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ملخص

رافى أنس حفيفي، 2015، التحليلي النفسى من جرلى "جيك" بانيطا فى القصة Mitch *Day Album For One More* (لوجه نظرة من ماسلو). أطروحية. القسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبه. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الدولة الإسلامية. بمالانغ.
المشرف : الأستاذة. الدكتوراندا. أندارواتي. م.أ
الكلمات الرئيسية: التحليلي النفسى، نظرية ماسلو

تتناول هذه الأطروحية تحليل جرلى "جيك" بانيطا كالشخصية الرئيسية فى القصة Mitch *Album For One More day*. اثار الباحث شخصية رئيسية ككائن الدراسة لأن الشخصية الرئيسية مؤثر جدا من هذه القصة ولديها تأثير كبير للقراء أيضا. الحرف هو العنصر الجوهري الأكثر أهمية فى الأدب. كينيدي (1991:95) الحرف يدل على مرتكبي القصة التي قدمت أو لاعب القصة، فى حين وصف يصور صورة حية لشخص موجود فى القصة. فى هذه أطروحية، عند الباحث سؤالان: 1. مالذي يسبب الإحباط جرلى فى Mitch *Album For One More Day*? 2. مالحاجات الإنسانية هي الأكثر أهمية ويجب أن تقي بها جرلى؟.

استخدم الباحث نظرية سلسلة الحاجات عن أبرهم ماسلو أن يرى سبب من جرلى محبطا ويرى حاجات الناس التي أهم عليه أن مزدحم فى القصة.

فى إكتشاف جواب هذه السؤال وجد الباحث خمسة سبب من جرلى محبط: مات أمه: ارتباط أبه و bassbal , السورة من بنته، فسخ نكحه، وطلق أبويه. الجنس من المتعارض الذي ينظر "جرلى" هو ضعف تجنب لأنه يملك صفحة الخير والشر التي تبين للخيارات. إجابة من "جرلى" محبط هي الإنحدارات. قد احبط ولايتعلم أن يرجع إلى الأول، هو وقت ممتع عليه. ثم، حجة الناس التي أهم عليه واجب أن وجودها هي حجة فى عزة النفس. يحتاج Esteem هو تصنيف النفس الذي هيئة النفس التي كشف فى أفراده. هو قد احبط حين وفات أمه، يشعر متوحد ويدرك أن أمه قد تحبه من أبيه.

ABSTRAK

Hafifi, Rafi Anas. 2015. A Psychological Analysis of Charley "chick" Benetto in Mitch albom For One More Day novel (viewed from Maslow's theory). Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

Kata kunci: Psychological Analysis, Maslow theory.

Tesis ini membahas tentang analisis karakter utama Charley "chick" Benetto dalam novel Mitch Albom *For One More Day*. Penulis memilih karakter utama sebagai objek penelitian ini karena karakter utama sangat berpengaruh pada plot cerita ini dan juga memiliki pengaruh yang besar untuk pembaca. Karakter adalah elemen intrinsik yang paling penting dalam karya sastra. Kennedy (1991: 95) Karakter menunjukkan pada pelaku cerita yang disajikan atau pemain dari cerita, sedangkan karakterisasi yang menggambarkan gambar yang jelas tentang seseorang yang hadir dalam cerita. Dalam tesis ini, peneliti memiliki 2 pertanyaan: 1. Apa penyebab frustrasi Charley di Mitch Albom *For One More Day*? 2. Apa kebutuhan manusia yang paling penting bagi Charley harus dipenuhi?

Peneliti menggunakan teori kebutuhan hierarki oleh Abraham Maslow untuk menemukan penyebab frustrasi Charley dan menemukan kebutuhan manusia yang paling penting untuk Charley yang harus dipenuhi dalam novel.

Dalam menemukan jawaban dari pertanyaan-pertanyaan di atas, peneliti menemukan 5 (lima) penyebab frustrasi Charley; Kematian ibu Charley, Hubungan antara Bapak Charley dan Baseball, Surat dari putri Charley, Pernikahan Charley yang rusak, Perceraian orang tua Charley. Jenis konflik yang dialami Charlie adalah konflik penghindaran ganda karena tindakannya memiliki sisi yang baik dan buruk yang harus ditimbang untuk pilihan yang akan dibuat. Respon dari frustrasi Charley adalah regresi. Charley begitu frustrasi dan tidak sadar berusaha untuk kembali ke awal, periode yang paling aman dalam hidupnya. Kemudian, kebutuhan manusia yang paling penting bagi Charley yang harus dipenuhi adalah kebutuhan harga diri. Esteem dibutuhkan adalah penilaian pribadi yang merupakan sikap pribadi yang diungkapkan dalam individu. Dia benar-benar frustrasi ketika ibunya meninggal, ia merasa kosong dan menyadari bahwa betapa ibunya benar-benar mencintainya lebih dari ayahnya.

ABSTRACT

Hafifi, Rafi Anas. 2015. A Psychological Analysis of Charley “chick” Benetto in Mitch albom *For One More Day* novel (viewed from Maslow’s theory). Thesis. English Language and Letters Department, Humanity Faculty. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

Keywords: Psychological Analysis, Maslow theory.

This thesis discusses about analysis of main character Charley “chick” benetto in Mitch Albom’s novel *For One More Day*. The writer chooses main character as an object of this study because the main character is very influential on the plot of this story and it also has a big influence to the readers. Character is the most important intrinsic element in the literary works. Kennedy (1991:95) Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about someone who present in a story. In this thesis, the researcher has questions that appear to discuss are: 1.What are the causes of Charley’s frustration in Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day*? 2. What are the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled?

The researcher uses the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow for discovering the causes of Charley’s frustration and finding the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled in the novel.

In finding the answer of those questions above, the researcher found 5 (five) causes of Charley’s frustration; Charley’s Mother Death, The Relationship between Charley’s Father and Baseball, A Letter from Charley’s daughter, Charley’s Wedding Collapsed, Charley’s Mother and Father Divorcing. The type of conflict that Charlie concern is double-avoidance conflict because his actions have good and bad features which must be weighed in order, for a choice to be made. Charley response of his frustration is regression. Charley was so frustrated and unconsciously seeks to return to an earlier, most secure period in his life. Then, the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled are esteem needs. Esteem needs is a personal judgment of worthiness that is a personal attitude that is expressed in the individual holds toward him. He really frustrated when his mother passed away, he feel empty and realize that how his mother really love him more than his father.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is defined as writings that have excellence of form or expression, which expresses ideas of a permanent or universal interest. Literature is not written to give the reader fact. It is not report, but an opportunity for social practice (Jones, 2004).

Novel is probably the most popular literary works in this age, and the reason for its popularity is not hard to discover. The definition of novel itself is a lengthy fictional narrative in prose dealing with characters, incidents, and setting that imitates those founding real life. Edward H. Jones, Jr. gives the definition of novel as short story, except that it is longer, both is prose fiction, both deal with truths, both deal with problems and conflict, both aim to entertain and inform. In both, the elements of structure are found plot, characterization, situation, and theme.

Novel has two important aspects, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic element is elements to build up the structure of the literature totality inside the story such as the plot, the character, the setting, the point of view, and the theme. The extrinsic element is the analysis from the external of the story, the relation between the author and his works. Usually the story is related with the real life and contains of history value, sociology, psychology, religious, and philosophy.

In this research, the researcher is interested to analyze a novel entitled *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. As stated above, one of the intrinsic elements of novel is character, so the researcher is interested to analyze the main character in this story. The researcher chooses main character as an object of this study because the main character is very influential on the plot of

this story and it also has big influence to readers. Next, character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. There are many types of characters that exist in literature, each with its own development and function (Janovsky, 1999). In this story the main character reflected a hopeless man after his mother's dead. The researcher is also interested to analyze the problems of the main character by using psychology theories. Literature and Psychology explores the relationships between text and reader as well as relationships within the text, with particular emphasis on emotion/affect.

Mitchell David "Mitch" Albom was born on May, 1958 in Passaic, New Jersey, the middle of three children to Rhoda and Ira Albom. Albom Jr. moved from Buffalo, New York after his family settled in Oaklyn, New Jersey. He grew up in a small, middle-class neighborhood from which most people never left. After attending high schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he left for college after his junior year. After receiving a B.A. in sociology from Brandeis University, Albom then attended Columbia University and received an M.J. and an M.B.A. Albom known for the inspirational stories and themes that weaves through his books, plays and films. He is an American best-selling author, journalist, screenwriter, dramatist, radio and television broadcaster, and musician. He has achieved national recognition for sports writing in the earlier part of his career. His books have sold over 35 million copies in worldwide.

The several best seller books that has been created by Mitch Albom is *Tuesdays with Morrie* (1997), *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* (2003), *For One More Day* (2006), *Have a Little Faith* (2009). The researcher preferred *For One More Day* as his discussion because it was the first book to be sold by Starbucks in the launch of the Book Break Program in the fall of 2006. The hardcover edition spent nine months on the New York Times Bestseller list

after debuting at the top spot. It also reached No. 1 on USA Today and Publishers Weekly bestseller lists. It has been translated into 26 languages. Albom (2007)

For One More Day is about Charley “Chick” Benetto as the main character of this story. He is a retired baseball player who facing the pain of unrealized dreams, alcoholism, divorce, and an estrangement from his grown daughter, returns to his childhood home and attempts suicide. One day, he decided to go back to his old house in Pepperville Beach. It was the house where his whole life happened with his mother and he also wanted to bring back his memory. He drove his car going to Pepperville Beach but before he arrived to his house he got an accident and made him unconscious. In his unawareness, he felt as if he had met his mother who had died eight years ago in his old house. Then, he and his mother did some normal activities. In his whole unawareness, he remembered all of his past memories. The book explores the question, “What would you do if you had *For One More Day* with someone you’ve lost?” In some interviews, Albom has said that *For One More Day* is a reflection of his relationship with his own and there is several incidents in *For One More Day* are actual events from his childhood. *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom is often done by several researcher’s; they are Nursusanto, StevanusWiduri (2010) wrote *The Influence of Mother’s Personality on Chick Benetto’s Personality Development as Seen on Mitch Albom’s For One More Day*, Macasaet, John Rufino I (2013) wrote about *A Psychological Analysis of the Parent’s Influencing Factors to the Growth of the Children as Presented in Mitch Albom’s For One More Day*.

The main character in the *For One More Day* has the needs which must be fulfilled in his life. Maslow argues that human needs are divided into five clusters in hierarchy. The first level is Psychological Needs; the second level is Safety Needs; the third level is Love and Belongingness; the fourth level is Esteem Needs; At the first level, Psychological Needs such as:

hunger, thirst, and sex, the main character of *For One More Day* can fulfill the needs without the barrier and obstacle.

Therefore, the behavior that the main character appears in the process of searching reveals the needs that must fulfill. It is mentioned the earlier that the character in stories can be treated like human character. In order to understand what needs he must fulfill, the researcher applied the concept Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory.

1.2 Research Questions.

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions that appear to discuss are: 1. What are the causes of Charley's frustration in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*? 2. What are the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

As an explanation of short background above, this research concerns with focusing on the characteristics of Chick Benetto as the main character on this Novel. This study formulates its problems as follows 1. To know the causes of Charley's frustration in Mitch Albom *For One More Day*. 2. To know what are the most important human basic needs for Charley to be fulfilled.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher chooses library research or literary criticism because the object that research is novel. According to Semi (1993), library research is research that doing by researcher in collecting the data or information about an object from several books. In this research, the focus is analyzing the behavior of main character according Maslow's theory. Moreover, this research will not discuss about the others psychological analysis theory.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes the result can be used: First, as one of the reference for English Letters Department and Humanities faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Maliki Malang. Second, as an input who wants to study about psychology especially about the hierarchy of needs by Maslow in novel *For One More Day*, or in another literary works.

1.6 Research Method

A research should be done in the right way that is by scientific method since research is scientific study to get the right knowledge in one problem. It means the research tends to use theories, principles, and the basic assumption from knowledge (Koentjaraningrat, 2002). Research Method is scientifically divided into four parts, these are:

1.6.1 Research Design

This thesis is literary study. The researcher is using psychological criticism to analyze the novel and conducting the research. Criticism itself is an academic activity expressing the researcher's understanding in literary work, in which the researcher plans to answer the research problems. While psychological literary criticism is a literary criticism that critiques a literary work from the psychology view and perspective. The researcher designs the research based on the story about Charley "chick" benetto as the main character in Mitch Albom's Novel *For One More Day*. The theory used by the researcher here is the human motivation by Abraham Maslow which related by the researcher to the five human needs.

1.6.2 Data Source

The research object is *For One More Day* novel written by Mitch Albom in 2007. The novel has 250 pages including cover and contents. In the novel, there are 4 chapters.

In the chapter 1 entitled “Midnight”, Chick describes how life deteriorated after his mother death. Essentially, how he came to lose faith in himself. He describes how he became increasingly dependent on alcohol, lost money on seductive investment schemes, got fired from series jobs, and became estranged from his wife and family. Next, in the Chapter 2 entitled “Morning”. Chick describes his childhood as a so-called “daddy’s boy” in particular, his devotion to baseball, his father’s favorite pastime. Chapter 3 entitled “Noon”, chick describes the day he leaves for college as the happiest of his mother’s life; he was, after all, getting the kind of education she would always dreamed of for him, even if he was going on baseball scholarship. Chapter 4 entitled “Night” is the ending of the story.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher uses himself as a central instrument to collect data such as; reading to get idea, reading detail, reading the Indonesian version by comparing with the original. After he got the complete information, he collects the information which is related with the topic. Then, continues analyzing the data using the hierarchy of needs by Maslow.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The researcher uses the “literary criticism” as its analysis foundation. First way, in analyzing data, the researcher finding the evidences which show Charley’s characterization. Second, in analyzing this novel, the researcher use the human motivation needs by Abraham Maslow which related to the five human needs.

1.7 Definition and Key Terms

- **Psychology** : Psychology can be defined as the science of the activities of the individual; the word “activity” is used here in very broad sense. (Woodworth Marquis,1957:3)
- **Psychological Analysis** : The method of psychological therapy originated by Sigmund Freud in which free association, dream interpretation, and analysis of resistance and transference are used to explore repressed or unconscious impulses, anxieties, and internal conflicts, in order to free psychic energy for mature love and work.
- **Psychological Problems** : psychological problem is a something that comes from inside a person that interfere with motivation , perception , learning , personality , memory , emotions , beliefs , and attitudes (Nursalam,2003:24).
- **Esteem Needs** : Self-esteem is a personal judgment of worthiness that is a personal attitude that is expressed in the individual holds toward himself

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Psychology and Literature

According to Langley (2007), psychological study of literature is exploring its structure, function, and psychological value. Topics of discussion include application of psychological theories and concepts, different literary genres, accuracy in the representation of psychological variables, how writing and reading show cognitive processes and the healing value of literature. One of examples of psychological study is character analyses which involve examination of personality, mental illness, developmental issues, conflicts, and motivation. Norman Holland has argued that psychology is quite limited in its application to works of art in them because its focus is not with literature, but with minds. If psychology has any application to literature, Holland maintains it is perhaps to the study of audience's mind. Nevertheless, psychology is still appropriate applied to literature based on relationship between both of them.

The relationship between psychology and literature is both have the same object. Psychology as the scientific study of behavior and mental process has the same object with literature that is human. Psychology concerns on human's psyche in the real world whereas literature serves reality in a literary works consisting of many characters who show human's psyche. Besides, according to Jatman (1985), both of them not only have the same object but also do the same function. Both are used to understand psychological aspects of human.

Additionally, there are three researches to understand the relationships of psychology and literature (Kutha Ratna, 2007:343). First is research on the author's psychological aspects. It relates to the author's creativity process. According to Wellek and Warren (1962:81), this

research is divided into two parts, psychological study of author's psyche and psychological study of the author's supernatural energy such as inspiration. The second is research on the characters' psychological aspects. It is the basic of psychological approach to literature. Psychological approach will concern on the characters' psychological aspects which is usually to the major characters. The last is research on the readers' psychological aspects. It is to analyze the readers' psychological aspects after reading the literary works or while reading the literary works.

Accordingly, the researcher would like to take Literature and Psychology. The researcher thinks psychology and literature support mutually. Psychology can be used to understand human's psyche in a literary work as well as literature can be used as one of media to apply psychological theories and concepts. For that reason, psychological approach will be used to analyze the major character's Charley "chick" benetto on Mitch Albom's novel *For One More Day*. It will be supported by Hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow.

2.2 Character and Characterization

2.2.1 Character

Character is the single most important intrinsic element in the literary works. Kennedy (1991:96) The things that characters do and say are more obvious than are the logic and meaning of the pattern in which they say and do them. Character is showing at perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is portraying of clear picture about someone who present in a story. Kennedy (1991:98)

Character is divided into two types, major character and minor character. The major character is a character that always appears and dominates in every single part of

story, and the minor character is character that only appears in one event. The appearance of minor characters in the entire story is less, insignificant and it appears only when there is connection with major character, either directly and indirectly.

Characters may also be classified as either round character or flat character. Kennedy (1991:100) Flat character or characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. It is some sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Usually flat character is only for those who have small part in the story. Round characters or dynamic characters are complex and many sided; they might require an essay for full analysis. It undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook. The change may be a large or a small one; it may be for better or worse; but it is something important aspect.

So it can be said that, character as one person who plays a part of figure and characterization as the way of narrator to submit an attitude, interest, desire, emotion and moral principle made by the figure in his story.

2.2.2 Characterization

In the book of literature, structure, sound, and sense, written by Laurence Perrine it is explained Characterization observes three principles. First, the characters are consistent in their behavior; they do not behave one way on one occasion and different way on another unless there is clearly a sufficient reason for the change. Second, the characters are clearly motivated in whatever they do, especially there is any change in their behavior, we must be able to understand the reason for what they do, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story. Third, the characters are plausible or life like In every

single time of our life, we never know that the characters of someone was growing and changing. It could be seen because it was so tiny. But it can be felt. The esthetics of character is known as characterization.

2.3 Definition of Frustration

Frustration is defined as a state arising from a motivated on going behavior potentiality which is blocked or thwarted. Powell (1983:86) It causes when an individual is prevented from realizing his ambitions by some personal limitation either real or imagined. A boy who wants to play on the school basketball team maybe thwarted by his lack of height, an individual who wants to go to particular college maybe thwarted by his inability to pass the entrance examination. Both physical and psychological barriers maybe sources of personal frustration. So there are some of blocks such as a physical nature, other arise from a personal deficiency, and still others be described as a conflict of motivated behaviors.

Frustration must be related to conflict, which is one of source of frustration. Frustration and conflict always involves disruption of our behavior. Conflict results, when we must make choice of alternatives and cannot arrive at a decision. Some conflicts have some their origin in a motivation system. Some frustrations cause the conflict of two or more motive goal tendencies present at the same time as a frequent source of frustration, which is difficult to remove.

So we can conclude that frustration is not necessarily bad since it can be a useful indicator of the problems in a person's life and, as a result, it can act as a motivator to change. However, when it results in anger, irritability, stress, resentment, depression, or a spiral downward where we have a feeling of resignation or giving up, frustration can be destructive.

2.4 Source of Frustration

Frustration is experienced whenever the results (goals) a person is expecting do not seem to fit the effort and action he is applying. Frustration will occur whenever his actions are producing less and fewer results than he thinks they should. David (1968: 98).

The situations, which are described as leading to a state of frustration, involve blocking or thwarting agents of several different kinds. Some of the blocks are external or internal sources of frustration and conflict. The first type of frustration results from external causes that involve conditions outside the person such as physical roadblocks we encounter in life including other people and things that get in the way of our goals.

Environmental frustration is one of external sources of frustration. It is by making difficult or impossible for a person to attain his goal; environmental obstacle frustrates the satisfaction of motives. An obstacle may come from physical or social blocks. David (1968:110) Physical blocks are from situations, which different from expectation, such as the cancelled appointment or change in the requirements for graduation. Gilmer (1970:120) The physical blocks are often easy to overcome or circumvent. The situation usually requires only a different response rather than change in the motivation-goal state of fair. Social block often comes from formal laws and social conventions prevent us from freely expressing many of our impulses. The man who has to work unpleasant associates, the orphan cared for in the impersonal atmosphere of an institution, and the member of minority group in a prejudiced community all suffer social frustration.

The second type is internal sources of frustration. It usually involves the disappointment; it is gotten when we cannot have what we want as a result of personal real or imagined deficiencies such as a lack of confidence or fear of social situations. David (1968:105)

Personal frustration is the main internal sources of frustration. It is an individual suffers personal frustration when he is prevented from realizing his ambition by some personal limitation-either real or imagined. David (1968:110) It comes from handicaps, emotional inadequacies, and lack of education. These blocks usually require a change in the goal direction of behavior. The goal state as it was expected is quite unattainable and either the motive for searching the goal must be changed or substitute goal must be sought. That two or more motives goal tendencies present at the same time is a frequent source of frustration, which is difficult to remove. Personal frustration frequently builds up feelings of inferiority and a felt lack of personal worth, which, in turn, serves to increase the frustration.

Frustration also comes from difficult conflict; we know it as conflict frustration. It comes from two or more motive-goal or has both positive and negative feeling about a particular goal or it state as aroused at the same time and they are incompatible. Floyd (1963:96) since motives may be either positive or negative -either seeking or avoiding-there are four possible types of conflict, they are:

2.4.1 The approach-approach conflict.

The approach-approach conflict is two positive goals are spatially separated and the individual must make a choice between them Floyd (1963:97), or it occurs between two positive goals that are equally attractive at the same time. Floyd (1963:100) further bounds on behavior in the situation require that only one response is made, and that after a choice is made it cannot be rescinded. Both in analysis and in conception, this conflict is easy to resolve. For example, a young man who wants to marry a girl and also to finish his education but for financial reason, not be able to do both. So resolving this conflict is

by choosing one goal over the other, either excluding one entirely or deciding which to do first.

2.4.2 The avoidance-avoidance conflict.

The avoidance-avoidance conflict is two negative goals that the individual must make only one final choice, but in addition requirement in this conflict situation is that he must make one of the choices. Floyd (1963:101) In other book created by Floyd that when an individual seeks to avoid two unpleasant alternatives but cannot directly avoid one without encountering the other. If there were no pressure to make a response choice, an effective strategy would be to make neither choice in the situation, or to ignore the situation. This kind of conflict is difficult to master and leads to great deal of indecision. Conflict of this type is most often resolved by “leaving the field” or running away. Almost people rely on imagination to make free from the anxiety aroused by the conflict. For example, a student must do his course or get a spanking. He must spend all day studying for an examination or face the possibility of failure.

2.4.3 The approach-avoidance conflict.

The approach-avoidance conflict is when individual is attracted to an object or state of affairs and simultaneously repelled by something associated with it. Floyd (1963:100) in other book the writer finds the definition of this case is the goal both desired and unwanted at the same time, often the consequences of attaining the goal are desirable and repulsive. Floyd (1963:105) this kind of conflict also leads to a difficult vacillating decision process. However, this is for different reasons and is of a different nature. The approach-avoidance conflict usually produces indecision and vacillating behavior. For example, a child wants to pick up a water lily in a pond

2.4.5 Double approach-avoidance conflict.

Double approach-avoidance conflict consists when a person is faced with a choice between two goals and each has both a positive and a negative aspect. Floyd (1963:106) Floyd gives the definition of double approach-avoidance conflict is it consists both courses of action have good and bad features which must be weighed in order, for a choice to be made. Floyd (1963:106) this conflict is more difficult to resolve than an approach-approach conflict. In many situations this conflict may remain unresolved for a long time. Sometimes, when finally resolved, the person may still wonder if he made the correct decision. Each goal has a negative valences as well as positive one. Usually the positive valence seems stronger, on other hand, when the goal is near the negative valence seems stronger. For example, a salesman may have to decide between two jobs; one with a rather small territory in a pleasant climate but lower pay and the other requiring more travel in a colder climate but allowing him to handle a product he especially enjoys selling.

2.5 Responses to Frustration

2.5.1 Aggressive Reaction

Aggressive reaction is one of reaction to frustration. This reaction is shown when the individual may attack either the obstacle blocking him or some substitute as an obstacle. Usually, however, aggression is not a satisfactory technique of adjustment. It may temporary reduce the mental or physical tension which accompany frustration, but in the long run it is likely to meet social disapproval, punishment, or strong feeling of guilty. Floyd (1963:112) in particular situation, of course, aggression may be a realistic and acceptable mode of adjustment.

2.5.2 Suicide

Sometime when an individual is afraid to express his hostility openly, he returns it inward upon himself. Active aggression is displaced by self-accusation, which eventually can lead to attempted suicide or, more commonly to threats of suicide. Floyd (1963:112) an individual will attack himself as an object replacement of fury.

2.5.3 Withdrawal reaction

A second basic type of responsive of reaction is withdrawal from the frustration situation. Basically a fear reaction, withdrawal may take the obvious form of physical flight or, more commonly, the subtler form of retreating within a “shell” of psychology defenses. Floyd (1963:112) By withdrawal, some individuals, when attacked by frustrations and conflicts, they try to avoid close contacts with other people and any kind of goal-seeking behavior that may pose the threat of causing further anxiety.

2.5.4 Regression

Sometimes a frustrated individual unconsciously seeks to return to an earlier, more secure period of his life. Floyd (1963:113) in regression the individual flees from the painful realities and responsibilities of the present to protected existence of his childhood. Usually regression appears in relatively mild forms, and it may not even interfere seriously with the individual's adjust efficiency. One familiar form of mild regression is homesickness: when a person has to face new problems in a new environment and finds adjustment difficult, he often falls back upon thoughts of home, where he could always find sympathetic understanding and help.

2.6 Maslow's Proposition of Human Motivation

A psychologist Abraham Maslow (1970) adopted the humanistic approach to motivation, repeatedly pointing out that the human totally is motivated. Maslow clarifies a theory which emphasizes how important the role of needs in the human personality formation. He creates a “Theory of Human Motivation” which afterwards as the third famous school after Freud and Watson.

Before outlining the concept of hierarchy of human needs, in his famous work, *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow describes first the propositions which must be considered before arranging the healthy motivation theory. Maslow himself admits that those propositions are very true and acceptable to be received. Other propositions may be less acceptable and debatable. Because of this theory refers to human multidimensional dynamic, it is common for some views to be less universal. Here are some beginning propositions to understand Maslow’s the way of thinking.

2.6.1 Individuals as Integrated Unity

First of all, Maslow emphasizes that individual is a unity that is integrated and organized. This statement has almost become an axiom that is accepted by everyone, which is then often forgotten and overlooked when someone is doing research. It is important to remind someone about this before they are conducting experiments or construct an healthy theory of motivation. Maslow gives an example: in need of food is not the John Smith's stomach solely, but the individual John Smith as a whole. In other words, the food will satisfy the hunger of John Smith, and not just the hunger of the John Smith’s stomach.

2.6.2 Way and Purpose

When human browse the desire in daily experience, the important to be recognized are the distinction between way and purpose. Needs are usually recognized as the way to achieve purpose, not the purpose itself. For example when someone want or need money to buy cars, then a further analysis show that someone want a car because the neighbors have it and they do not want to be less than their neighbors. It is about a matter of pride and a need to be respected by others. Human have to find someone deepest purpose when they want, if they do not want to fall in satisfying needs that are not right on the target. A purpose is more universal than the ways in which to achieve it. Because of cultural factors, human have the same purpose but indifferent ways. For example the purpose of self-esteem, a person achieves it by becoming a soldier, while another becoming a doctor. Any differences in the behavior of individuals in satisfying needs, people often create the distinction of purpose which is actually same. Although there are so many cultures in the earth, human beings are actually similar then what every human seen and suspected.

2.6.3 Double Motivation

A person may be able to explain the specific motivations underlying behavior. But it is not infrequent that there are also a variety of other motivations which may not be realized and calculated by the individual. One symptom can describe a variety of different desires, even contrary each other. Healthy motivation theory should not ignore the subconscious aspect of life. Psychopathological symptoms of paralysis, for example, can describe at once the fulfillment of the desire for revenge, mercy, and respected. If these symptoms are only seen as an outward symptom without examining the possibility

of unconscious desire or motivation, it means that they exclude arbitrarily the possibility to understand the whole behavior and motivational state of an individual.

2.6.4 Relations of Motivation

Humans are creatures who have desire, but rarely reach a fully of satisfaction except for a short time. If one desire have been fulfilled, other desires will arise replace the previous one. If this desire is fulfilled, there are still other desires that will follow, and so on. This fact requires us to examine each other relationship of motivation. At the same time, the units of motivation should be released to achieve a deeper understanding to be sought.

2.6.5 Reject List Encouragement of Dycotomic

Making a list of encouragement (stimuli) that arise is useless. An encouragement to one another is not the things that are disaggregated. Registration of encouragement in dycotomic ignore the dynamic nature from those encouragement, for example, that the aspect of consciousness and unconsciousness can be vary, or a certain desire can actually be a school for disclosures of various other desires, and so on. In fact, those encouragements do not classify themselves arithmetically and separately with its own characteristics. Usually, there is an overlap making it impossible to separate an encouragement from one another clearly and sharply.

2.6.6 Environment

This aspect should not be forgotten. Every theory of motivation should calculate the fact of environment influence. Human motivation rarely showing themselves in behavior which is detached from the situation and with others. However, confession on the influence of environmental situation should not be exaggerated, because the study

centers remain organism or structure of individual character. A healthy motivation theory must consider the situation, but do not get stuck into a purely theoretical situation. The study of motivation does not negate or deny the study of situational determinants. On the other hand, the study of motivation does not also forget the intrinsic properties of organisms in the interest of world understanding in which the organism is alive.

2.6.7 Likelihood of Achieving Result

Maslow, as well as J. Dewey and Thorndike, emphasizing aspects of motivation which is often overlooked by most psychologists is the possibility. In general, human crave consciously about what human's thought can be achieved. When a person's income increases, he realized that he actively expect to obtain desirable things a few years ago. If the average person crave for cars and homes, it is commonplace and is a real possibility. They do not crave jet or yacht because the stuff is beyond the reach of ability. It is really possible that they do not desire it unconsciously. Possibility factors to achieve these results are important to be considered in an effort to understand the difference of motivation between the various classes in society or between individuals from which different countries or cultures.

2.6.8 Ability of Healthy Motivation

This proposition is a better value than Maslow's view compared with the two previous schools of psychology. The following may be said that it is a criticism of Maslow on their research samples. According to Maslow, most experts of motivation get the data from the psychotherapist who is treating the patient. The patients were a major

source of fault because they are less good example of a population. As a principle, life motivational of sufferers emotional disturbances should be rejected as an example for healthy motivation. A healthy motivation theory should constitute the conclusion of a study of healthy people. Therefore, the study's sample by Maslow is famous ones in human history.

2.7 Abraham Maslow's Theory

Abraham Harold Maslow (April 1, 1908- June 8, 1970) was an American Psychologist. He was a leader in the development of Humanistic Psychology, proposed an interesting way to classify human needs. Maslow constructed a hierarchy of needs ascending from the basic biological needs to the more complex psychological needs that become important only after the basic needs have been satisfied. Maslow (1970)

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

Maslow had little interest in compiling a list of how many needs human beings possessed. Rather, Maslow side-stepped the numbers issue and proposed that one master need, the tendency toward growth, governs and organizes all other needs. The growth/ actualizing need organizes all others into a hierarchy featuring five clusters based needs. The arrangement of these needs, Maslow felt, was best represented visually by a hierarchy. The first need in Maslow's hierarchy contains the set of physiological needs necessary for bodily homeostasis, quiescence, and

survival. All the other needs in the hierarchy (safety and security, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization) are psychological in nature of human needs. Maslow (1970)

Maslow argued that any comprehensive theory of Human motivation must take into account the individual as a whole. One cannot hope to understand the complexities of the human condition by reducing behavior to specific responses in specific situations. The wholeness of behavior can also verbal motive states at once. For example, the sexual behavior may serve physiological as well as psychological needs of belongingness and esteem.

Maslow argued that one must seek to understand the ultimate goals of behavior rather than the superficial or apparent goals, because the apparent goals for any observed behavior may be quite different from the ultimate goal. This implies, in fashion similar to Freudian theory that motivations occur at an unconscious level. Unlike Freud, however, Maslow saw the unconscious in positive terms. Like Rogers, Maslow also regarded the striving for the protection self-actualization as the ultimate purpose of behavior. Maslow (1970)

Maslow argued that human motivation can best be studied by observing human rather than animal behavior. His observations led him to the conclusion that human needs can be understood in terms of a hierarchy of needs (See Figure 1). Needs lower on the hierarchy are prepotent (i.e., stronger) and must be satisfied before needs higher on the hierarchy will be triggered. Maslow did not, however, regard the hierarchy as totally rigid: one can partially satisfy lower needs, thus allowing higher needs to become partially active. Maslow regarded the satisfaction of needs on the hierarchy in a probabilistic manner. If a lower need is being satisfied most of the time (e.g., 85%), that need will have little influence on behavior, while other, higher needs that are less satisfied will have a larger influence on behavior. The following diagram shows Maslow's hierarchy of needs, represented as a pyramid below:

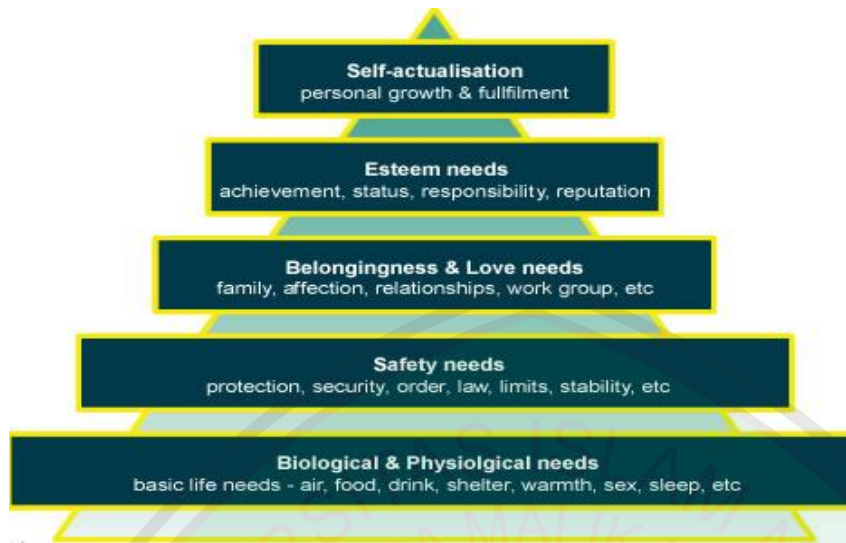


Figure 1. Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels: the four levels are grouped together as deficiency needs associate with physiological needs, while the top level is termed growth needs associated with physiological needs. While deficiency needs be met, growth needs are continually shaping behavior. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels: the four levels are grouped together as deficiency needs associate with physiological needs, while the top level is termed growth needs associated with physiological needs. (Feist & Feist, 2002). While deficiency needs be met, growth needs are continually shaping behavior. The basic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push needs further down the hierarchy. (Feist & Feist, 2002). Maslow's basic needs are as follow:

2.7.1 Physiological Needs

The first level of the hierarchy consists of physiological needs. These are biological needs. They consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. They are the strongest needs because if a person were deprived of all needs, the physiological ones would come first in the person's search for satisfaction. If needs such as hunger or thirst are not adequately being met, the needs above them on the hierarchy are pushed into the background in terms of controlling behavior. The individual is in an emergency situation and his or her whole being is dominated by the need. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

Maslow felt that physiological needs are adequately met for most people in our society. When these are met, the next need on the hierarchy emerges as a dominant force in controlling and directing behavior.

2.7.2 Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the needs for security can become active. Adults have little awareness of their security needs except in times of emergency or periods of disorganization in the social structure (such as widespread rioting). Children often display the signs of insecurity and the need to be safe. These needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment. Like the physiological needs, safety needs are primarily triggered in emergency situation. Higher needs become unimportant when one's life is endangered, and our behavior reflects our attempts to remain secure. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

Safety needs dominate our behavior primarily in times of emergency. Maslow, however, felt that working of the safety needs can also be seen in people's preference for familiar surroundings, secure jobs, saving accounts, and insurance. Maslow (1970). Safety needs are most evident in or children, as shown when an infant cries it is dropped suddenly, are startled by a loud sound, or a stranger enters the room.

2.7.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

When the needs for safety and for physiological well-being are satisfied, the next class of needs for love, affection and belongingness can emerge. Maslow states that people seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging. Maslow (1970). These needs involve a hunger for affectionate relationship with others, a need to feel part of a group, or a feeling that one "belong." The love needs are not equivalent to sexual needs (which are physiological), though sexual intimacy can serve to satisfy one's need to belong. Maslow argues that individuals seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and sense of belonging. Maslow (1970)

2.7.4 Esteem Needs

If the love need have been adequately met, they too slip into the background in relation to guiding behavior, and the esteem needs become dominant. These are need for a positive, high evaluation of oneself. This evaluation can be broken down into two subcategories a need for self- esteem and a need for esteem from other. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

The need for self-esteem motivates the individual to strive for achievement, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. The need for self-esteem seems to have at its core the desire to feel worthwhile and appears highly similar to Roger's concept of positive regard. The related need of esteem from others involves desire for reputation, status, recognition, appreciation by others of one's abilities, and a feeling of importance. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

When the first three classes of needs are satisfied, the needs for esteem can become dominant. These involve needs for both self-esteem and for the esteem a person gets from others. Humans have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, the person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world. When these needs are frustrated, the person feels inferior, weak, helpless and worthless. (Feist & Feist, 2002)

2.7.5 Self-Actualization Needs

When one has satisfied the first four level of need, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. At the self-actualization level, the person's behavior is motivated by different conditions than at the lower levels. It means, at this level, the individual differences are greatest. Maslow (1970)

The self-actualized individual has satisfied all the deprivation needs of the first four levels of the hierarchy. The behavior of the self-actualized person is, as a result, motivated by new set of needs, which Maslow termed the being needs (motivation, or metamotivation). These 5 motives are values such as truth, honesty, beauty, and goodness, and they provide meaning to the life of the self-actualized individual. The clear

emerge of these needs usually rest upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love, and esteem needs. Maslow (1970)

The picture Maslow gives us of the self-actualized person is a very positive one. The self-actualized individual is no longer motivated by deficiencies but is motivated to grow and become all that he or she is capable of becoming. Self-actualization constantly stimulates people to test their abilities and expand their horizons. Maslow (1970)

When all of the foregoing needs are satisfied, then and only then are the needs for self-actualization activated. Maslow describes self-actualization as a person's need to be and do that which the person was "born to do." "A musician must make music, an artist must paint, and a poet must write." These needs make themselves felt in signs of stresses. The person feels on edge, tense, lacking something, in short, restless. If a person is hungry, unsafe, not loved or accepted, or lacking self-esteem, it is very easy to know what the person is restless about. It is not always clear what a person wants when there is a need for self-actualization. Maslow (1970)

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of Mitch Albom's novel *For One More Day*, the novel is analyzed by the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow. Based on the research questions, this chapter will discuss 1. What are the causes of Charley's frustration in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*? 2. What are the most important human needs for Charley to be fulfilled?

3.1 The Cause of Frustration

3.1.1 Charley's Mother Death

The very important cause of Charley's frustration is his mother's death. One fateful weekend, he left his mother when she was having birthday party, after his father called him again and offered him to play in minor league. Then, he took this chance because of his desire to become a baseball player once was strong. Unfortunately he lied to his mother and whole family that he wanted to take some business. By the time when he was playing game, in other side his mother died by heart attack. This haunted him for years. After his mother passed away, he felt suddenly he was alone, no one visited, no more warm. Charley's foolish action made him very depressed because he felt that the reason why his mother's death was his fault. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

Looking back, I began to unravel the day my mother died, around ten years ago. I wasn't there when it happened, and I should have been. So I lied. That was a bad idea. A funeral is no place for secrets. I stood by her gravesite trying to believe it wasn't my fault, and when my fourteen-year-old daughter took my hand and whispered, "I'm sorry you didn't get a chance to say good bye, Dad," and that was it. I broke down. I fell to my knee, crying, the wet grass staining my pants. (p. 3)

There were times I wished she would leave me alone. But then she did. She died. No more visits, no more phone calls. (p. 4)

"Hello?"

My wife's voice sounded shaky disturbed.

"Hey, it's me," I said "sorry I -"

"Oh Chick, oh, God, we didn't know where to reach you."

I had been ready with my lies- the client, the meeting, all of it-but they fell now like bricks.

what's the matter?" I said "Your mom. Oh my God, Chick. Where were you? We didn't...

"What? What?" She started crying, gasping. "Tell me,"

I said "what?" "It was a heart attack. Maria found her." "Wha...?" "Your mom... she died." (p. 172)

Charley is a frustrated man. He became an alcoholic person after his mother's dead. He felt, as suddenly he was alone, no one backing him, no one on his side. Quickly he fell with his drinking; he always drank a lot of alcohol to avoid his problem. He also drank alcohol when he got a letter from his daughter; included her wedding photos that make him so depressed and return to alcohol.

3.1.2 The Relationship between Charley's Father and Baseball

Other cause of Charley's frustration is a conflict relationship between his father's behavior and baseball game. When he was child, his father ever told him that he could be father's son or mother's son but could not be both. Then, he decided to become a father's son. He mimicked his walk, his deep smoky laugh. He gave him honors, and wanted to be him, but one spring day, his mother informed him that his father left and was never come back. From that day on, Charley was a mother's boy. Years by years his father recalled him again and offered a baseball to him. Then, Charley dropped out from collage and made his mother everlasting disappointment. It was because Charley always viewed baseball as a connection to his father. When his desire of being a baseball player came

true, he lost his mother. His father and his baseball broke Charley's life. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

My father once told me, "You can be a mama's boy or a daddy's boy. But you can't be both.

I was a daddy's boy, and I remained a daddy's boy right up to a hot, cloudless Saturday morning in the spring of my fifth grade year.

"I'll take you," she whispered. "Whenever it is."

"Why can't Daddy take me?" I asked.

"Daddy's not here."

"Where is he?"

She didn't answer

"When's he coming back?"

I was a mama's boy from that day on. (p. 21-23)

And when it came to me, the only thing I had to worship was baseball. He said I could make the major league one day if I had "a plan," and if I "stuck to the plan". (p.31)

At my father's urging, I played in several tournaments, which were showcases for professional outs. (p. 122)

I made it to the end of the baseball rainbow: the World Series. (p. 139)

And so I clung to baseball long after I should have quit. I went from minor-league city to minor-league city, still believing, as athletes often do, that I would be the first to defy the aging process. (p. 141)

I quit baseball not long after that. Not surprisingly, my father faded with my athlete career. (p. 142)

...but my father, a thief in many ways, had robbed me of my concentration. (p.160)

Charley is an ambitious man, especially for baseball. He always became ambitious for baseball and never gave up for it. Even he dropped from college for becoming a baseball player, because his desire was only for baseball and became a baseball player. Charley's childhood was so hard after his family had divorced, but

Charley was still rigid to force the life. Furthermore his mother and his father didn't tell him and his sister the reason why they did it. But Charley never gave up looking for the reason why they did. The type of conflict that Charlie concern is double approach-avoidance conflict. Charlie's actions have good and bad features which must be weighed in order, for a choice to be made. When he was child he has to choose between mother's boy and father's boy. Each of his choice has both a positive and a negative

aspect. Mother with really concern on studying in academic field but hate baseball as Charlie's hobby and his life's goals. In other hand, he have to choose to be Father's boy with concern on his career on baseball, something he really love about but it makes Charlie lost his self-esteem needs, lack of love from his mother.

3.1.3 A Letter from Charley's daughter

The bad thing that made him more frustrated is a letter from his only daughter with picture of wedding photo. He has not invited to come to her wedding party, he just informed. He suddenly realized that he had been never wanted to be. All he wanted was to have someone on his side; he wished that he still had had his mother, the one person who always believed him. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

What finished me, what pushed me over the edge, strange as it sounds, was my daughter's wedding. She married a "wonderful guy" in an afternoon ceremony. It was the second photo that broke me. It seemed to taunt my absence. This time, my little girl would not take my hand and comfort me; she belonged to someone else. I was not being asked. I was being notified. (p.7)
That letter from my daughter arrived on Friday, which / conveniently allowed for a weekend bender, not much of which I remember. (p.9)

3.1.4 Charley's Wedding Collapsed

After Charley did the bad thing to his mother, he also lost his family members. His wedding step by step was melting like an ice. There were some causes made his wedding collapsed; and money was the one of the problems. Then, he left them just like once upon a time his father left him and he turned over to alcohol. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

Money became a problem; Catherine and I fought constantly about it. And, over time, our marriage collapsed. I left my family shortly thereafter-or they left me. I am more ashamed of that I can say. (p.5)

3.1.5 Charley's Mother and Father Divorcing

The other cause of Charley's depression is his mother and father divorcing. He was 12 years old when his family had divorced, and divorces were very uncommon situation. In fact Charley and Roberta his little sister were as the only one child with divorced parents in town, they live hard. And citizen performed softly to Charley and his sister but they did not for his mother. They made a strong change after divorcing, his mother was a widower, and Charley didn't want to hear it when the people chat to them about this new word. Parents' divorcing has changed his world as soon as possible. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

For a while after my parents split up, we tried to stay the same. But the neighborhood wouldn't allow it. People were nicer to my sister and me. But if we were showed more kindness, my mother was not. (p.64)

The first time I heard the word "divorce" was after an American n baseball game. I am not sure witch bothered me more, being the son of this new word, or no longer being the son of the old ones. (p. 67)

Still, if that was the day "divorcee" became familiar, I remember distinctly the day it became abhorrent. (p.68)

I would later learn that some staff members felt that she was too much of a distraction to the male doctor, now that she was single. (p. 83-84)

In college, I had a course in Latin, and one day the word "divorce" came up. I always figure it came from some root that meant "divide." In truth, it comes from "divertere," which means, "to divert." I believe that. All divorce does is divert you, taking you away from everything you thought you knew and everything you thought you wanted and steering you into all kinds of other stuff, like discussions about your mother's girdle and whether she should marry someone else. (p.128)

All the problems made Charley very depressed, and hunted him for years. It causes why he wanted to back to his previous life, he wanted to be a baseball player once

more and change the bad and embarrassments moment. He was very regret about what happened to him and his family. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

There are many things in my life that I wish I could take back. Many, moments I would recast. But the one I would change if I could change just one would not be for me but for my daughter,

Maria, who came looking for her grandmother that Sunday afternoon and found her sprawled on the bedroom floor. That never should have happened. She was only kid. (p. 185)

If I had my life to do over again, I would have let it ring. (p. 156)

I had wanted, for so many years, to earn my way back as a player. Now I was part of promotion. (p.165)

In my mind, I still picture myself a promising, young athlete. I was a middle aged salesman. (p. 4)

Charley's frustration is caused by conflicts which appears in his life, and some block of goals. His characterizations are alcoholic man, distant man, hopeless man, selfless man. In other hand he is a rigid man, and always never gives up knowing the reason why his parents got divorced. Charlie response of his frustration is regression. He was so frustrated and unconsciously seeks to return to an earlier, more secure period of his life. His wished to back to his previous life and change some embarrassments moments that were not fulfill because the life always goes on. Charley could not accept the fact apparently he would not change the life. He felt guilty for his whole family and his mother. As his alternation, he depressed and wanted to suicide himself. His aggressive is to relieve his depression by attack himself as an object of his own wrath and guilty. He chose to finish all in his old house, where he grew and lived in with his mother

3.2 Charley's Need Viewed from Maslow's Theory

3.2.1 Charley's Need Based on Psychological Needs

Maslow (1970) argues before that the most basic needs people have is the need for survival their physiological requirements such as food, water, shelter, warmth, sleep, sex etc. These needs are the most important needs because of maintaining for every human life.

In this novel, Charley does some actions relating to the fulfillment of warmth and shelter. The researcher finds that Charley is motivated to fulfill these needs. The clearest seen on Charley are the needs of warmth and shelter. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

There were times I wished she would leave me alone. But then she did. She died. No more visits, no more phone calls. (p. 4)

An explanation on the citation above is that, previously, Charley had ignored his feeling of warmth and shelter from his mother. After his mother died, he realizes that no more visits no more phone calls anymore. He felt that there is something missing in his life. During this time, Charlie wished his mother leave him alone, go far away from him. He just did not really realize at the time that he needs his mother warmth and shelter. It is proved when his mother really leave him alone, she died, charley felt that something missing, his mother warmth.

Charley was also a selfless man. He really didn't like himself. Even he didn't care of himself; he thought that point, because his mother passed away. His mother was the woman who always supported him to do some good activities and cared him, this is why he lost his warmth and shelter from his mother when she passed away, so did the idea.

Mothers support certain illusion about their children, and no one of my illusion was that I liked who I was, because she did. When she passed away, so did the idea. The truth is, I didn't like who I was at all. (p. 4)

In this case, the researcher concludes that Charley is proven to be motivated in fulfilling his physiological needs. It causes why Charley wanted to back to his previous life, to back to his old house and he wanted to be a baseball player once more and change the bad and embarrassments moment. He was very regret about what happened to him and his family. Fortunately, in this novel Charley is successful to satisfy his needs until he can move to the next level of needs.

3.2.2 Charley Need Based on Safety Needs

The second basic needs are the safety needs. Safety needs itself is the need for protection, security, order, law, limits, stability etc. The freedom from such threatening forces as illness, anxiety, danger and chaos are also included in this needs. In this novel, the researcher finds that Charley as the main character reflects the second level needs. He faces any problems relates to his safety in the process of struggling for his life. The researcher finds that Charley has to faces three kinds of cases which threatening himself, that are his mother death and a letter from his only daughter.

It begins since his mother passed away. Charley still remember after his father called him again and offered him to play in minor league, he left his mother when she was having birthday party. Unfortunately he lied to his mother and whole family that he wanted to take some business. By the time when he was playing game, in other side his mother died by heart attack. This haunted him for years. After his mother passed away, he felt suddenly he was alone, no one visited, no more warm. Charley's foolish action made

him very depressed because he felt that the reason why his mother's death was his fault.

The paragraph taken as the following,

Looking back, I began to unravel the day my mother died, around ten years ago. I wasn't there when it happened, and I should have been. So I lied. That was a bad idea. A funeral is no place for secrets. I stood by her gravesite trying to believe it wasn't my fault, and when my fourteen-year-old daughter took my hand and whispered, "I'm sorry you didn't get a chance to say good bye, Dad," and that was it. I broke down. I fell to my knee, crying, the wet grass staining my pants. (p. 3)

The other causes which threatening was a letter from his only daughter. He has not invited to come to her wedding party, he just informed. He suddenly realized that he had been never wanted to be. All he wanted was to have someone on his side; he wished that he still had had his mother, the one person who always believed him. The evidence is taken on the paragraph below,

It was the second photo that broke me. It seemed to taunt my absence. This time, my little girl would not take my hand and comfort me; she belonged to someone else. I was not being asked. I was being notified. (p.7)

After that, to face his feeling of depressed, Charley showing that he does any actions to be calmer. The actions then related to Maslow's second level of needs, that Charley do these actions because of being motivated by human safety needs, such as the following,

After the funeral, I got so drunk I passed out on our couch. And something changed. (p. 4)

That letter from my daughter arrived on Friday, which conveniently allowed for a weekend bender, not much of which I remember. (p.9)

And then, for the last time, I got drunk. First at a place called Mr. Ted's Pub. Later I went back to my apartment and drank some more. (p. 11)

... And I bought a six pack of beer from an Asian guy with a thin mustache. (p.13)

Similar with physiological needs, the researcher also concludes that Charley is proven to be motivated of safety needs. By taken any paragraphs above, the researcher wants to show about Charley's actions of fulfilling this need. He became an alcoholic person as an escape from his depression. However, the story tells that Charley is successful to save himself.

3.2.3 Charley's Need Based on Belongingness & Love Needs

After someone satisfy their physiological and safety needs, they become motivated by the higher level of love and belongingness needs, such as the need to belong to family, relationships, wok group etc.

In this novel, Charley seems motivated to meet the needs of this love affection from his mother. After he realizes that his father did not have enough love like his mother did, Charley suddenly thinks that he needs a love from his mother. This is evidenced in the following paragraphs,

I quit baseball not long after that. Not surprisingly, my father faded with my athlete career. (p. 142)

...but my father, a thief in many ways, had robbed me of my concentration. (p.160)

I realized when you look at your mother, you are looking at the purest love you will ever know.

I wish we'd done this before, Mom, you know?(p.72)

The sentence above is the first time Charley needs a love from his mother. He felt that the reason why his mother's death was his fault. This is why Charley made a fantasy to cheer him up. He did it because his desire to meet his mother was not hold. When he got an accident on reaching his hometown Papperville Beach and was being unconsciously. Somewhere between this world and the next, he found his mother again who had died eight years ago, in his old house, and got to spend one last day with her, the day he always missed and wished. They had had a conversation and some activities as previous.

So had been there. I had seen her. (P. 24)

And then I heard something.

It came from upstairs.

"Charley"

Again.

"Charley"

It was my mother's voice. (p.38)

I saw my mother, alive, in front of me. I heard her say my name again. "Charley?" she was the only one who ever called me that. (p. 42)

So now I was eating a past-tense breakfast at a past-tense table with a past-tense mother. (p. 61)

From the text above is clearly showing that charley really need love affection from his mother. Fortunately, he has satisfied himself for this level and he can go to the next level of needs.

3.2.4 Charley's Need Based on Esteem Needs

In the previous chapter, the researcher explained that after people satisfy their love and belongingness needs, they are free to pursue esteem needs, which include achievement, status, responsibility, and reputation.

In this case, Charley also being able motivated by esteem need. After he was able to warmth and shelter and win love and belongingness of his mother, the need arises to achieve self-esteem. He has a desire for achievement, and also responsibility.

I feel ashamed now that I tried to take my life. It is such a precious thing. (p.193)
I would like to make things right again with those I love. (p.194)

From the text above Charley tried to survive after he felt in unwanted situation, which made him so depressed and frustrate. After he did bad action that he wanted to suicide, and he had met his mother's dead in his fantasy, immediately he felt regret of his action and wanted to survive and life better in the future.

3.2.5 Charley's Need Based on Self-Actualization

As the researcher explained before, self-actualization needs including personal growth and fulfillment. In identifying self-actualizing people, Maslow used negative and positive criteria. First, criteria are these people must be free from psychopathology. In this case, the researcher believes that Charley is not neurotic or psychotic or have a tendency toward these psychological disturbances, because Charley has normal sense of reality, creativity, and does not show the existence of mystical experiences. He meets the first criteria of self-actualizing. This is evidenced in the following paragraphs,

There are many things in my life that I wish I could take back. Many, moments I would recast. But the one I would change if I could change just one would not be for me but for my daughter,

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In general, psychological analysis of *For One More Day* provided that there is a relation between psychology and fiction. In fact literature can be analyzed by psychological approach. In this case, theory of Hierarchy of Maslow is used in this analysis.

Discussing Charley as a main character in Mitch Albom's novel, *For One More Day*, the researcher finds some of his characterization to face his problems is tearful. He could not survive his life after his mother's death. He used all his whole life to regret until he is frustrated.

The type of conflict that Charlie concern is double approach-avoidance conflict. Charlie's actions have good and bad features which must be weighed in order, for a choice to be made. When he was child he has to choose between mother's boy and father's boy. Each of his choice has both a positive and a negative aspect. Mother with really concern on studying in academic field but hate baseball as Charlie's hobby and his life's goals. In other hand, he have to choose to be Father's boy with concern on his career on baseball, something he really love about but it makes Charlie lost his self-esteem needs, lack of love from his mother.

Then, Charley's frustration is caused by conflicts which appears in his life, and some block of goals. His characterizations are alcoholic man, distant man, hopeless man, selfless man. In other hand he is a rigid man, and always never gives up knowing the reason why his parents got divorced. Charlie response of his

frustration is regression. He was so frustrated and unconsciously seeks to return to an earlier, more secure period of his life. He wished to back to his previous life and change some embarrassments moments that were not fulfill because the life always goes on. Charley could not accept the fact apparently he would not change the life. He felt guilty for his whole family and his mother. He chose to finish all in his old house, where he grew and lived in with his mother

The most basic needs that Charley needs are belongingness and love needs. Because the very important cause of Charley's frustration is his mother's death and it makes him felt lonely and no more warmth. He suddenly realize that during all the time he choose a wrong decision to be his father's son. His father could be easily leave him alone when he was child and leave him again when his career went down. It is really contrast with his mother, the only one who always supported him to do some good activities and cared him so much.

4.2 Suggestion

Mitch Albom is the good writer who always gives the reader some messages for life. In the novel *For For One More Days* there are many messages exist as reference to face the reality. *For For One More Day* is not just a book about the son and mother. There are many implied meaning. Charley "chick" Benneto, for example, represents the man who never gives up to his desire, and loves his mother rather than himself. His mother, for example, represents as a strong woman who gives him support and advices.

In this paper, the researcher suggests to other researcher who is interested to analyze the same novel entitle *For One More Day* created by Mitch Albom

should analyze other element, which exists in this novel. The researcher suggests for other researcher to analyze about plot and setting in *For One More Day*. In analyzing a novel or literary works, the researcher should read more carefully about the theory and the subject of analysis that it can be explored more to get the best analysis.



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