

THESIS

**HIERARCHY OF NEEDS OF AKEELAH CHARACTER IN JAMES W.
ELLISON'S *AKEELAH AND THE BEE***

Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A



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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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

2016

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Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment
of the requirement for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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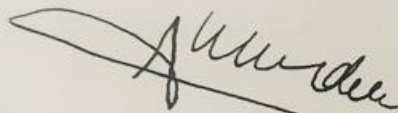
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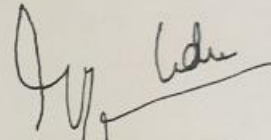
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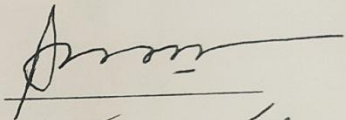
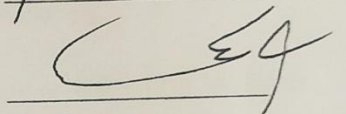
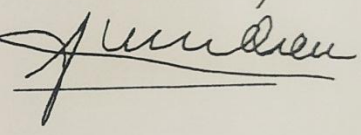
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I, Zakiyatul Mufidah, testify that the thesis entitled "Hierarchy Of Needs of Akeelah character in James W. Ellison Akeelah And The Bee" does not include any works which have been previously submitted at any institutions of higher education, and to the best of my knowledge, this thesis does not include any works or opinions that have been previously written or published by any author, except for those which are referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography. Thereby, I am highly responsible to the novelty of my thesis.

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MOTTO

There are Many Beautiful Words In This World,

but I Think My Beautiful Word is

Love, Keep, Patient, Strong, Faithful, Passion, Sincere, Trust, Educator, Inspiring, Adviser,

Motivation, Energy, Brave, Responsibility, Amazing, Awesome that are

My Love Mother and Father.

Good Personality Who is Someone Get Patient and Doing all of Things with Heart and Soul.

And Don't Think How Much Someone Has Hurt Us, but How We Can Forgiving for

his/her/them with

Manhood and Let's Arm in Arm Becomes Confraternity.

-ZAKIYATUL MUFIDAH-

DEDICATION

This thesis is honorably dedicated to:

My God, Allah SWT and his prophet, Muhammad SAW.

My beloved Father, Drs. HM. Aqib M.A and my beloved Mother Hj.

Radhlatul Jannah.

My Beloved Brother Ahmad Azaim Multazami

My beloved grandmother Syarifah Hj. Musyarrofah

My beloved Brother Abdul Hadi

Who give me all things that I want, I love you with all of my body and soul,

your sacrifices irreplaceable with anything your love and

whose given love, honesty, allegiance and patient.

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Finishing the thesis, it is not simple thing at all and she definitely spends her grade deal of time, but gives her a valuable experience. This thesis would not haven been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. The writer also wants to express her sincere thanks to;

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May this thesis would be useful, for everyone who needs it and the
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ABSTRACT

Mufidah, Zakiyatul. 2016. *Hierarchy Of Needs of Akeelah character in James W. Ellison Akeelah And The Bee*. Thesis. Literature. English Letters and Language Department Faculty of Humanities, The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Key Words: *Hierarchy of needs (Physiological, Safety, Love and Belonging, Self Esteem, Self-Actualization), Akeelah Characters, Akeelah and The Bee.*

Human being has primary needs or basic needs such as water, food, sex and the other needs. Like in the Akeelah and The Bee Novel, Akeelah as the main character also have basic needs and other needs. Therefore, a research about Hierarchy of needs is needed to find out and observe the needs of human being. Library research is used to analyze novel dialogues from Akeelah and The Bee by using hierarchy of needs theory. The analysis includes Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs which are represented in the main character. It can be concluded from the analysis that there are five needs which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs. The needs that Akeelah has fulfilled are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problems, the objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, a research methodology that covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Akeelah and the Bee is a novel written by James W. Ellison. *Akeelah and the Bee* was published in 2006. This novel was a unique novel because it was created as a movie script form then was changed to be a novel form. Automatically, this literary work was following a process called as a novelization. Both scripts of the movie and the novel were created by the same person, James W. Ellison.

James W. Ellison was born on 19 September 1980. James W. Ellison graduates from Oregon State University. James W. Ellison lives with his family in Portland, Oregon. He wrote seven novels which were published by Doubleday. *Finding Forrester* was his first novel which was followed by other works like *Akeelah and the Bee*, *Rudy*, *Two Brothers* and others. The four novels that were explained before were James W. Ellison's novelization literary works. It means that

all literary works above are created as the script of the movie then change to the novel form.(Supardi Djokodamono, 2007: 207)

Akeelah and the Bee tells a story of a young girl, Akeelah Anderson from Los Angeles. She is a blue-eyed girl, her father died. She was six years old. Akeelah has get no enough attention anymore from her family. Her mother is busy for making a living and her brother leaves them. Akeelah also has no enough attention from her society because she is a bullying victim in her school. In short, this novel tells Akeelah who tries to get some attention from the society including her family by joining Spelling Bee competition. (Maylane AK, 2013)

Akeelah attempts to get her attention like before. Akeelah's effort to get the attention is her way to fulfill human needs. In that case, she tries to fulfill her hierarchy of needs. In relation to the hierarchy of needs fulfillment shown by the main character Akeelah in *Akeelah in the Bee*. this novel will be analyzed by using the theory of Hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow.

Abraham Maslow formulated his theory of Hierarchy of needs in five levels of needs. Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Belonging/Social Needs, Esteem Needs, Self-Actualization Needs. Of the five levels above, it can be concluded that according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, humans must fulfill their basic needs (physiological) to enhance higher need. Hierarchy of needs represents a concept derived from Humanistic psychological theory and, specifically, from the theory created by Abraham Maslow. Self-actualization, according to Maslow, represents growth of an individual toward fulfillment of the highest needs. (Ann Olson, 2013)

There are some students who have written the psychological analysis study in the literature, especially using psychological analysis for their critics. The First is Muhamad Yanuar Arifin (UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH UNIVERSITY) With his thesis “The Character Of Neil Perry in Dead Poets Society Novel Seen From Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory”. In his thesis, Muhamad Yanuar Arifin focused his research on the characters in Dead Poets Society Novel. This thesis used Abraham Maslow’s theory of Needs to collect the data of hierarchy of needs theory. This thesis includes Physiological need, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs which are represented in character Neil Perry Novel ” (Muhamad Yanuar Arifin: 2007)

The Second is Alsonny Sastrawan (UNIVERSITAS BINA NUSANTARA) with his thesis “The Fulfillment Of Milo’s Needs Based On Paul W.S Anderson’s Pompeii (2014) Through Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs”. In her thesis, Alsonny Sastrawan focuses on his researcher to the Milo as the main character and also has basic needs and other needs. Therefore, a research about Hierarchy of needs is required to find out and observe the needs of human being.(Alsonny Sastrawan: 2014)

Hence, based on the background of this study, the researcher is interested in doing analysis by the title Hierarchy Of Needs Of Akeelah Character In James W. Ellison In *Akeelah And The Bee*.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this thesis is intended to answer the following problem: How does Akeelah fulfill her needs?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the stated problem, the objective of this study how to analysis hierarchy of needs in *Akeelah and the Bee*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

There are many aspects which can be analyzed in *Akeelah and the Bee* by James W. Ellison socially and economically. The researcher will only focus on Akeelah character. The focus of the analysis is hierarchy of needs of Akeelah Anderson's character in *Akeelah and the Bee*. The researcher will discuss further on main character akeelah including physiological, safety, love and belonging, self-esteem, self-actualization. The other aspect which is out of the topic stated above will not be analyzed in this research.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This literary work is aimed to Psychological analysis of Abraham Maslow's theory progress. This study is supposed to give both theoretical and practical contribution on the literature field.

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this study is supposed to give a contribution and a new point of view in analyzing literary work using Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory. This study is expected to give a contribution for a literature field in term of Psychological theory when used to criticize a literary work especially the novel *Akeelah and the Bee*.

2. Practically

The researcher hopes that the result of the study can be used to develop the literary study, particularly students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University who want to conduct the study of *Akeelah and the bee* novel by using the Psychological theory, and to remember the human need in *Akeelah and the Bee*.

1.6 Research Method

In order to gain the academically guaranted result, the researcher employs systematical ways and approach. In light of that, this part explains the research design, the procedure of data collection, the data analysis and the definition of key terms.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is a literary criticism, which uses a psychological approach. The researcher only focuses on Akeelah character and Akeelah contribution that she faces in a new environment in the *Akeelah and the Bee* written by James W. Ellison. Abraham Maslow's psychological theory is also used by the researcher to find the human need in the literary work which is concerned with the position and contribution of Akeelah.

1.6.2 Data Source

The data source in this study is taken from the novel *Akeelah and the Bee* written by Supardi Djokodamono that was published by Yayasan Obor Indonesia, Jakarta 2007. The data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The first thing to do in this step is reading novel *Akeelah and the bee* thoroughly and comprehensively. It highly need more then once-reading to fully comprehend the data. Supported by the sufficient knowledge on the theory, the steps to do in collecting the data is to carefully pay attention on every activity

done by the main character. What seemingly become the significant data is market to avoid the loss of essential information. In this case, the process of collecting the data might be continuously done as long as the expected accurate data have not been gained.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis is done along with the process of hermeneutical reading, which means the researcher attempts to interpret the data based on the social symbolic language related to the context (Endraswara, 2011:105). Along with the process of reading, the significant data are collected and classified based on its category, i.e. physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self esteem needs, self actualization needs. The following step is data reduction, in which the data irrelevant to the parameter is then reduced and replaced with new pertinent data. The data are then analyzed based on Abraham Maslow's theory on hierarchy of needs. The last step is makes the conclusion of the analysis. The conclusion here covers all of the discussions of the psychology shown in the novel.

1.6.5. Definition of Key Terms

As a guideline for the readers in reading the study, several key terms are explained to ease them comprehending the whole parts of the study:

1. Hierarchy of needs

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (often represented as a pyramid with five levels of needs) is a motivation theory in psychology that argues that while people aim to meet basic needs, they seek to meet successively higher needs in the form of a pyramid (Maslow: 1943).

2. Novelization

Novelization is a derivative novel that adapts the story of a work created for other mediums, such as a film, TV series, comic strip, or video game. Film novelizations were particularly popular before the advent of home video but continued to find commercial success as part of marketing campaigns for major films. They are often written by accomplished writers based on an early draft of the film's script and on a tight deadline. (Jan Baetens: 2004)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of the reviewing literature related to the study covering: Literary work: Literature and Psychology Humanistic, Abaraham Maslow above hierarchy of needs.

2.1. Synopsis of the Novel

Akeelah Anderson attended Crenshaw Junior High School. People call her a genius because Akeelah always gets an A in school's lesson and very good at spelling. Akeelah was able to get a perfect score on a test in school spelling, though without any preparation.

Although Akeelah is lazy children to do chores and often skipped school, but the teacher still praised the ability to spell. After receiving a perfect score on a test spelling, Akeelah asked by her teacher to participate in the "Spelling Bee" at her school. Initially, she was inferior for not being confident around white people who might be laughing at her. In that race, Akeelah with Dr. Larabee would become her coach. Akeelah refused to be trained, she was able to learn by herself all the words that exist and do not need a coach. However, when Akeelah managed to escape the game to a regional level with almost excluded, she realized that she needed a coach.

Many things that should be pass by Akeelah. Many tests that must be passed by Akeelah. Akeelah never gets full attention from her mother. Akeelah has to work hard as an individual. Akeelah received bullied from her friends at school. Akeelah to be shunned by their own best friend. Akeelah has an intimate friend during the contest is Javier Mendez. Akeelah is learning everywhere like in the kitchen, at friend's home, in the garden, and with anyone because Akeelah been studious, she finally got a champion with Dylan. (Maylane AK, 2013).

2.2. Psychology and Literature

In *Encyclopedia of knowledge* (as cited in Fuadiah, 2008: 11), literature, which originally designated all written language, is now restriced to examples of literary genres such as drama, epics, lyrics, novel, and poetry.

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental processes, emotion, personality, behavior, and relationships. Psychology traditionally defined as “the science of mind” but on recent years, and increasingly, “the science of behavior” (Rycroft, 1977: 130). Some psychologists would wish to add that a distinction between internal behavior and external behavior is an important part of the basic definition. Besides that literary psychology is a literary study that considers a literary work as psychological activity in which, the

author uses the thought and feeling in producing the literary work (Endraswara, 2004: 96).

Psychological aspect is one of virtual values needed to be exposed. A literary work is a psychological activity where the author uses his creative power, understanding a literary work, will not release from their psychosocial activity. In addition, the author in progress catches indication in his mind then, expresses it in the written text, and it is completed by the author's experience around his environment. Therefore, the people call such phenomenon "psychology of literature".

Psychology of literature views that psychological phenomenon presents psychological activity through the characters if it happens in drama or prose (Endraswara, 2003: 97) states that literature and psychology have close relationship either indirectly or functionally. Indirectly, literature and psychology have the same object, which is human being's life. Functionally, both literature and psychology learn about human being's psychological condition. The difference is that in psychology the indication is real, while in literary work it is imaginative.

There is a doubt whether psychological aspects can come into literary text since the psychological aspects in the text is very abstract. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid, because to understand a literary work the knowledge of psychology is needed as literary work also concerns with human psychology (Wellek and Warren,

1956:81). Propose that the psychology of literature have certain typical characteristics as follows:

Psychology of literature has four research possibilities. Firstly, the research is on the psychology of the author as a type of person or as an individual. This study tends to be the psychology of art. The researcher tries to catch the mental state of author at the moment he produces literary works. Secondly, the research is on creative, process in accordance with the mental. This study has relation to the psychology of creative process, on how the psychological steps focus in expressing literary works. Here, study can be related to psychology theories. The assumption or this study is that the author often uses certain theories in his creation. This study seriously uses literary text as field of the study. Fourthly, the research is on psychological effect of literary text to the readers. This study is more focusing on the pragmatic aspects of psychological text toward the readers.

Research on psychology of literature has a firm base as both literature and psychology are studying the human life. The differences is that literature studies man as imaginative creation of the author, while psychology studies man as the real creation of God (Endraswara, 2003:97). However, human characters in psychology and in literature show similarity so that psychology of literature is important to take. Despite the imagination and creation of literary works, the author often uses the laws of psychology to develop the characters of the figure.

2.2.1. Psychology

Psychology comes from the Greek word *psyche* and *logos*. *Psyche* which means soul and *logos* mean knowledge. Etymologically, psychology means the study of the soul, both by his symptoms, as well as background process, but understanding

between psychiatry and psychology in fact different or the same (according to Gerungan in Ahmadi, 2003) because:

- Psychology is life sciences broadly to include fantastic and speculation about the soul.
- Psychology is the science of the soul obtained systematically with scientific methods

From the definition above it can be concluded that Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behavior and mental processes of the organism. Three important ideas in this definition are Scientific' behavior and mental processes. Meaningful scientific studies conducted and data collected following the systematic procedure. Despite this scientific principle followed, psychologists need to make various inference or interpretation based on the findings obtained. This is because the subjects studied were of animals and humans and not like anything cells or chemicals is comparatively more stable. When assessing the behavior of animals or humans is difficult and needs often make inference or interpretation. (Abu Ahmadi. 2003).

There are several streams in the theory of psychology. In several literary work research done before there are several theories of psychology that are really used in literary work's research like Psychoanalysis, humanistic physiology, and hierarchy of need.

2.2.2. Psychoanalysis

Flow psychoanalysis explicitly considers the structure of the human soul, the founder of this genre is Sigmund Freud. The focus of this flow is the totality of human personality rather than the separate parts.

According to this flow, human behavior is considered as a result of the interaction of subsystems in the human personality, namely:

- Id : which is part of the personality that stores biological drives of man is the center of the instinct that moves by the pleasure principle and tends to meet their needs .Bersifat selfish, immoral and do not want to know the reality.
- Ego: Id serves to bridge the demands with the realities of the outside world. Ego is the mediator between the desires of an animal with a rational and realistic demands. That ego that causes humans able to subdue his animal desires and live as rational beings. He moves based on the principle of reality.
- Super-ego, that element into the police personality, represents something normative ideal or super-ego called also as conscience, is the internalization of social norms and culture of the society. Super-ego forces to suppress the desires that are not under conscious different.

2.2.3. Humanistic Psychology

Humanistic psychology is a psychological perspective which emerges in the mid-20th century, drawing on the work of early pioneers like Carl Rogers and the philosophies of existentialism and phenomenology. It adopts a holistic approach to human existence through investigations of meaning, values, freedom, tragedy, personal responsibility, human potential, spirituality, and self-actualization. (Koeswara, 1986: 112).

In terms of the language of humanism means that humanity, while according to the term means an understanding of the essential humanity. Clearly, humanism is a movement or flow that aims to put a man on the actual position of humanity. Humanistic psychology is one of the streams in psychology that emerged in the 1950s, with the idea of the roots of existentialism that developed in the middle Ages. In the late 1950s, psychologists like Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, and Clark Moustakas establish a professional association which tries to focus specifically on various human's uniqueness such as self, self-actualization, health, hope, love, creativity, nature, individuality and the like. (Koeswara, 1986: 109).

In developing his theory, humanistic psychology is very concerned about the human dimensions associated with the human environment with emphasis on the freedom of individuals to express their opinions and make choices, values, personal responsibility, autonomy, purpose, and meaning. Humanistic psychology complements the basic aspects of the flow of psychoanalysis and behaviorism by

entering decisive positive aspects such as love, creativity, meaning and the value of personal growth. Humanistic Psychology Psychoanalysis Neo-Freudian much took adherents. The basic assumption of this genre that differentiates it from other schools is the attention to the meaning of human life that is not just an actor, but a search of the meaning of life. Furthermore, the concept that makes the theory of humanistic psychology unmatched flow is the concept of this flow figures, Abraham Maslow stating "the study of the self-actualizing absolutely the foundation for a universal science psychological (Frank Goble, 1992:34).

Interest humanist psychology is to help people express themselves creatively and realize its full potential. The brainchild of humanistic psychology is being used to the benefit of counseling and therapy, one that is very popular is of Carl Rogers with client-centered therapy, which focuses on the capacity of the client to be able to drive themselves and understand their development, as well as emphasizing the importance of being sincere, respectful and without prejudice in helping people cope with the problems of life. (Koeswara, 1986:115)

One of humanism psychology is Abraham Maslow who was born on 1 April 1908 in Brooklyn, New York. He was the eldest of seven children. The basic tenets of humanistic psychology, namely: Individuals as an integral whole, the irrelevance of the investigation with animals, both human natures, of human creative potential, and an emphasis on psychological health. (Koeswara, 1986:117-118)

Maslow's theory of humanism is one branch of the famous theory of the hierarchy of needs, namely:

- Physiological needs
- Security and safety need
- Social Needs
- Self-Esteem Needs
- Self-Actualization Needs

2.4. Hierarchy of Needs

The hierarchy of needs is one of the best-known theories of motivation. Created by psychologist Abraham Maslow. The hierarchy is often displayed as a pyramid, with the most basic needs at the bottom and more complex needs at the peak.

Psychology of Abraham Maslow is known as a pioneer of humanistic psychology. Maslow believed that humans are driven to understand and accept himself as much as possible. The theory is very well known to this day is the theory of the Hierarchy of Needs. After World War II, Maslow began questioning how psychologist beforehand about the human mind. Although not deny completely, but Maslow had his own ideas to understand the way the human mind. (Kirk J. Schneider, 2001).

Abraham Maslow developed the Hierarchy of Needs model in the 1940-50s USA, and the Hierarchy of Needs theory remains valid today for understanding

human motivation, management training, and personal development. Indeed, Maslow's ideas surrounding the Hierarchy of Needs, concerning the responsibility of employers to provide a workplace environment that encourages and enables employees to fulfill their own unique potential (self-actualization), are today more relevant than ever. (Abraham Maslow. 1954)

Abraham Maslow's book *Motivation and Personality*, published in 1954 (second edition 1970) introduced the Hierarchy of Needs, and Maslow extended his ideas in other work, notably his later book *Toward A Psychology Of Being*, a significant and relevant commentary, which has been revised in recent times by Richard Lowry, who is in his own right a leading academic in the field of motivational psychology.

Humanist psychologists believe that every person has a strong desire to realize the potential of potential in him, to reach a level of self-actualization. To prove that man does not react to the situation going on around him, but to achieve something more, Maslow study a person with a healthy mental state, rather than study a person with mental health problems. This illustrates that the new man can experience a "top experience" when people are in harmony with himself and his surroundings. In Maslow's view, humans actualize himself, may have a lot of experience compared to the peak of the lack of people to actualize themselves. (Kirk J. Schneider, 2001).

Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs has often been represented in a hierarchical pyramid with five levels. The four (lower-order needs) are considered physiological needs, while the top level of the pyramid is considered grown needs. The lower level needs must be satisfied before higher-order needs can influence behavior. The levels are as follows

- Self-actualization includes morality, creativity, problem-solving, etc.
- Esteem includes confidence, self-esteem, achievement, respect, etc.
- Belongingness includes love, friendship, intimacy, family, etc.
- Safety includes security of the environment, employment, resources, health property, etc.
- Physiological includes water, food, sex, sleep, other factors towards homeostasis, etc.

2.4.1. Physiological Needs

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so called physiological drives. The basic physiological needs are probably fairly apparent – these include the things that are vital to our survival. Some examples of the physiological needs include:

- Food
- Water

- Shelter

In addition to the basic requirements of nutrition, water, and temperature regulation, the physiological needs also include such things as shelter and clothing. That also included sexual reproduction in this level of the hierarchy of needs since it is essential to the survival and propagation of the species. (Abraham Maslow, 1943: 372).

2.4.2. Security and Safety Needs

If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs. All that has been said of the physiological needs is equally true, although in lesser degree, of these desires. As we move up to the second level hierarchy of needs, the requirements start to become a bit more complex. At this level, the needs for security and safety become primary. People want to control and order in their lives, so this need for safety and security contributes largely to behaviors at this level.

Some of the basic security and safety needs include:

- Financial security
- Health and wellness
- Safety against accidents and injury

Finding a job, obtaining health insurance and health care, contributing money to a savings account, and moving into a safer neighborhood are all examples of actions motivated by the security and safety needs. (Abraham Maslow, 1943: 376).

2.4.3. Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs. The love and belongingness needs in hierarchy of needs include such things as love, acceptance, and belonging. At this level, the need for emotional relationships drives human behavior. Some of the things that satisfy this need include:

- Friendships
- Romantic attachments
- Family
- Social groups
- Community groups
- Churches and religious organizations

In order to avoid problems such as loneliness, depression, and anxiety, it is important for people to feel loved and accepted by other people. Personal relationships with friends, family and lovers play an important role, as does

involvement in other groups that might include religious groups, sports teams, book clubs, and other group activities.

One thing that must be stressed at this point is that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need. Ordinary sexual behavior is multi-determined, that is to say, determined not only by sexual but also by other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not to be overlooked is the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love. (Maslow, 1943: 380-381)

2.4.4. Esteem Needs

All people in our society have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. By firmly based self-esteem, we mean that which is soundly based upon real capacity, achievement and respect from others.

At the fourth level in hierarchy of needs is the need for appreciation and respect. When the needs at the bottom three levels have been satisfied, the esteem needs begin to play a more prominent role in motivating behavior.

In addition to the need for feelings of accomplishment and prestige, the esteem needs include such things as self-esteem and personal worth. People need to sense that they are valued and by others and feel that they are making a contribution

to the world. Participation in professional activities, academic accomplishments, athletic or team participation, and personal hobbies can all play a role in fulfilling the esteem needs.

People who are able to the esteem needs by achieving good self-esteem and the recognition of others tend to feel confident in their abilities. Those who lack self-esteem and the respect of others can develop feelings of inferiority. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory.(Maslow, 1943: 381–382).

2.4.5. Self-actualization Needs

This is the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Self-actualizing people are self-aware, concerned with personal growth, less concerned with the opinions of others, and interested fulfilling their potential.

Instead of focusing on Psychopathology and what goes wrong with people, Maslow formulated a more positive account of human behavior which focused on what goes right. He was interested in human potential, and how we fulfill that potential. (Maslow, A. H. 1943).

The growth of self-actualization refers to the need for personal growth and discovery that is present throughout a person's life. For Maslow, a person is always

'becoming' and never remains static in these terms. In self-actualization, a person comes to find a meaning to life that is important to them. (Maslow, A. H. 1962).

As each person is unique the motivation for self-actualization leads people in different directions. For some people, self-actualization can be achieved through creating works of art or literature, for others through sport, in the classroom, or within a corporate setting. (Kenrick, D. T., Neuberg, S. L., Giskevicius, V., Becker, D. V., & Schaller, M. 2010:63-67.)

Maslow believed self-actualization could be measured through the concept of peak experiences. This occurs when a person experiences the world totally for what it is, and there are feelings of euphoria, joy, and wonder. (Maslow, A. H. (1962).

It is important to note that self-actualization is a continual process of becoming rather than a perfect state one reaches of a 'happy ever after' (E Hoffman, 1988).

2.5. Previous Studies

There are some students who have written the psychology analysis study in the literature, especially using psychology analysis for their critics. First is Muhamad Yanuar Arifin (UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH UNIVERSITY) With his thesis “The Character Of Neil Perry in Dead Poets Society Novel Seen From Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory”. In his thesis, Muhamad Yanuar

Arifin focused his research on the characters in Dead Poets Society Novel. This thesis used Abraham Maslow's theory of Needs to collect the data hierarchy of needs theory. This thesis includes Physiological need, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs which are represented in character Neil Perry Novel ” (Muhamad Yanuar Arifin: 2007)

Second is Alsonny Sastrawan (UNIVERSITAS BINA NUSANTARA) with his thesis “The Fulfillment Of Milo's Needs Based On Paul W.S Anderson's Pompeii (2014) Through Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs”. In his thesis, Alsonny Sastrawan focused his researcher to the Milo as the main character also have basic needs and other needs. Therefore, a research about Hierarchy of needs is needed to find out and observe the needs of human being. This thesis used a hierarchy of needs theory. This analysis includes Physiological need, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs which are represented in the main character (Alsonny Sastrawan: 2014)

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

Based on the research questions of this study, there are several things which should be concerned. In this research, the researcher concern to discuss several problems. The discussion of the five requirements of deficiency only focuses on Akeelah as the main character because another member of Akeelah's family does not have problems in its fulfillment. The achievement of hierarchy of needs can not be separated from the fulfillment of the five basic needs. Hierarchy of needs occupies from the basic needs to the highest order in humanistic psychology. That is what hierarchy of needs processes is done differently than Akeelah

In this chapter, the research will discuss the Akeelah's hierarchy of needs in order that the research questions have been presented.

3.1. PHYSIOLOGICAL

As described in Chapter 2, psychological needs are basic human needs that must be met. These needs include food, water, and shelter. (As stated by Maslow in Education Teks Book that the human's psychological needs are food, water,

Shelter). If this requirement is not fulfilled, humans can not be alive. In the novel, *Akeelah and the bee* fulfillment of these needs can be seen as follows.

In this house lived Akeelah's mom and three brothers Devon, Kiana, and Terrence. (Page:2)

From the word "in this house" above, it can be known that Akeelah has a house that can be shared with her family. The house is one of the basic needs that must be met. House is a place of rest and a place of protection. This is why a house becomes one of the human basic needs.

As for other needs such as eating and drinking, character of Akeelah can be seen from the conversation below:

Kiana: Keelie, Mama says go eat. (mama menyuruh kamu makan)

Akeelah mendesah dan memutar kursinya perlahan.

Akeelah: kamu satu-satunya manusia yang tidak mengetuk pintu, kiana.

Kiana: itulah yang membuat aku beda.

Akeelah: ya kali. Kamu memang pengacau.

Kiana: ibu lagi gak mood, bagusnya duduk di meja makan dengan pantat kurusmu itu.

Akeelah: I'm about to get a high score. One minute.

Kiana: I don't care. (memangnya, kenapa? Kamu pikir aku mikirin itu?)

Makanan sudah di atas meja. Adik kecilku. Ayo makan. (Page:21)

In this society, there are several types of human basic need. The types of human need are primer, sekunder, and tersier need. The requirement that must be found by every person is a physiology requirement.

One of the human needs which is included in the physiology need is food. Food is a human need that must be fulfilled. Akeelah is a main figure in a novel. It can be seen that she also has basic needs. The conversation at the dinner table above can be known that the basic needs of Akeelah are fulfilled. Akeelah's needs of food and drink have been fulfilled.

She does not live with her father because her father died when Akeelah was still a child. Her father died of a shot by an irresponsible man. But though Akeelah does not have a father, she has a mother of hard worker, her mother works to get the needs. But needs to be protected by everyone are physiology necessities. What is included in the physiology need is necessity of eating, drinking, and house. If the basic needs cannot be fulfilled, then automatically other needs will be difficult to fulfill.

3.2 SAFETY

Life is a sacrifice and security. A mother will always provide something good for her children with sacrifice and security of the environment or others.

Josh: I certainly didn't mean to upset her. well, I honestly thought I was doing the best thing for her.

Mother: You know, Dr. Larabee, my child is only 11 years old and she has been through so much already. (Page:4)

The conversation above between Jhon and Akeelah's mother which discusses her mother's disagreement. Akeelah's mother disagree that Akeelah participates in a bee contest. She also disagrees when Akeelah meets Dr. Larabee. She considers Dr. Larabee as a stranger for Akeelah. Her mother's protection is a prove that actually the mother of Akeelah also tries to protect her daughter in her own way.

Kiana: Keelie, Mama says go eat. (mama menyuruh kamu makan)

Akeelah mendesah dan memutar kursinya perlahan.

Akeelah: kamu satu-satunya manusia yang tidak mengetuk pintu, kiana.

Kiana: itulah yang membuat aku beda.

Akeelah: ya kali. Kamu memang pengacau.

Kiana: ibu lagi gak mood, bagusnya duduk di meja makan dengan pantat kurusmu itu.

Akeelah: I'm about to get a high score. One minute.

Kiana: I don't care. (memangnya, kenapa? Kamu pikir aku mikirin itu?)

Makanan sudah di atas meja. Adik kecilku. Ayo makan.

Mama says go eat!

Davon: Oh yeah! I've been dreaming about your cooking for the past five months

Let me take that.

Mother: At least I got one baby

appreciate what I do around here.

Davon: We all appreciate you.

Hey... give me some sugar.

Mother: Where is Terrence?

Akeelah: I don't know. Maybe still at practice.

Mother: Practice was over an hour ago.

I know one thing...

He better not be hanging out with no Derrick-T.

Davon: Derrick-T?

That fool still alive?(Page:23)

In this house live Akeelah's mom and three brothers Devon, Kiana, and Derrick-T. The family is the first place to be safe for a child. Akeelah is a child who needs parent's protection too. Akeelah who was still 11 years old. A child aged 11 years, according to the regulations of western people, should still exist in the protection of their parents — protection in security protection and food and clothing and so on. Protection of parents will be released when a child grows up, that is 18 years old. From two above, it can be seen that Akeelah has a family with two brothers and a mother.

Her father was killed when she was six. Somebody shot him on his way home from work. Do you have any idea what it's like for a girl to lose her father that way?(page:2)

Although Akeelah has a family yet, she does not have a figure of a father. She does not live with her father Because her father died when Akeelah was still a child. her father Died of a man shot by an Irresponsible man. her mother can replace the role of father figure to save her children. From this case, it can be in the know that the safety of a family's needs is met.

Because Akeelah does not have a figure of a father, she tries to find and get a paternal affection from others. Basically, it is thinking about the natural human instinct to satisfy himself by completing what is missing or lacking in his life. As Expressed by Maslow If any of Reviews, These physiological necessities are missing, people are motivated above all else to meet the missing need. This is done by Akeelah Also by trying to find a father figure whom she does not find in Dr. Larabee.

Dr. Larabee: Does that mean anything to you?

Akeelah: I don't know.

Dr. Larabee: It's written in plain English. What does it mean?

Akeelah: That I'm not supposed to be afraid?

Dr. Larabee: Afraid of what?

Akeelah: Afraid of... me?(page: 25)

From this conversation, it can be also seen that Akeelah also gets a high motivation for the contest Bee. The motivation that is given Dr. Larabee to Akeelah is

a concern and the same motivation. Akeelah gets Motivation and attention from her father before he died. Akeelah starts to gain attention and motivation back when she begins to recognize Dr. Larabee. The fear of Akeelah is to enter the contest, She is afraid that her friends say she was strange. Dr. Larabee assures Akeelah not to be afraid, she must try and try.

Akeelah believes that if she can follow the contest and won the competition to spell, she will be protected more by friends and her teacher. On the other side, Akeelah's brother also very much provides a support for his sister over a desire to follow the spelling bee contest although her mother does not allow her daughter to follow the contest. Because her mother knows she will follow the competition against white people. Her mother is afraid if she has a fate like her father. However, her teacher tries to convince her mother that she will be protected and maintained as long as Akeelah follows the contest.

3.3 Love and belonging Needs

Love and affection are needed by everyone in this world. With love, someone will be harmonious and peaceful. Love is something special needed to live. Love to our God, love to ourselves, love to our family, friends and our people around us. Love to others. We need love as away of life. Because of the social nature of humans

and the long developmental period from birth to adulthood, the need for love is closely linked to the need for survival.

Mother : Akeelah Anderson!

You done lost your mind?

You are 11 years old.

You don't be taking a bus to Woodland Hills by yourself. (Page:1)

Conversation above is an attribute of her mother interested in the final. Where she starts to be angry at Akeelah when she returns in the night. Anger is one form of attention and affection from a mother to her daughter.

Akeelah: We can't call it off!

I'm going to the regional bee.

I love you.

Mother : I love you too. (Page: 2)

From the above dialogue explains that Akeelah's mother very much loves and affects Akeelah. By answering Expression of love, Akeelah "I love you" with "I love you too", it also proves that there is interrelationship affection between Akeelah and her mother. It is an evidence that Akeelah gets love from her mother.

Georgia is a kind person who likes to help each other. She is Akeelah's friend. They both were always together in school or outside school. She has very much supported Akeelah for every competition.

Akeelah: You know what?Georgia, you're my best friend.And you always tell me I can do thingseven when I think I can't.But I gotta tell you something.If you want to be a flight attendant,you first gotta ride on a plane.
Georgia: I will someday.
Akeelah: How about tomorrow? (Page:5)

From the above conversation, it can be known that Akeelah has a friend who is very loyal, and always in favor of following the spelling bee contest.

Devon is the first brother of Akeelah. He works as a military. He loves Akeelah so much. He is the person who always provides the motivation to Akeelah especially when she does not want to continue the spelling bee.

Akeelah: Hey. Dev, are you leaving?
Devon: Yeah, gotta get back to the base.
Hey, your principal called Mama. Said you did real good in the spelling bee last week.
I messed up a word. He said you got a lot of them right He also said you've got an opportunity to go to an even bigger contest next week. (Page:8)

From the discussions above, it is known that the members of his family and friends have mercy on Akeelah. But even though she gets a lot of affection from her family but she does not get affection from her father.

3.4 SELF-ESTEEM

Akeelah is commissioned by his principal to follow the competition of national spelling bee in WashingtonD. C. But Akeelah does not take the competition spelling bee Because she was afraid that her friends laugh at her if she cannot answer.

Mr. Welch: So whoever wins the school bee today, gets to represent Crenshaw at the district bee next month.

Akeelah menatap kepala sekolah tapi tak berkata apa-apa.

“Bagaimana? Ada yang kau katakan?” pak welch tersenyum sebentar.”apa aku sudah bisa meyakinkanmu?

Akeelah: Why would anybody want to represent a school where they can't even put doors on the toilet stalls?

Dr. Larabee memandang anak itu tajam, tampak seringai seramnya sesaat.

Mr. Welch: Akeelah, if we can't show students can perform were not going to have money for books let alone bathroom doors.Kamu paham kan?

Akeelah perlahan mangangguk

Mr. Welch: Now I want you to do the bee today, okay?

Akeelah: So, everyone can call me a freak and a brainiac? No, I ain't down for no spelling bee.(kenapa saya harus melakukan itu? Supaya semua orang menyebutku aneh dan si otak jenius daan menyerangku di lorong atau di jalan pulang? Ia menggelengkan kepalanya, tidak Mr. Welch. Saya tidak mungkin ikut lomba mengeja).

Mr. Welch: Well, maybe you'd be down for spending the rest of the semester in detention for all your absences?(kalau begitu barangkali kau mau menghabiskan sisa semester ini dengan hukuman karena banyak sekali membolos.

Akeelah dan Mr. Welch saling menatap. Dr. Larabee mengamati keduanya, matanya mendadak hidup menunjukkan perhatian).

Akeelah: biar saya pikirkan, saya akan kembali ke sini setelah makan siang. (Page:33-34)

From the dialog above, it can be explained that Akeelah receives recognition from the principal that she is on stage of the spelling bee contest. She has doubt on her own ability, and she is afraid of what people might say about her. She is afraid to be called 'freak' and 'smarty pants' by other people. It is her friend, Georgia who encourages her to try for the spelling bee contest. She actually failed to spell a word in the district spelling bee contest because she was too nervous. Luckily, due to her hard works, encouragement from people around her and Dr. Larabee's technique, she manages to overcome her fear and wins National Spelling Bee.

Akeelah did not have good confidence. When she took part in the competition in the class. Akeelah is not also very confident about terms of her ability to spell words. But, when she recalled the figure of her father who died, she is a little by little begins to believe that she has capability to spell words.

Akeelah, wait! Where are you going? You did great. You were spelling words I don't know how to spell.

Mr. Welch, I told you I did not want to do this. They're laughing at me. They laugh because you intimidate them. But if you'd stood your ground, you might have earned their respect. (Page:5)

At first, Akeelah refuses to enter the spelling contests because she does not feel confident when following the competition of spelling word because she thinks she is only going to make shame. Akeelah is also afraid that her friends will laugh at her because she cannot spell correctly. Basically, besides several things that make Akeelah afraid as above, Akeelah also experiences fear if she will lose in the competition.

Conclusion: from the data expressed above, it can be seen that Akeelah has a shortage of confidence

Hey, what's that?

Any alternate pronunciations? Where have you been? Mama's worried.

Mama should just chill, alright?

What are you looking at? Spelling bee.

Oh yeah, I heard about that. You are going up against a bunch of rich white kids.

They are going to tear your black ass up. (Page:3)

In discussions between Akeelah and her mother above it is known that her motherless respects the ability of her children. She considers Akeelah will not be able to compete with white kids in terms of spelling contest.

3.5 SELF ACTUALIZATION

Optimism is an expectation to get the goodness. Optimism is anew spirit to do something while we sometimes face bad condition. No reason to be pessimistic because the God gives us much happiness to be enjoyed. Withoutoptimism, we get difficulties in all of thechallenges, and we have to understand that we all have many advantages to be developed. God placing in the world is wide and God blessing is very wide. (Zainudin, 2010: 22)

Akeelah: I want to win.

Josh : You want to win what?

Akeelah: I want to win

The national spelling bee!

Josh : Good. Good.) (Page:14)

This dialogue explains Akeelah asks Dr. Larabee that she will be awinner in spelling bee competition.

Do you want to tellmewhat the heck is going on here?Because I never signeda consent form.

I signed Daddy's name.

You did what?!

How do you think I felt when Javier's mother callsmeto see if I needa ride to USC?I don't know who she isor what she's talking about.

I'm sorry, Mama.

I just wanted to do the bee.

By Lying? By going behindmy back for the last six months?

You might as well say goodbyeto your littlefriendsAkeelahbecause this is your last spelling bee.

I beg you, Mrs. Anderson,to reconsider this.She deserves this oppo-
Bob.

Mrs. Anderson's right.Akeelah does not deserve to goto the bee
thisyear.

What?

Next speller please.Come on up to the mike. Please, A little faster.
Come on.

I apologize, Mrs. Anderson,if we've contributed to any anguishyou
may be feeling.

And who are you exactly?(Page: 17)

In her conversation with her mother,she prohibits Akeelah to follow the spelling
bee contest with unknown reasons.The reaction of her mother who prohibits Akeelah
to follow spelling bee contest is the problems faced by Akeelah. The problem above
needs the completion of negotiations. A negotiation is carried out by her teacher and
Dr.Larabee so that Akeelah can be allowed totake apart ina spelling beecontest. After
talking that quite difficult. Finally, her mother allows Akeelah to have aspelling bee
contest.

You know, Dr. Larabee,when I was a littlegirl...my daddy died.

I used to cry all the time.But,thenI found something that helped.

What is that?

I spelled- over and over again.And I'd feel better.

When her father died, Akeelah experienced grief so badly. her father who died of a sudden this makes Akeelah mentally shocked when must receive news of her father death. To overcome the sadness,Akeelah tries to entertain himself by doing spelling words. When still alive,her father also liked teaching Akeelah to spell words.

You know, Dr. Larabee,when I was a little girl...my daddy died.

I used to cry all the time.But, thenI found something that helped.

What is that?I spelled- over and over again.And I'd feel better.

Maybe when you'rethinking of her...

you can try spelling.It might help.

Akeelah?Who told you?

You did.Youcalledmeby her name: Denise.

That's her jump rope, isn't it?

Yes.

Was she your little girl?

Yes.

What happened to her?

She got very sick.She was only a couple of years. younger than youwhen she passed.

Where is her mama?

She moved to another city andafter it happenedmy wife.

Patricia and Ifound it slowly became very difficult to beAnyway, this is Patricia's garden.

You see,I need a lot of order in my life.
That's why I don't teach in the classroom anymore.
It's just too unpredictable.
Like you.
This whole spelling bee business
now has become a little too unpredictable as well. (Page:15)

From conversation above, there is a confession of Akeelah to Dr. Larabee when she feels frustrated in her father's death. She even tries hard to control her sense of losing with a cry. After a few days, Akeelah tries to accept that her father has died. Afterward, she tries to entertain herself with spelling.

On the state of Akeelah's explanation above, that can be categorized as an acceptance of facts done by Akeelah. As explained that she tries to accept the fact that she has no father. On this stage, Akeelah is not only capable of performing acceptance of the facts but also able to rise from her sense of losing. Akeelah can not only deal with the losing but also work to cure her pain.

Akeelah had her good memorization when learning with her father, and completely Akeelah likes to jump, and Akeelah does it in a national bee competition

Come on, you know this word. That dog's distracting me. You're going to have much bigger distractions when you get to the national bee in DC.
Now, what is that you're doing with your hand, hmm?
What? With your hand, your hand?

you tap, like that. What is that?

I don't know. So why do you got all these toys for?

They belonged to my niece.

Oh. So you got

any kids of your own? You ask a lot of questions, don't you?

I'm naturally inquisitive. Which is also sometimes confused with being naturally obnoxious? Here. Let me see you jump rope.

Just jump?

Yes, just jump.

Is there a point to this?

Yes, there is. (Page:17)

A method used by Akeelah to memorize words by motion media. The media will allow Akeelah to find rhythm of spelling she does. By using rhythm in memorization, it will facilitate someone to remember. The memorization using this method can recall the memory of something with beats she does. By rote, Akeelah's method that uses a part of her hand is one form of the development of creativity by Akeelah.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers all summaries of the research. The conclusion contains some findings of the research. Then, suggestions contain the researcher's recommendation after conducting a research. Those are explained as the following:

4.1 Conclusion

From the result of the data analysis, the following findings are obtained that there are Five hierarchies of needs in *Akeelah and The Bee* novel. First, physiology needs, Akeelah has fulfilled food , drink and also shelter .Second, security needs, although Akeelah does not have a figure of a father but Akeelah finds a refuge not only from mother and his brother but also from her teachers and a new friend. Third, love and affection, Akeelah mercy and his mother and two his brother and new friends but Akeelah does not get love and affection from her father. Fourth, self-esteem, Akeelah gets esteem of the family and the teacher, Akeelah also take a part in a spelling contest as a representative of new national school. But, there are several friends who often make Akeelah not confident in spelling words. Fifth, Self- actualization, Akeelah can convince her mother who does not allow her to have a spelling contest where Akeelah will win national spelling contest in this year. Akeelah can solve problems and she tries to do something when she learns to memorize words.

Finally, by using the basic principle of humanistic psychological approach, the researcher can interpret and illustrate the human personality even in literary works or reality life. In

addition, based on the data analysis, conscious and unconscious drives influence and establish human personality (behavior, thought, action, soul, etc)

4.2 Suggestion

The analysis of the literary works can be done from various points of view. Beside from psychoanalytic aspects, they can also be analyzed from sociological, feminist, linguistic, and many others. This research is based on the Psychology of Literature and uses humanistic psychological theory by Abraham Maslow in analyzing the data. Maslow asserts that the structure of hierarchy of needs consists of Five important systems called Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and Belonging need, Self-Esteem needs, Self-Actualization needs. This system builds the mental structure of human being. Then, the relevance between this theory and literary work is that this theory can be used to analyze psychological aspect for the reader, the researcher, or the actors in the novel.

Moreover, for those who are interested in studying, this study may be contributed to the students in enjoying literary works, especially the novel. However, this study is still far from perfection since it actually discusses only a small part of the whole aspects that a literary study can cover. Therefore, the researcher of this thesis proposes the following suggestion for other writers who might conduct further research on the same novel or the same topic.

The researcher hopes this study will be useful for the researcher himself. For the other researcher who is interested in analyzing this study, he or she will do better than the writer. Besides, it will increase their knowledge. The literary teachers should give many books and other references about literature. By reading this thesis, the reader will get benefit and experience of

life, which is achieved from the novel *Akeelah and The Bee*. The researcher himself hopes some comments and criticisms from the readers related to this analysis of humanistic psychology

4.2.1. To the Students

By reading novel, the reader can learn many aspects. Reader will be able to get pleasure from reading novel. In addition, reader can learn the character's behavior in novel in the form psychological problems Akeelah as the main character, so that the reader also learns five hierarchies of needs in the way the character solves the problems.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Biography Abraham Maslow



Biography of Abraham Maslow, Psychology Humanistic

Abraham Harold Maslow was born on April 1, 1908, in Brooklyn, New York. The first of seven children, he was the son of Samuel and Rose (Schilofsky) Maslow. His parents were Jewish immigrants from Russia who were quite destitute and rather uneducated. Maslow was the sole Jewish boy in his neighborhood. Therefore, he was unhappy and lonesome throughout the majority of his childhood. Because of this, he solicited refuge and comfort in books. "I was a little Jewish boy in the non-Jewish neighborhood. It was a little like being the

first Negro enrolled in an all-white school. I was isolated and unhappy. I grew up in libraries and among books, without friends" (Hall, 1968, p. 37).

Furthermore, Maslow had various problems within his own home. He and his father were constantly at odds. His father, Samuel, continually degraded him and pushed him to excel in areas that were of no interest to him. According to Maslow's own recollections, his father loved whiskey, women, and fighting, and regarded his son as ugly and stupid. He even publicly announced that his son was repulsively ugly. His father's cutting comments negatively impacted his self-image. Because he too thought of himself as disgusting, Maslow would often look for empty cars when riding the subway so that no one else would have to come in contact with his detestable image.

His mother, Rose, did not treat Maslow much different. In fact, she may have treated him even worse than his father. Maslow deeply loathed his mother and wanted no interaction with her whatsoever. His intense hatred originated from the fact that she kept a bolted lock on the refrigerator door. She only removed the lock when she was in the mood. On another occasion, Maslow found two abandoned kittens on the street. He decided to take them home and care for them. One evening, his mother discovered him giving the hungry kittens some milk in the families' basement. She immediately became enraged and smashed the kitten's heads against the basement wall right before the youngster's eyes.

Maslow perceived his mother as being entirely insensitive and unloving. She exhibited no sign of affection or love for anyone she encountered, even her

own family. Maslow never desired any sort of reconciliation with his mother. His intense hatred continued to grow and he even refused to attend her funeral. However, he eventually reconciled differences with his father and even spoke of him in a positive manner on some occasions. Maslow managed to become quite close with his uncle throughout his lifetime since his parents virtually alienated him.

At the impressionable age of 17, Maslow enrolled at the City College of New York (CCNY). In an effort to appease his father, he registered for evening classes at the Brooklyn Law School in 1926. Within two weeks Maslow discovered that law was not for him and he departed the school. In 1927, he transferred to Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Maslow became discouraged and, for the time being, lost his love for psychology when he took an introductory psychology course from Edward B. Titchner. Titchner's theory of "scientific introspection" was dull and temporarily discouraged Maslow. At the end of the semester at Cornell, Maslow returned to New York and re-enrolled at the City College once again. Next, he transferred to the University of Wisconsin in 1928. There he acquired his BA in 1930, his MA in 1931, and his PhD in 1934.

On December 31, 1928, Abraham Maslow married Bertha Goodman, his longtime sweetheart and first cousin. He was 20 years old while Bertha was 19 at the time. The couple had two daughters, Ann and Ellen. While Maslow stated that his marriage to Bertha was the true beginning of his life, they remained happily married until his death.

While studying at the University of Wisconsin, Maslow became the first doctoral student of Harry Harlow, a distinguished experimental psychologist of the time. Maslow's discourse involved dominance among a colony of monkeys. After he received his PhD in 1934, he continued to teach at the University of Wisconsin. For a brief period he enrolled in their medical school, but quickly dropped out. He moved to Columbia University as a Carnegie fellow in 1935. He remained there for approximately 18 months while he worked with the prominent Edward L. Thorndike.

While they worked closely, Thorndike gave Maslow an intelligence test. Much to their surprise, he responded with an IQ of 195. Shortly thereafter, Thorndike gave him permission to begin research on human sexuality. Between 1937 and 1942 Maslow published various articles regarding female sexuality. He discovered that dominant females tended to be extroverted and more willing to be sexually adventurous. The dominant females were attracted to high-dominance males who were aggressive and self-confident. On the other hand, low-dominance females were attracted to men who were friendly and gentle.

Maslow once again relocated in 1937. This time he ventured to Brooklyn College where he remained until 1951. Maslow taught full time and continued his human sexuality studies. In 1947, Maslow was compelled to take a medical leave after he suffered a heart attack. With his wife, Rose, and their two daughters, the Maslows moved to Pleasanton, California. For the time being, he headed a division of the Maslow Cooperage Corporation. After he recuperated he returned

to Brooklyn College in 1949.

In 1951, Maslow migrated again. This time to Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts where he served as chairman of the psychology department. During this time, he endured psychoanalysis for his persistent repulsion of his mother. Soon after, Maslow assumed the control of the third force psychology. He published *Motivation and Personality* in 1954. On July 8, 1966, Maslow was elected president of the American Psychological Association. Because of his failing health, he decided to quit teaching in 1968. The Saga Administrative Corporation then offered him a fellowship. Maslow graciously accepted the opportunity and was very happy and relaxed in his new position. Nevertheless, on June 8, 1970, while slowly jogging, he suffered a fatal heart attack. Abraham Harold Maslow died at the age of 62 in Menlo Park, California.

Maslow's Major Influences

Maslow felt that all of psychology pessimistically portrayed humans because it centered on their negative and animalistic aspects. But Maslow was optimistic that he could formulate an inclusive theory of human motivation. He desired a theory that would include both the positive and negative aspects of human dispositions. Maslow hoped that humanistic psychology would be the answer to this problem. He hypothesized that the holistic-analytic approach to science could be effective. This approach studies the person as completely thinking and feeling. Maslow even went so far as to criticize other scientists of the

time, who did not use this approach, claiming that they were afraid to uncover their own nature.

Maslow felt that psychology in the past had neglected to focus on normal, fully functioning human beings. This new approach was later termed as the third force. In 1962, Maslow founded the American Association of Humanistic Psychology with such figures as Gordon Allport, George Kelly, Carl Rogers, and Rollo May. They adhered to the following principles: (Hergenhahn & Olson, 1999)

1. The primary study of psychology should be experiencing the person.
2. Choice, creativity, and self-realization, rather than mechanistic reductionism, are the concern of the humanistic psychologist.
3. Only personally and socially significant problems should be studied-significance, not objectivity, is the watchword.
4. The major concern of psychology should be the dignity and enhancement of people.

Maslow theorized that humans have several inborn needs that are instinctoid. These needs are the basis for his theory of motivation on the hierarchy of needs. Furthermore, he believed that the needs are ranked in terms of a hierarchy. Nonhumans can possess the lower, more basic needs also, but only humans may possess the higher needs.

First, physiological needs are related to survival. These necessities include food, water, elimination, sex, and sleep. If one of these needs is not achieved, it will rule the individual's life. Maslow believed that most humans achieve these

needs easily. After one need is met, the individual moves onto the next level.

However, Maslow stressed that a person can experience periodic times of hunger or thirst and still move onto higher levels, but the individual's life cannot be dominated by just one need.

Safety needs appear when physiological needs are fulfilled. These are the needs for structure, order, security, and predictability. Reducing uncertainty is the chief objective at this stage. Individuals are free from danger, fear, and chaos when the safety needs are adequately met.

Affiliation is the next level after the physiological and safety needs are attained. This level includes the need for friends, family, identification with a group, and a personally intimate relationship. A person may experience feelings of solitude and emptiness if these needs are not quenched.

The esteem needs will follow only if one has achieved the physiological, safety, and belongingness needs. In this stage, approval must come from earned respect and not from fame or social status. Acceptance and self-esteem originate from engaging in activities that are deemed as being socially constructive. An individual may possess feelings of inferiority if the esteem needs are not reached.

If the previous needs are sufficiently met, a person now has the opportunity to become self-actualized. However, self-actualization is an exceptional feat since it is so rarely occurs. A person who reaches this stage strives for growth and self-improvement.

Maslow was fascinated by self-actualization. Therefore, he searched for people who were fully functioning, but it was difficult for him to find such a

characteristic in people. He approximated that only about 1% of the entire population will actually become self-actualized. By gathering and comparing data of people who he perceived to be self-actualized, Maslow concluded that these unique individuals possessed certain characteristics. First, they perceived reality accurately and fairly. They also accepted themselves, others, and nature. Self-actualizers are also spontaneous, simplistic, and natural. They are concerned with problems and not themselves. They have a need for privacy and are able to detach from others and are autonomous. Self-actualizers are also able to experience wonder and awe throughout their lives while they also have periodic peak experiences. Those who become self-actualized are deeply concerned with all cultures throughout the world, but they form deep friendships with only a few select people. They adopt democratic values and do not judge anyone on the basis of race, religion, or culture. Additionally, self-actualizers are ethically strong. They have a well-developed sense of humor that is not aggressive and they are creative. Lastly, they do not conform to the standards of anyone or anything.

Nonetheless, Maslow emphasized that there are truly no perfect human beings, including those who had reached self-actualization. He admitted that self-actualizers also had a number of faults. Including stubbornness, irritability, and the tendency to be boring on occasion. He also stated that temper outbursts are not rare for them. Most disturbing is their ability to be cold and calculating. For example, they are able to quickly recover from a loved one's death while showing virtually no emotion.

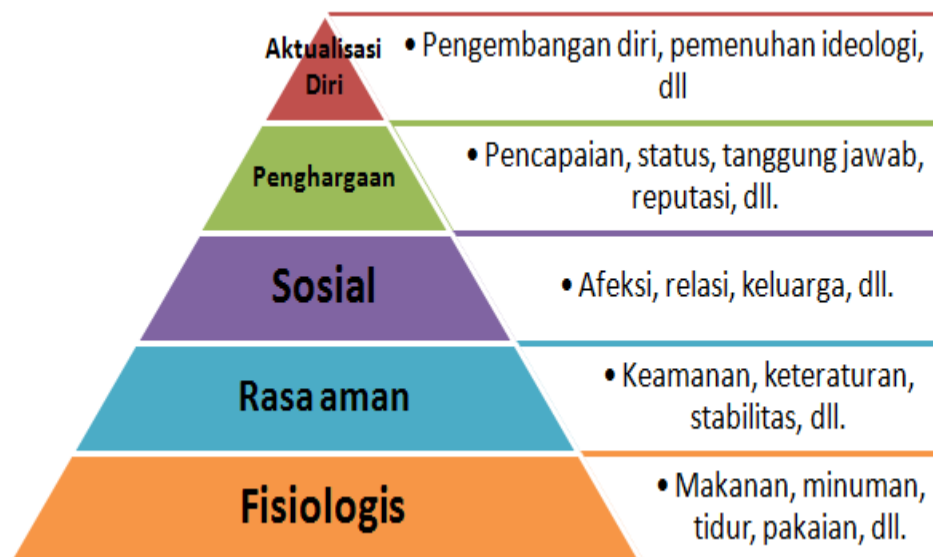
According to Maslow, the majority of people advance through the hierarchy of needs from the bottom up, in an orderly fashion. However, he was sure to note that there are exceptions to this order. For instance, a person may not have all of their physiological needs fulfilled. They may lack sex or elimination, but be satisfied if they have enough food and water. Similarly, a person may not get an adequate amount of love and affection in the early stages of his or her development. Consequently, they may lack the desire for love throughout the remainder of their lives. They may also be unable to express love and affection towards others. In addition, Maslow postulated that an individual could work on various needs at the same time. 100 percent of the need does not have to be satisfied before meeting other needs. In fact, most members of the society function quite well although most of their basic needs are not completely attained. Additionally noted is the fact that a person may regress back to lower levels of the hierarchy at any time. If a lesser need is frustrated, the person will return to that level of the hierarchy in order to satisfy the unmet need. Also, to proceed up the hierarchy, an individual must possess the desire to know and understand. This knowledge aids a person in resolving problems and eventually satisfying the basic needs.

Furthermore, a person who is near self-actualization is different from those still trying to achieve their basic needs. Being values (B-values) start to rule the self-actualizers' life. Maslow also identified these needs as metamotives. He labeled this theory as growth motivation since it affects personal inner development. Maslow identified 17 meta-needs. Some examples are goodness,

perfection, beauty, truth, and simplicity. According to Maslow, a metapathology results when a meta-need is not satisfied. Some examples are insecurity, disbelief, depression, fatigue, and feelings of incompleteness. In contrast, deficiency motives (D-motives) rule the lives of those who are not actualized. These people are affected by the lack of needs such as love, food, or esteem.

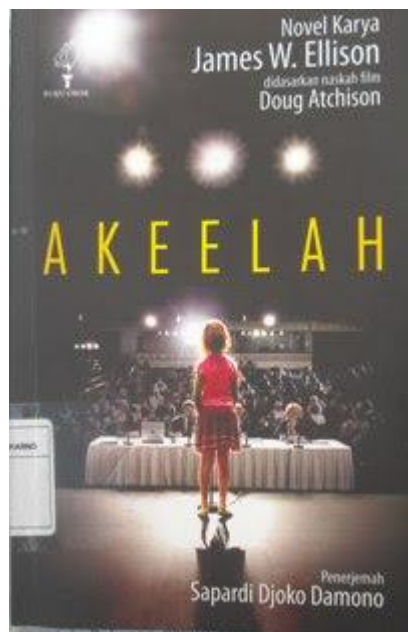
Appendix 2

PHYRAMID ABRAHAM MASLOW



Appendix 3

Summary of *Akeelah and the bee Novel*



Appendix 4: Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

A. IDENTITY

1. Name : Zakiyatul Mufidah
2. Place/date of Birth : Banyuwangi, 31 Maret 1993
3. Address : Dusun Krajan Rt/Rw. 007/002 Desa.
Sumber Kencono Kec. Wongsorejo Kab. Banyuwangi Kode Pos 68453
4. Sex : Female
5. Religion : Islam
6. Nationality : Indonesia

B. EDUCATION

7. 1999: Elementary School of MI Miftahul Huda Sidodadi Banyuwangi
8. 2005: Junior High School of SMP IBRAHIMY Sukorejo Situbondo
9. 2007: Senior High School of SMA IBRAHIMY Sukorejo Situbondo
10. 2010: English Letters and Language Department, Faculty Humanities,
The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Malang, November, 2016

Zakiyatul Mufidah