While internal esteem needs are reviews those related to self-esteem, in which a person's

own feelings of worth and confidence. It also includes the self-respect, achievement, competence, independence, and freedom. Every individual wants a conviction that himself is valuable and able to overcome all challenges in his life.

Self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige, it reflects “a desire for strenght, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. In other words, self-esteem is based on real competence and not merely on others’ opinions. Once people meet their esteem needs, they stand on the threshold of self-actualization, the highest need recognized by Maslow”, (Feist & Feist, 2002).

The satisfaction of this need certainly will deliver human confidence that he is quite valuable and beneficial. Conversely, if the need is not satisfied, individual usually feel frustrated, pessimistic, and worthless. However, the healthy of self-esteem is the result of the individuals concerned on their achievements, and not based on the descent and opinion by other peolpe.

2.4.5 Self-actualization

When lower level needs are satisfied, people will proceed more or less automotically to the next level. Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one’s potential, and a desire to become creative in the full sense of the word (Maslow, 1970).

People who have reached the level of actualization become fully human, satisfying needs that others merely glimpse or never view at all. They are natural in the same sense that animals and infants are natural, that is, they express their

basic human needs and do not allow them to be suppressed by culture (Feist & Feist, 2002).

This need can be addressed only when the previous four have been satisfied. Self-actualization is reached when all needs are fulfilled, in particular the highest need. Because of the positive feedback, self-actualization is not a fixed state, but a process of development which does not end (Heylighen, 1992). The word derives from the idea that each individual has a lot of hidden potentialities: talents or competences he or she could develop, but which have as yet not come to the surface. Self-actualization signifies that these potentialities of the self are made actual, are actualized in a continuing process of unfolding.

However, in some cases, when people once esteem needs are met, they do not always move to the level of self-actualization. According to Feist (2002), originally, Maslow ever assumed that self actualization needs become to realize that many of the young students at Brandeis or other campuses around the country had all their lower needs gratified, including reputation and self-esteem, and yet they did not become self-actualizing (Frick, 1971, 1982 in Fesit, 2002).

For Maslow, only a few people can actualize himself perfectly, because this process is not easy. They will face any obstacles. The first obstacle comes from individual, that is ignorance. While the second obstacle comes from an environment which does not give support. The point is that self-actualization is possible if there is a supportive environment. The last obstacle is the need for security which is too strong. When someone will actualize himself, he will imagine things frightening and gripping afterwards. It can be the existence of a

liability which make him afraid to be carried out, therefore, he moves backwards, back to the situation that demands a sense of security.

2.6 General Discussion of Needs

Maslow (1970) estimated that the hypothetical average person has his or her needs satisfied to approximately these levels: physiological, 85% ; safety, 70% ; love and belongingness, 50% ; esteem, 40% ; and self-actualization, 10%. The more a lower level need is satisfied, the greater the emergence of the next level need. For example, if love needs are only 10% satisfied, esteem needs may not be active at all. But if love needs are 25% satisfied, esteem may emerge 5% as a need. If love is 75% satisfied, then esteem may emerge 50%, and so on. Needs, therefore, emerge gradually, and a person may be simultaneously motivated by needs from two or more levels. For example, a self-actualizing person may be the honorary guest at a dinner given by close friends in a peaceful restaurant. The act of eating gratifies a physiological need, but at the same time, the guest of honor may be satisfying safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs.

This hierarchy does not always move constantly beginning from physiology needs then will be satisfied, then move to safety needs then will be satisfied, and so on, but the satisfaction level of one need can be got extremely low. The higher satisfaction can be gotten from the higher level of needs. No matter how high a human has through the needs level, if the lower needs is unsatisfied, he will back to the that level until deriving satisfaction.

2.7 Previous Studies

The study of hesitation has been widely conducted by another researcher such as Hanif (2009). He conducted a psychological analysis entitled "*The Main Character's Need in Elizabeth Dunckle's Every Woman Loves Russian Poet (Based on Abraham Maslow Theory)*". He tried to describe the psychological on the main character in the novel. He believe that the contains of the novel was related much with psychological five basic nees by Abraham Maslow's theory. Methodologically, Hanif applied the approach to find out the aspect of the main character's needs in the novel. Then he found that the main character needs to have sex, because for aling time she never had it, and the second needs is love and belongingness because she needs friend, love and belongingness from others.

And after fulfill the love and belongingness, Hanif believed that the main character does not want to lost him. The self-esteem stated in the research is that the main character was afraid to be leaved by her love, so she does anything that makesd him stay besides her. For the actualization, Hanif concluded that was her effort to reach it. The main character does some activities to get the self-actualization by seeking self-fulfillment, personal growth and peak experiences. She seeks them by going anywhere although she never gains what she wants.

While another study related to the novel is examined by Sarah Morse (2013) in her research *Life of Pi: Perspective of Truth*. The researcher focuses on how Life of Pi help readers to understand the nature of truth more deeply. She applied Jackendoff's theory perspectival perspectives to Life of Pi which

mentioned about the four perspectives that make the greatest and most comprehensive contribution towards revealing the nature of truth to readers.

Morse tried to introduce Pi's story in the author's note, which resembles a brief literary essay on failure and writing stories more than it does a traditional author's note. To understand the author's note is to understand Pi's story, because the note introduces the central, story-shaping themes: hunger, perspective, faith, and truth.

According to Morse, the note also functions to frame Pi's voice within the author-narrator's life story. The biographical details of this story bear a striking resemblance to the actual author's life. Author and fictional narrator, Yann Martel was experiencing a midlife crisis in India when he was inspired to write *Life of Pi*. During this emotional low the fictional author-narrator met Francis Adirubasamy, Pi Patel's childhood swim instructor. This chance meeting introduces the truth that perspectives create stories.

In this research, the researcher decides to choose psychological of literature analysis on the main character same as Mohammad Hanif. While the object of the study same as Sarah Morse, that is the novel of *Life of Pi*. However, this research is quite different enough because it classifies in detail and clearer than the previous studies about the reflection of the Maslow's concept.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about the analysis which explaining about Pi Patel's self-actualization in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* is. The researcher focuses on finding the process of Pi Patel's attainment of self-actualization based on Abraham Maslow theory of Human Motivation. Maslow believes that there are 5 kinds of motivation which is arranged by him as the hierarchy called Hierarchy of Human Needs, they are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

The researcher would explain detail the process of needs satisfaction from the lower level until the higher one. The explanation is classified into 2 parts based on the novel. Where the first part is telling about life of Pi Patel when he lives together with his family in India, and the second is telling about life of Pi Patel when he is stranded on the Pacific ocean with a Bengal tiger. The analysis are presented as the followings.

3.1 Pi Patel's Motivation Based on Physiological Needs

As Maslow (1970) explained before, the first and the most basic need people have is the need for survival their physiological requirements for food, water, sugar, salt, protein, oxygen, calcium mineral, vitamin, sleep, sex, and etcetra. These needs are the most important needs because of maintaining for every human life.

In the part 1, when Pi Patel lives with his family in India, he has not any troubles to fulfill his physiological needs. Pi Patel fulfills his hunger, thirst, sleep, and other kinds of physiological needs easily. It can be proven by his lifestyle which still depends on his family. It means that Pi Patel can reach the satisfaction in the psychological needs fulfillment easily. However, in the part 2 when he experiences extreme situation, stranded on a lifeboat with a Bengal Tiger in the middle of Pacific Ocean, Pi Patel begins to think and work hard in fulfilling his physiological needs. He has to satisfy his hunger, thirst, and sleep by himself. It is proven by some texts in the novel which are quoted by the researcher about the thought, the action, and the sign of Pi Patel's satisfaction by physiological needs. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

"I believe it was this that saved my life that morning, that I was quite literally dying of thirst. Now that the word had popped into my head I couldn't think of anything else, as if the word itself were salty and the more I thought of it, the worse the effect" (Life of Pi, ch.49 pr 7)

A little summary about what is happening on the citation above is that, previously, Pi Patel had ignored his feeling of hunger, thirst, and sleep. After the shipwreck happens, the first action done is saving himself from the tiger which is inside the lifeboat. It means that Pi Patel through the first need. His safety needs is satisfied earlier than the first one.

According to Maslow it can be happened to everyone. Someone can through the lower level of human needs, or already meets the first needs but not satisfied, and stepped up to meet further level needs. However, no matter how

high a human has through the needs level, if the lower needs is unsatisfied, human will back to the lower level until the satisfaction is successfully gotten. That is what happened in the Pi Patel's process of fulfilling his physiological needs. After all of time trying to take action to fulfill his safety needs, he will return to the physiological level to meet the needs of hunger, thirst, and sleepy which.

"I have never known a worse physical hell than this putrid taste and pasty feeling in the mouth, this unbearable pressure at the back of the throat, this sensation that my blood was turning to a thick syrup that barely flowed. Truly, by comparison, a tiger was nothing." (Life of Pi, ch.49 pr.7)

The physiological needs more strongly felt by Pi Patel. He begins to think doing actions of physiological needs fulfillment. He keeps thinking that he has to find water and food. It means that Pi Patel has a strong motivation to meet the needs of thirst and hunger. The condition is strengthened when Pi Patel said as paragraphs below,

"And so I pushed aside all thoughts of Richard Parker and fearlessly went exploring for fresh water" (Life of Pi, ch.49 pr.8).

And:

"There was no question. Thirst pushed me on." (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr. 4)

And;

"I had to drink now-or I would die.I could not find the desired instrument. But there was no time for useless distress. Action was needed" (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.14).

In the chapter 51 paragraph 4, Pi Patel begins to explain in detail about the ways to find food and drink. He tells that he has to struggle fumbled into the lifeboat to find any foods stock that perhaps saved in the bow. He has to roll up the tarp and take a life jacket which is in the back of Richard Parker. He lowers his hand slowly and finally gets a locker. Then he quietly opens the padlock latch that can open the locker.

“I had to have water. I brought my hand down and quietly undid the hasp. I pulled on the lid. It opened onto a locker” (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr. 8).

While keeping an eye for Richard Parker because of worried about a suddenly attack, Pi Patel struggles until the locker containing any foods and drinks is successfully opened. As mentioned by Maslow (1970), that anything can be done by human to fulfill this needs.

“Could I prise it open with my fingernails? I tried. I couldn't. My teeth? It wasn't worth trying. I looked over the gunnel. The tarpaulin hooks. Short, blunt, solid. I kneeled on the bench and leaned over. Holding the can with both my hands, I sharply brought it up against a hook. A good dint. I did it again. Another dint next to the first. By dint of dinting, I managed the trick. A pearl of water appeared. I licked it off. I turned the can and banged the opposite side of the top against the hook to make another hole. I worked like a fiend.” (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.14)

After the hard work done, Pi Patel finally finds what he needs. He tells about how happy he is. The happiness indicates that he gets his satisfaction. All actions undertaken by Pi Patel is motivated to fulfill the needs of thirst has been satisfied.

“A sense of well-being quickly overcame me. My mouth became moist and soft. I forgot about the back of my throat. My skin relaxed. My joints moved with greater ease. My heart began to beat like a merry drum and blood started flowing through my veins like cars from a wedding p.ty honking their way through town. Strength and suppleness came back to my muscles. My head became clearer. Truly, I was coming back to life from the dead. It was glorious, it was glorious”. (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.16)

Besides thirst, the needs of food is also being Pi Patel's motivation to do act. In the next paragraph, that is paragraph 17, after successfully satisfy his thirst Pi Patel also beginning to feel hungry. Paragraph 18 below shows the next action performed by Pi Patel who is motivated by the need of physiology as the feeling of hungry.

“.....I touched my belly. It was a hard and hollow cavity. Food would be nice now.” (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.17)
And:

“I looked into the locker for food. I found cartons of Seven Oceans Standard Emergency Ration, from faraway, exotic Bergen, Norway. The breakfast that was to make up for nine missed meals,....”(Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.18)

Everything will be done to fulfill this needs. Including when Pi Patel eats foods that containing animal fat, when in fact he is a vegetarian. Described in the novel, that Pi Patel follow the teachings of Hindu religion that forbids people to eat something having soul. Not only for eating meat, Pi Patel also cries when killing animals as the form of regret for God. However, in urgent situation where the need for food is more important, he overrides his vegetarian for maintaining life, until the hunger is satisfied. It is proven as the following,

*“Pity about the fat, but given the exceptional circumstances the vegetarian part of me would simply pinch its nose and bear it.”
(Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.18).*

Neither does when the first time he eats a fish. As well as when he is forced to become cannibals to eat the flesh of another person whom he met on the ocean. It is told on the paragraph that the physical condition Pi Patel is getting worse at that time. He is getting blind because of too long suffered under the sun. Suddenly, he heard the sound of another person on the ocean. Unfortunately, that person also suffered as the same fate with Pi Patel, both of them are blind. By the help of wind, their lifeboat successfully get closer each other. Until eventually the person moves to Pi Patel's lifeboat, Richard Parker who is noiseless immediately greets the person with his hold firmly. Pi Patel forgets to let the person know that there is a dangerous Bengal Tiger inside his lifeboat. Now, his new friend is dead in front of him. He become more suffered at that time, but beginning to eat some cuts of the human flesh after he feels hungry anymore. He ignores the feel of disgusting and continues eating.

*“I will confess that I caught one of his arms with the gaff and used his flesh as bait. I will further confess that, driven by the extremity of my need and the madness to which it pushed me, I ate some of his flesh. I mean small pieces, little strips that I meant for the gaff's hook that, when dried by the sun, looked like ordinary animal flesh. They slipped into my mouth nearly unnoticed. You must understand, my suffering was unrelenting and he was already dead. I stopped as soon as I caught a fish.”
(Life of Pi, ch.91 pr.4).*

That is Pi Patel's recognition told in the novel. It is increasingly clear that a person in emergency situation will do anything to meet and focus on his needs. Pi

Patel who is actually a vegetarian boy, being forced to consume human flesh which is a taboo for him. As described by Maslow that physiological needs are the most basic needs of human beings. At the point, if this needs are not satisfied, it can cause a death. Another example is when Pi Patel is trying to eat the tiger's feces. However, the feces is hard like a stone and he throws it up. He does it because of necessity.

After the physiological needs of thirst and hunger are satisfied, Pi Patel is completing the needs of rest in which has been ignored during the time.

"I slept all morning. I was roused by anxiety. That tide of food, water and rest that flowed through my weakened system, bringing me a new lease on life, also brought me the strength to see how desperate my situation was." (Life of Pi, ch.53 pr.1)

As described in the previous chapter, this physiological needs is the recurring nature. Usually, although people have satisfied his hungry, they eventually become hungry again. People constantly need to complete their food and water supply, and one breath of air must be followed by another. It is different with other level needs do not constantly recur. This is also reflected in the story of Pi Patel whose needs of hunger, thirst and sleepy are recurred all the time. Although he has found food, his satisfaction is only temporary. Furthermore, he feel hungry anymore, and it needs to be filled again, it goes on during 227 days.

"I was continuously hungry. I thought about food obsessively. The less I had to eat, the larger became the portions I dreamed of. My fantasy meals grew to be the size of India" (Life of Pi, ch.77 pr.1)

Another needs such as oxygen, sugar, salt, protein, warmth, calcium, mineral and vitamin exactly have been satisfied from his food, drinks, and another ways he does for this fulfillment. While the needs of sex is not be the focus of Pi Patel's thought because he is still sixteen years old.

In this case, the researcher concludes that Pi Patel is proven to be motivated in fulfilling his physiological needs. Through those evidences above which is explaining about the thought and action of Pi Patel. It shows that he has strong motivation to satisfy his needs and he can move to the next level of needs.

3.2 Pi Patel's Motivation Based on Safety Needs

The needs for a second basic needs is the safety needs. Safety needs itself is the feeling people gotten when they know that no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally. The need for protection, law, stability, limits, structure, dependency, order, and the freedom from such threatening forces as illness, anxiety, danger and chaos are also included in this needs. After fulfilling the first level needs, the researcher finds that Pi Patel move the second level needs.

In the part 1, the safety gotten by Pi Patel is not only fulfilled by himself. His parents has an important role in this point. For example, when Pi Patel's father shows the way of a tiger ripped a goat in front of his sons, Pi Patel and Raavi which mentioned on chapter 8. The purpose is to make Pi Patel and Raavi realize that they have to keep away from any dangerous animals. While in the part 2, Pi

Patel has to get his safety by himself. The researcher finds that Pi Patel faces any problems relates to his safety in the process of struggling for his life. Pi Patel has to faces three kinds of cases which threatening himself, that are the pacific ocean, a bengal tiger or Richard Parker, and the sharks around his lifeboat.

It begins since the ship named *Tsimtsum* getting shipwreck, the first step done by Pi Patel is saving himself from a disaster which can sink the ship into the Pacific Ocean. It has been mentioned on the previous explanation that Pi Patel himself in this story fulfill the safety needs first, not the physiological needs. This could happens because Pi Patel's safety conditions at the time is more urgent. According to Feist & Feist (2002), safety needs become activated during emergency situations such as a natural disaster, unintentional injury, or war. During periods of immadiate danger or threats to physical well-being, the higher level needs such as love, esteem, and sel-actualization lose their potency and make people become motivated primarily by safety needs. Therefore, in this case, Pi Patel fulifills his safety needs first than others.

Especially in the part two, Pi Patel often shows his feeling of fear. He even explains in detail about his opinion about the definition of fear in particularity paragraphs. Then he relates to what kind of fear he felt. It means that fears is an expression of discomfort feeling he felt. The paragraph taken as the following,

"....I was very afraid." (Life of Pi, ch.38 pr.14)

And:

“And the whole time, lap after lap, it went yip yip yip yip yip in a high-pitched way. My reaction, once again, was very slow. I was seized by fear and could only watch.” (Life of Pi, ch 43 pr.6)

And:

“I was seized by fear and could only watch.” (Life of Pi, ch.43 pr.6)

According to Pi Patel, fears is life's only true opponent. Only fear can defeat life. It is a clever, treacherous adversary. It has no decency, respects no law or convention, shows no mercy. It goes for human weakest spot which it finds with unerring ease. It begins in mind. One moment human are feeling calm, self-possessed, and happy. Then the fear disguised in the garb of mild-mannered doubt and slips into mind. The doubt meets disbelief and disbelief tries to push it out. The doubt does away with it with little trouble. Human will become anxious. Then the reason comes to do battle for them. Reason is fully equipped with the latest weapons technology. The despite superior tactics and a number of undeniable victories, reason is laid low. Human feel himself weakening, wavering, and anxiety becomes dread. These are explained detail in chapter 56 in the novel.

After that, to face his feeling of fear, Pi Patel shows that he does any actions to be more calm. The actions then related to Maslow's second level of needs, that Pi Patel do these actions because of being motivated by human safety needs, such as the following.

“I turned around, stepped over the zebra and threw myself overboard.” (Life of Pi, ch.37 pr.28).

The quotation above is the text mention the first step to save Pi Patel. Beginning when he realizes that there is a Bengal Tiger exactly bigger than his size stands inside the lifeboat with him. Tigers are known by the name of Richard Parker cause the emergence of fear in the Pi Patel self. It covers the fear to be attacked and be eaten, and the fear of discomfort. The situation is quite threatening him because of feel unsafe. Therefore, Pi Patel performs some actions that are motivated to make him safe. That is also done by Pi Patel to faces other threats of pacific ocean, and the sharks around his lifeboat.

Among actions undertaken by Pi Patel to save himself, clearest apparently is the raft building to keep far away from Richard Parker. It is the way to avoid the attack of Richard Parker. He builds a raft by anything available on the lifeboat, which is described in detail in the chapter 53.

“ I built a raft. The oars, if you remember, floated. And I had life jackets and a sturdy lifebuoy.” (Life of Pi, ch.53 pr.8)

The ways to save himself from the threatening of sharks is also motivated to fulfilled his safety need. That are,

“A good whack on the offender's nose with a hatchet sent it vanishing post-haste into the deep. The main nuisance of sharks was that they made being in the water risky, like trespassing on a property where there's a sign saying Beware of Dog” (Life of Pi, ch.79 pr.1)

The self-rescue actions carried out by Pi Patel continuously. He keeps to improve his safety until it grows bigger. Feist & Feist (2002) states that safety needs differ from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satiated,

people can never have too much safety. For example, humans can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous, acts of others. It similar with physiological needs that this needs are recurred needs. Although Pi Patel has fulfilled his needs of safety, he is keeping improve his safety to make sure that he is safe. Similar with pyshiological needs, the researcher also concludes that Pi Patel is proven to be motivated of safety needs. By taken any paragraphs above, the researcher wants to show about Pi Patel's thought and actions of fulfilling this needs.

3.3 Pi Patel's Motivation Based on Love and Belonging Needs

According to Maslow, after people partially satisfy their physiological and safety needs, they become motivated by the higher level of love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship, the wish for a mate and children, the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation.

In the part 1, surely that the needs of love and belongingness is gotten by Pi Patel from the people around him. Such as his parents, brother, friends, teacher, and others. However, what would be happen if there is no parents, brother, friends, teacher around? In his loneliness, Pi Patel realizes that he needs friends for the first time. He is motivated to meet the needs of this love belonging. It is described in Part 2 when he stuck on the lifeboat. This is proven in the following paragraphs quote,

"I was so sorely in need of company and comfort that the attention brought to making each one of these mass-produced

goods felt like a special attention paid to me.” (Life of Pi, ch.51 pr.22)

From the teks above, Pi Patel seems lonely because of the absence for attention and affection while on the ocean. He begins fantasizing someone who can be invited to share, talk, and interact each other. Finally, Pi Patel realizes one thing that Richard Parker is quite precious for him. It means that automatically Pi Patel is motivated to share love with Richard Parker, the tiger already taken care since childhood in his father’s zoo.

“It was Richard Parker who calmed me down. It is the irony of this story that the one who scared me witless to start with was the very same who brought me peace, purpose, I dare say even wholeness.” (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.1)

This is strengthened by the response given by the tiger. In this case, the response means is the tiger characteristics displayed by Richard Parker to give a signal of friendship. Richard Parker gives signal indicates loves through gestures and roar.

“He made a sound, a snort from his nostrils. I pricked up my ears. He did it a second time. I was astonished. Prusten?” (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.3).

At paragraph 57, the novel describes that prusten is the quietest of tiger calls, a puff through the nose to express friendliness and harmless intentions. It is known by Pi Patel from his father’s description a few years ago about tigers. At that time, his father explains in detail about every hazards, characteristics, form,

nature, anything important from animals taken care in their zoo. Richard Parker became one of the most dangerous one among others.

"But there's more to it. I will come clean. I will tell you a secret: a part of me was glad about Richard Parker. A part of me did not want Richard Parker to die at all, because if he died I would be left alone with despair, a foe even more formidable than a tiger. If I still had the will to live, it was thanks to Richard Parker. He kept me from thinking too much about my family and my tragic circumstances. He pushed me to go on living. I hated him for it, yet at the same time I was grateful. I am grateful. It's the plain truth: without Richard Parker, I wouldn't be alive today to tell you my story." (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.9)

According to the story, Pi Patel catches any friendship signal for several times given by Richard Parker. It is mentioned recurrently on the chapter 59 (fifty nine). With the same sign, Richard Parker seems like he knows what Pi wants.

"Richard Parker did it again, this time with a rolling of the head. He looked exactly as if he were asking me a question" (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.6).

The way how Pi Patel enjoys his love and belongingness is evidenced by several events such as, the way they live in peace, with each other do not disturb, and feed.

"I love you!" The words burst out pure and unfettered, infinite. The feeling flooded my chest. "Truly I do. I love you, Richard Parker. If I didn't have you now, I don't know what I would do. I don't think I would make it. No, I wouldn't. I would die of hopelessness. Don't give up, Richard Parker, don't give up. I'll get you to land, I promise, I promise!" (Life of Pi, ch.86 last paragraph.)

As the sign of satisfaction felt by Pi Patel for the needs of love and belonging is when Pi Patel's fear against Richard Parker is reduced.

It was Richard Parker who calmed me down. It is the irony of this story that the one who scared me witless to start with was the very same who brought me peace, purpose, I dare say even wholeness. (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.1)

And;

".....a part of me was glad about Richard Parker. A part of me did not want Richard Parker to die at all, because if he died I would be left alone with despair, a foe even more formidable than a tiger. If I still had the will to live, it was thanks to Richard Parker. He kept me from thinking too much about my family and my tragic circumstances. He pushed me to go on living. I hated him for it, yet at the same time I was grateful. I am grateful. It's the plain truth: without Richard Parker, I wouldn't be alive today to tell you my story" (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.8)

In conclusion, Pi Patel's motivation to fulfill his love and belonging has been successful. He delivers and obtains love from the Bengal Tiger which can take Pi Patel's mind off from affliction inside the lifeboat. Richard Parker is the only friend at that time. The absence of Richard Parker, or hatred emerge to Richard Parker cause him being totally bored, crazy, and lonely.

3.4 Pi Patel's Motivation Based on Esteem Needs

As explained in the previous chapter, after people satisfy their love and belongingness needs, they are free to pursue esteem needs, which include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high

esteem. In esteem, there are two aspect that are internal and external. Internal esteem needs are those related to self-esteem such as self respect and achievement, confidence, competition, independence, dan freedom. It is normally if every individual wants a conviction that himself is valuable and able to overcome all challenges in his life, as like as Pi Patel.

In this case, Pi Patel also appears to be motivated by this need. In the first part, Pi is able to fulfill his needs of esteem. Even when he has a trouble with his confidence because of his friends' insult. They call the name of "piscine" become "pi scing" whinc means urinate. However Pi Patel can take his esteem back by introduce himself as Pi Patel in order to make his friends call easier.

"My name is Piscine Molitor Patel, known to all as (I double underlined the first two letters of my given name) Pi Patel. (For good measure I added) $\pi=3.14$. (and I drew a large circle, which I then sliced in two with a diameter, to evoke that basic lesson of geometry)." (Life of Pi, ch. 5 pr. 14)

The way Pi Patel solves problem can increase his confidence which influences on his esteem. While in the part 2, Pi Patel decides to tame Richard Parker after he believes that Richard Parker is the one which is very important for him. The purpose is to let Richard Parker know that the master on the life boat is Pi Patel.

After he is able to meet to eat, drink, sleep, and win love and belongingness of Richard Parker, the need arises to achieve self-esteem. He has a desire for strenght, achievement, and also a feeling of worth and confidence. He has strong confidence as one of appreciation for himself.

"I will not die. I refuse it. I will make it through this nightmare. I will beat the odds, as great as they are. I have survived so far,

miraculously. Now I will turn miracle into routine. The amazing will be seen every day. I will put in all the hard work necessary. Yes, so long as God is with me, I will not die. Amen" (Life of Pi, ch.53 pr.5)

In addition, Pi Patel also motivated to meet the needs of esteem from the eyes of others. It is about a perception of the prestige, recognition, reputation from another. In this story, the word of "another" from external aspect obtained is Richard Parker. After obtaining the peacefulness by fulfilling love and belongingness with Richard Parker, Pi Patel has a plan to tame him. The researcher concludes that the actions is motivated strongly by the desire to earn the respect of others, as follow ,

"I had to tame him. It was at that moment that I realized this necessity" (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.8)

It concludes that the reason of the authority is getting respect and admiration from Richard Parker.

"I had to devise a training program for Richard Parker. I had to make him understand that I was the top tiger and that his territory was limited to the floor of the boat, the stern bench and the side benches as far as the middle cross bench. I had to fix in his mind that the top of the tarpaulin and the bow of the boat, bordered by the neutral territory of the middle bench, was my territory and utterly forbidden to him." (Life of Pi, ch.58 pr.4)

And:

I pushed myself off, not forgetting to blow the whistle hard several times, to remind Richard Parker of who had so graciously provided him with fresh food. (Life of Pi, ch.61 pr.33)

On the chapters afterwards, Pi Patel describes any steps he tries to tame Richard Parker. Pi Patel is not the expert of tiger tamer, however, he struggles while remembering the way of his father explanation about tiger. The steps are mentioned clearly on the novel, such as:

"Let the trumpets blare. Let the drums roll. Let the show begin. I rose to my feet. Richard Parker noticed. The balance was not easy. I took a deep breath and shouted, "Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, hurry to your seats! Hurry, hurry. You don't want to be late. Sit down, open your eyes, open your hearts and prepare to be amazed. Here it is, for your enjoyment and instruction, for your gratification and edification, the show you've been waiting for all your life, THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH! Are you ready for the miracle of it? Yes? Well then: they are amazingly adaptable. You've seen them in freezing, snow-covered temperate forests. You've seen them in dense, tropical monsoon jungles. You've seen them in sparse, semi-arid scrublands. You've seen them in brackish mangrove swamps. Truly, they would fit anywhere. But you've never seen them where you are about to see them now! Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, without further ado, it is my pleasure and honour to present to you: THE PI PATEL, INDO-CANADIAN, TRANS-PACIFIC, FLOATING CIRCUUUUUUSSSSSSSSSSSSS!!! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE!"

I had an effect on Richard Parker. At the very first blow of the whistle he cringed and he snarled. Ha! Let him jump into the water if he wanted to! Let him try!

"TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE!"

He roared and he clawed the air. But he did not jump. He might not be afraid of the sea when he was driven mad by hunger and thirst, but for the time being it was a fear I could rely on. "TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE!" (Life of Pi, ch.57 pr.14)

Through his strong effort, Pi Patel tries to get the satisfaction through as the respect from Richard Parker. He wants to make Richard Parker realizes that he is the leader. He does it time after time until he gets the achievement, attention, recognition, and reputation from Richard Parker, such as,

“Tigers are highly territorial, and it is with their urine that they mark the boundaries of their territory. Here was good news wearing a foul dress: the odour was coming exclusively from below the tarpaulin. Richard Parker's territorial claims seemed to be limited to the floor of the boat. This held promise. If I could make the tarpaulin mine, we might get along” (Life of Pi, ch.59 pr.13).

And:

“I bent down, picked up the fish and threw it towards him. This was the way to tame him! Where a rat had gone, a flying fish would follow” (Life of Pi, ch.61 pr.16).

That is the way Pi Patel tames a tiger. Another steps recur until the paragraph 76 (seventy six). However, nothing useless effort. His effort is succesful slowly. Finally he can be a tiger tamer, proven as the paragraph below,

“I made clear to Richard Parker that it was my right, my lordly right, to fondle and sniff his feces if I wanted to. So you see, it was not good zookeeping I was up to, but psychological bullying. And it worked. Richard Parker never stared back; his gaze always floated in midair, neither on me nor off me. It was something I could feel as much as I felt his balls of excrement in my hand: mastery in the making” (Life of Pi, ch.76 pr.2)

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Pi Patel is proven to be motivated to fulfill the needs of esteem. The absence of esteem needs can deliver frustrated in human life.

3.5 Pi Patel's Motivation Based on Self-Actualization

Even if all these needs are satisfied, human may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. For example, a musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be, he must be. This need are commonly called as self-actualization. This is the top of the hierarchy which is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming—to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents. This need can be addressed only when the previous four have been satisfied. It is rarely met completely; Maslow (1968) estimated that less than 1% of adults achieve total self-actualization.

In this story, the researcher found that Pi Patel is successful to reach his self-actualization. It is proven by his thought, action, and his statement after satisfying himself. In the part 1, after all of the needs start from first level until the four level, Pi Patel moves to attain his self-actualization. It begins since he believes on Hindusm which is learnt from his mother. He is always obedient to its precept. However, Pi Patel knows unintentionally about other religions such as Christian and Islam. It makes him want to learn deeper about the relevances of those three religion and decides to believe on them all at once. Even it ever causes a controversion between The priest, the pandit, and the Imam who say that unite those different religion is not allowed. However, Pi Patel is sturdy on defending his opinion that it is allowed if reason is only for favoring God.

"Bapu Gandhi said, 'All religions are true.' I just want to love God," I blurted out, and looked down, red in the face. (Life of Pi, ch. 23 pr. 24)

Pi Patel wants the answers about who he is, who God is, where God is, and how the role of God through the three religions he has learnt. A belief has been embedded in his heart that God is so close to him. He maintain his principle until he is at 16 years old, including when an extreme situation struck his life told on the second part in the story. Pi is still insisted that God is always with him, proven by the text below,

"Thank you, Lord Vishnu, thank you! Once you saved the world by taking the form of a fish. Now you have saved me by taking the form of a fish. Thank you, thank you!" (Life of Pi, ch. 61 pr. 31)

Pi Patel believes that the fish is actually a gift from God to be the incarnation as a fish to help Pi Patel satisfies his hunger.

On the chapter 74, the evidences found in the research are clearer. Pi Patel always assured that he will be the glory of God taht is always with him in the most difficult, as ever experienced by Pi Patel.

"At such moments I tried to elevate myself. I would touch the turban I had made with the remnants of my shirt and I would say aloud, THIS IS GOD'S HAT! I would pat my pants and say aloud, THIS IS GOD'S ATTIRE! I would point to Richard Parker and say aloud, THIS IS GOD'S CAT! I would point to the lifeboat and say aloud, THIS IS GOD'S ARK! I would spread my hands wide and say aloud, THESE ARE GOD'S WIDE ACRES! I would point at the sky and say aloud, THIS IS GOD'S EAR!" (Life of Pi, ch. 74 pr. 2)

That's how Pi Patel remind himself of God's creation and of his place in it. The existence of himself and whatever around belongs to God. Including what had happened to his life, that is God's will. That is the way Pi Patel maintains his thinking about God even though God is testing him.

During struck on the lifeboat, Pi Patel never forget to perform worship. This is proven on chapter 63 that mention the list of activities carried out from morning till night. Among them are also conducting prayers, occasionally recite the holy Quran and occasionally do the Hinduism worship. He also mentions the names of his Lord,

"Jesus, Mary, Muhammad and Vishnu!" ((Life of Pi, ch. 53 pr. 19)

However, the belief is not infrequently decreased. Pi Patel also experiences despair and doubt on the path given by his God. For him, doubt is useful for a while. As quoted in the following paragraphs,

But God's hat was always unraveling. God's pants were falling apart. God's cat was a constant danger. God's ark was a jail. God's wide acres were slowly killing me. God's ear did not seem to be listening. Despair was a heavy blackness that let no light in or out. It was a hell beyond expression. (Life of Pi, ch. 74 pr. 3)

Pi Patel also ever feel dissatisfied because of thought that God make Richard Parker fear by storm. His dissatisfaction means his doubt. However, his hesitation does not make him necessarily leave his God. He always trying to convince himself anymore.

"I thank God it always passed. A school of fish appeared around the net or a knot cried out to be reknotted. Or I thought of my family, of how they were spared this terrible agony. The blackness would stir and eventually go away, and God would remain, a shining point of light in my heart. I would go on loving." (Life of Pi, ch. 74 pr. 3)

That is the solution offered by himself when the doubt is coming to cover his heart. He always instilled in his heart that God is with him so he felt strong enough to continue his life of up to 227 days on the Pacific Ocean. He believes that God is so close, that religion will be a light for him, that God's presence is the most beautiful reward ever, that religion will control the character and dignity, that God will always lead him to the right solution. Including when he ever feels happy finding a forest on the sea. There are trees growing out of the water. Pi Patel is fascinated by the beauty and enjoyment offered by the island. Until one day he realizes that in fact the island is very dangerous. Many fishes are dying because the acid content appears at nightfall. Even the 32 human teeth he found in the foliage. It means that the island is an island carnivores that can swallow anything that is nearby. The charm of the island is suddenly gone. Pi Patel decides to keep going with his lifeboat rather than having to survive in a temporary enjoyment. Maybe that is how the God reminding and guiding Pi Patel through whatever happened around him. God is so kind, that when God looks abandoned, in fact he is watching. As he looks unconcerned with human suffering, he is saving. When there is no hope for life, he gives remaining. God had given Pi Patel a sign to continue his journey. Until on the 227th day, Pi Patel stranded on the island of

Mexico and discovered by residents. He is successful to survive because of his strong belief in God.

Unfortunately, upon arriving at the mainland of Mexico, Richard Parker walks away to the forest and left Pi Patel without any farewell at all. That is what makes Pi Patel seem sad. He is very disappointed. However, the sadness in the ending of his journey does not mean that the ending of the life of Pi Patel is miserable. He actually seems happy in life thereafter. It is told at the beginning of the novel with a flashback groove that when Pi Patel growing up his life is gratifying. His belief on God never lost. He moves up from the worse experiences ever and continues his life better. Pi Patel is successful to become what he wanted. He is successful to maintain his faith in God and be the figure of a religious person in his life. It is clearer by the sentence mentioned on the chapter 36, that *"This story has a happy ending"*.

Chapter IV

Conclusion and Sugestion

This part presents about the closing. It includes the conclusion of the result of analysis and the suggestion delivered by the researcher. The conclusion is the the answer of the problem statements, while suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

4.1 Conclusion

In line with the previous chapter, the conclusion of this study can be formulated based on research question which asking about how human motivation reflected on the main character of *Life of Pi* is. After analyzing all of data in the novel, the researcher finds the proccess of Pi Patel's self-actualization fulfillment based on the theory of Abraham Maslow's Human Motivation. The researcher finds Pi's motivation based on five human needs which has been fulfilled. He is proven to be motivated to satisfy his physiological needs such as fishing for get food and producing fresh water from salt water use the solar still for get drink. The motivation based on saftey needs are such as building a raft to save himself from Rihard Parker. He is motivated to fulfill the needs love and belongingness by loving Richard Parker. He also fulfills his needs of esteem needs such as being confidence and taming Richard Parker to get the governance on lifeboat.

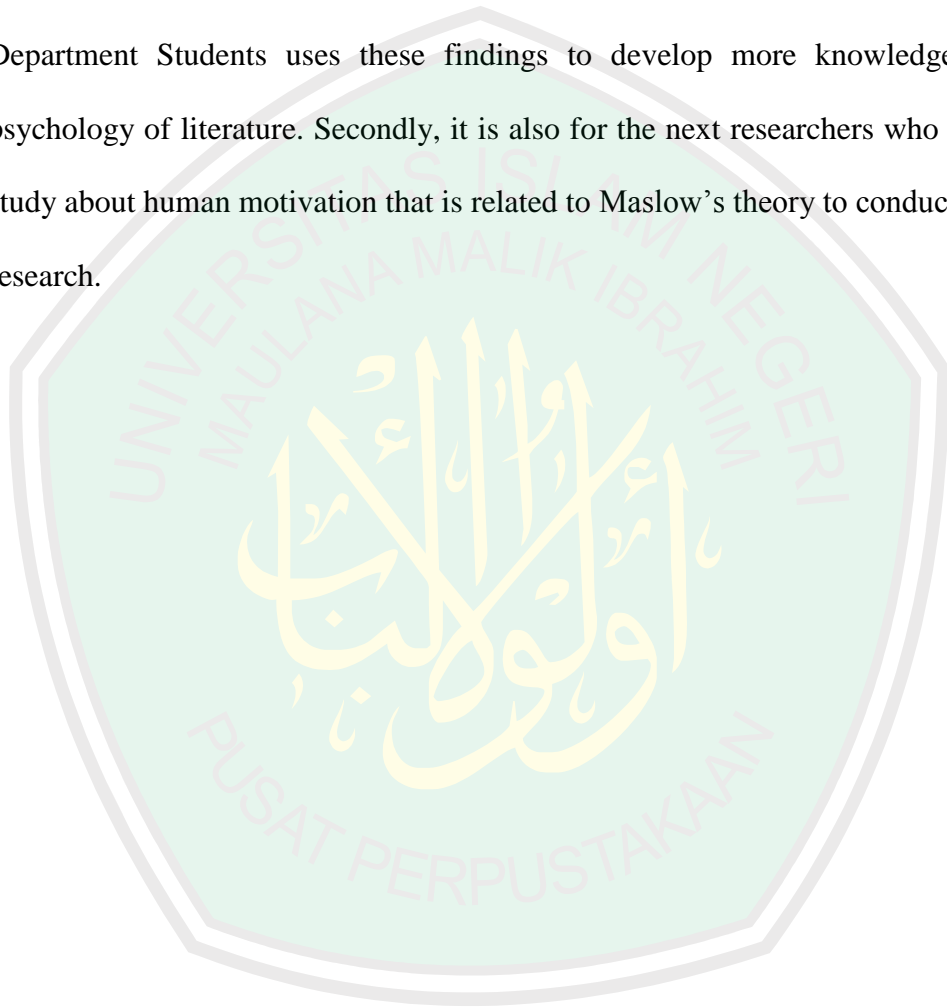
After the four lower level has been satisfied, at least, he reaches his self-actualization as the highest level of human needs. Through the proven of Pi Patel's thought and action mentioned in the novel *Life of Pi*, the researcher concludes that Pi Patel proceed to fulfill his self-actualization as a religious person. The way to depend on God in his three religion, christian, islam, and hindu, and the way to convince himself to does not leave the God are the evidences. His belief in God that He is always near with any creature and protective. Even when the hesitance is coming, he convinces back himself to always believe in the power of God.

The researcher concludes that his strong belief in God makes Pi Patel can survive and maintain his life on the lifeboat in Pasific Ocean with a bengal tiger for 227 days. The belief in God is the bigget motivation in his life even in extreme situation. It is showing that the proccess from the beginning until the end of the story, Pi Patel is succesful to reach and satisfy his self-actualization by becoming what want to become. His fulfillment of self-actualization can bring him to the happines. The quote mentioned of "*this story has a happy ending*" strengthen the evidences.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that there are some of weaknesses, either about its methods of the way of giving analysis the data. Furthermore, this research required the constructive criticism and suggestion from readers to make it better.

Besides, the researcher also gives suggestion for getting better understanding of this study. There are some suggestions related to the focus of study. First, it is recommended to the readers or the students who are interested in studying psychology of literature. In addition, it is recommended to English Department Students uses these findings to develop more knowledge about psychology of literature. Secondly, it is also for the next researchers who want to study about human motivation that is related to Maslow's theory to conduct the research.



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