

**PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS ANALYSIS
IN *THIS WORLD WE LIVE IN* BY SUSAN BETH PFEFFER**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

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THESIS

Present to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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MALANG
2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitles “*Psychological Needs Analysis in This World We Live in By Susan Beth Pfeffer*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 9th, 2021

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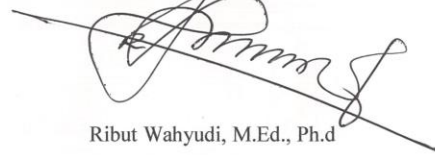
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MOTTO

Allah SWT does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity. It will have [the consequence of] what [good] it has gained, and it will bear [the consequence of] what [evil] it has earned.... (Qs. Al-Baqoroh, 286:2)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, Imroatul Hasanah and Sugeng Wahyudi, thanks for your endless love, guide, affection, support and pray may Allah SWT bless you all. Amiin!

I am grateful to be your child

My sister and my brother, Irmatul Hidayati and Mohammad Zidane Al Maliki thanks for your attention and care

For all my families who hold me

In the complicated situation

You all the biggest power and motivation in my life

Thank you so much.

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Bismillahirrahmanirohim,

In the name of Allah SWT, the most merciful support in my process from the beginning.

Firstly, I would like to thank Allah SWT, the lord of universe, who has been giving me His mercies and blessings in my entire life. Second, *Sholawat and Salam* always be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness into the lightness that is *adinul islam or rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

I would like to express my greatest gratitude to people who have helped me in accomplishing this thesis, especially to my advisor Muzzaki Afifuddin, M.Pd., who always help, guide, and give me meaningful suggestion during the writing process of the thesis, I would like to extend my gratitude to:

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Finally, in this thesis I realized that there were many imperfections. Therefore, criticism and suggestions are mostly welcome. Hopefully this research can provide insight for English Literature Department student.

Malang, November 2021

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ABSTRACT

Fathima, Ira Clara (2021) *Psychological Analysis In This World We In By Susan Beth Pfeffer*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Muzzaki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Keyword : Humanistic Psychology, Hierarchy of Human Needs, Psychology and Literature

As a human being, we have desire in order to get the satisfactions of life, one of the satisfactions is the needs of human beings. According to Maslow Perspectives, his beliefs that every human had to fulfill their needs in order to be wellbeing, include the basic needs until the higher needs. On the other hands, this analysis discusses about psychological needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs which founds on the novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth using Maslow Perspectives hierarchy of human needs.

The purpose of the study is to investigating love and belonging needs portrayed by Miranda in the novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth, the second purpose is investigating the esteem needs which portrayed Miranda's Character on the novel *The World We Live in*. This research using literary criticism method. This research takes a data from the narrative texts those are the sentence, dialogues on the novel. This research used a psychological approach.

The results of the study show: first, Miranda can fulfill her love and belonging need, by giving love, affection, and a sense of belonging to others such as family, relatives, and boyfriends by receiving affection and love from other people, namely parents, siblings, and girlfriends. Second, Miranda can fulfill her esteem needs, namely: she got an appreciation obtained from other people. Appreciation has a purpose to make someone feel more valuable. Miranda's Esteem needs are sufficient, but not as much as the love and belonging needs.

ABSTRACT

Fathima, Ira Clara (2021) *Psychological Analysis In This World We In By Susan Beth Pfeffer*.
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Kata Kunci : Psikologi humanistik, hierarki dari kebutuhan manusia, psikologi dan sastra

Sebagai manusia, kita memiliki keinginan untuk mendapatkan kepuasan hidup, salah satu kepuasan tersebut adalah kebutuhan manusia. Menurut Perspektif Maslow, ia meyakini bahwa setiap manusia harus memenuhi kebutuhannya untuk sejahtera, termasuk kebutuhan dasar sampai kebutuhan yang lebih tinggi. Di sisi lain, analisis ini membahas kebutuhan psikologis, kebutuhan cinta, dan rasa memiliki, kebutuhan harga diri yang terdapat dalam novel *This World We Live In* karya Susan Beth dengan menggunakan hierarki kebutuhan manusia Perspektif Maslow.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki yang digambarkan oleh Miranda dalam novel *This World We Live in* karya Susan Beth, tujuan kedua adalah untuk mengetahui kebutuhan penghargaan yang digambarkan pada Karakter Miranda dalam novel *The World We Live in*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kritik sastra. Penelitian ini mengambil data dari teks naratif berupa kalimat, dialog dalam novel. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: pertama, Miranda dapat memenuhi kebutuhan cinta dan memilikinya, dengan memberikan cinta, kasih sayang, dan rasa memiliki terhadap orang lain seperti keluarga, saudara, dan pacar dengan menerima kasih sayang dan cinta dari orang lain yaitu orang tua, saudara, dan pacar. kedua, Miranda dapat memenuhi kebutuhan penghargaan, yaitu: ia mendapat penghargaan yang diperoleh dari orang lain. Apresiasi memiliki tujuan untuk membuat seseorang merasa lebih berharga. Kebutuhan penghargaan dari Miranda terpenuhi dengan cukup, tetapi tidak sebanyak kebutuhan cinta dan kepemilikan.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part is the introduction. It contains several subjects such as the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significance of the research, scope, and limitations, research method, and previous research.

A. Background of the Study

The need for love is a reciprocal need such as being loved and loving, giving and receiving affection, and also giving and receiving attention from others (Retnaningtyas, 2007). Loving is not about one person but two people, uniting thoughts, feelings, and everything you want to achieve. Someone needs love because love can be a passion in living life. The need for love will be fulfilled when the feeling of love is also accepted by others.

The feeling of love will arise in someone who starts from the feeling of liking. In each meeting, there will be a selection that aims to get compatibility, equality, and comfort. In this selection, compatibility will be seen starting from the physical, attitude, personality, and also feelings (Retnaningtyas, 2007). Compatibility in choosing a partner usually humans like someone who has similarities with themselves starting from similarities and closeness emotionally and socially (Atkinson, 1992).

After completing the selection of food, a new relationship will appear, namely a romantic relationship. According to Weisskirch (2017), romantic and love relationships have a good impact on human welfare (Suriyah, et al., 2019). Romantic

love relationships are usually marked by a person's love is reciprocated or a reciprocal affection in a relationship. There are many kinds of love relationships, such as love relationships or affection between parents and children, teachers to students, and love journey with the opposite sex.

The journey of human love is formed by establishing a relationship or bond with the opposite sex. This is based on an attitude of mutual care and concern that makes a connection that is conditioned and becomes a relationship (Dwijayani, 2021). Many teenagers decide to have a romantic relationship with their friends. They are in this relationship because they like each other. In the initial phase of knowing love, usually, the relationship will not last long because they are in an early and unstable phase of establishing a partnership. So, that a lot of teenagers experience a breakup because they are in the stage of trying to find love.

Taking a serious decision to have a romantic relationship with someone many call it a commitment. Cooper and Makin (in Wulandari (2009) say, that commitment is an inner state to maintain a relationship based on dependence and trust that one will not leave the relationship. Romantic relationships require a serious decision to achieve a committed relationship.

Commitment in relationships is like a basic thing in romantic relationships that involve deep feelings of love (Liana and Herdiyanto, 2017). Commitment is fundamental because commitment will determine a person's relationship to continue his relationship with his partner to a serious level, namely marriage. In the process of

getting to a serious level, someone must have communication that exists in a romantic relationship.

Commitment is based on the triangular theory of love presented by Sternberg (Sternberg, 1986), love can be understood in terms of three components, namely intimacy, passion, and decision or commitment. These three components have an important role in running a serious love relationship. These three components can be used as a guide to a serious romantic relationship to make a lasting romantic relationship up to marriage.

In addition, Love has a positive impact, namely happiness that can change a person for the better. Love also has a positive impact, such as a person will feel happy because they feel loved. In addition, love also has a good impact on people who are in love, such as being passionate about life, passionate about work, more confident, and so on. That's because when someone is happy, they will be more excited to do something or even they have increased self-confidence.

In addition, love also has a negative impact that makes people do crazy things. The negative impact of love can be fatal to death. One example is when someone loves too much and then knows the bad side of his partner then he will be hurt even to the point of breaking up. If someone is strong in living then he will be fine. But if not, they can do crazy things to commit suicide.

During the process of developing, one's personality, one will be in the identity search phase. It raises a lot of questions about who I am, what I will become, what are

my strengths and weaknesses etc. and what in this phase a person needs. After the need for love has been met, humans will begin to fill another need, namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is the fourth level after belongingness and love need in Abraham Maslow's theory.

Interacting with people around makes a person closer, feels togetherness, or otherwise becomes excluded and far from a group (Widodo, 2013). Interacting with other people causes several different responses, such as whether we are accepted in that environment or not. If we are accepted maybe we will be part of the group. and if it is not possible, we will be shunned or even hostility occurs.

In the success of interacting, we need self-esteem as an aspect to determine success in interacting. In other words, self-esteem is a self-assessment made by individuals about how valuable or meaningful individual attitudes are towards themselves (Coopersmith, 1967). Self-esteem is included in an evaluation that a person makes to see himself that expresses an attitude of acceptance or rejection.

According to Maslow (1975), the need for self-esteem in a person is a very important need. In self-esteem, there is respect for oneself and also an appreciation for others. In finding one's identity, one needs self-respect both from oneself and appreciation from others. It is needed to increase the self-esteem needs of a person.

According to Maslow (1975), the need for self-esteem is a very important need that includes excellence and competence, the need for achievement, self-confidence, independence, and freedom. In addition, there is also respect from others such as recognition, attention, acceptance, and position. In self-esteem there is an

evaluation and appreciation of oneself and also results in a high or low rating of an assessment of oneself.

So, the need for belongingness and love needs, and self-esteem need is a necessity for human life. The necessities of life are arranged in a hierarchy. Every human being will try to always fulfill one level of need. After one level is met then they will meet the next level. As at the level of belongingness and love need, after this level is met, humans will try to fulfill the next need, namely self-esteem needs.

This research uses Abraham Harold Maslow's hierarchy of motivation theory about human needs. This research focuses on two human needs, namely belongingness and love need and also the need for self-esteem. In analyzing the two focuses, Miranda's character will be shown as the main character in *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer.

The novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer, talks about an incident that happened to Miranda as the main character to fulfill her needs in life. This novel shows the story of the struggle in difficult situations to survive when a disaster occurs. A catastrophic asteroid hit the moon and moved closer to earth which affected gravity and caused many disasters such as prolonged blizzards and abnormal weather.

In this impossible condition, Miranda and her family are required to survive. Survive in difficult conditions, even many people who cannot survive to cause death. And this story also tells how Miranda found her love. This novel is very interesting to study using belongingness and love need as well as self-esteem needs.

This World We Live in by Susan Beth Pfeffer talking about 12 months considering the fact that a meteor collided with the moon, catastrophically changing the earth's climate. For Miranda Evans, life styles as she knew it not exist. Her buddies and friends are dead, the panorama is frozen, and meal is more and more scarce. The conflict to live on intensifies while Miranda's father and stepmother arrive with a child and three strangers in tow, one of the beginners is Alex Morales, and as Miranda's complex emotions for him flip to love, his plans for his future that their relationship. There many conflicts in this novel, how to survive and fight to stay alive and also to take care each other's family. The tornado hit Howel making things worse, after that occurred Miranda and her family decided to move in safer place.

The novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer is a novel that has never been studied using two aspects, namely belongingness and love need as well as esteem needs from the hierarchy of human needs theory. And this research will analyze the human needs of Miranda as the main character in the novel *This World We live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer by analyzing the belongingness and love need as well as esteem need aspects of Abraham Maslow's theory.

B. Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the researcher investigates the problem of the study as follow:

1. How does Miranda as the main character fulfill her belongingness and love need in *This World We Live in* according to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory?
2. How does Miranda as the main character fulfill her esteem needs in *This World We Live in* according to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is formulated based on the research problem, there are:

1. To find out the way Miranda as the main character fulfills her belongingness and love need in *This World We Live in* according to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory.
2. To find out the way Miranda as the main character fulfills her esteem needs in *This World We Live in* according to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory.

D. Significance of the Study

This research has two functional considerations for conducting research. There are practical and theoretical significances:

Practical function, this research is expected to become a useful reference for English literature students. And also, this research tries to implement literary theories. This research will give readers knowledge about the belongingness and love need as well as esteem needs of the main character in *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer based on a psychological perspective.

The theoretical function is to be useful information in analyzing a literary work from Abraham Maslow. This research gives information about psychological analysis of the main character's belongingness and love need as well as esteem needs of Miranda as the main character in *This World We Live In*.

E. Limitation of the Study

When answering the problem formulating correctly, the researcher needs to emphasize the scope and limitations. Many things happen in the novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer from the plot, characters, setting, and others. However, the researcher here focuses on the character.

There are many characters in *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer such as Miranda, Mom, Jon, Matt, Syl, etc. In this research, the researcher will focus on Miranda as the main character in the novel.

The research takes one character and analyzes the Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need theory of belongingness and love need as well as self-esteem.

F. Method of the Study

This part will include the explanation about the research design, the data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher will analyze the literary work through the perspective of Maslow on hierarchy of human need. The researcher uses this method because the researcher will explain the belongingness and love as well as esteem

needs in the main character in *This World We Live In* by Susan Beth Pfeffer. The data collection technique is by reading and collecting data from the novel.

2. Data Source

The data of this research is presented by the main character of the novel *This World We Live In*. the Data source is Susan Beth Pfeffer's novel *This World We Live In*. this novel was written by American author, she is Susan Beth Pfeffer in Portable Document Format (PDF) at 2010. This novel has 256 pages. The publisher of this book is Harcourt Children's Books. This novel has nineteen chapter.

3. Data collection

In this research, the researcher collects data by following some steps: The researcher read the novel *This World We Live In* by Susan Beth Pfeffer and understands the novel. This reading aims to get some general understanding of the novel.

The researcher focused on reading again for the second time deeply and carefully. This is to get some important parts of the novel to be phrases, sentence, and paragraph. In this reading, the researcher identifies the topic and the data for the researcher.

Then, the researcher classifies the data through the theory belongingness and love need and esteem needs analysis and how it can happen based on the theory.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzed using a psychological approach. It was used to the way to fulfill psychological needs of Miranda with the Maslow's

theory. Then, the researcher is describing the result of the analysis. Furthermore, the researcher draws or gives a conclusion to answer the problem of this study.

G. Previous Studies

The researcher conducting this research was inspired by other researchers. The first is Muhammad Wildan Mustofa (2018). He *Analyzes the Belongingness and Love Need Analysis of Saroo as the Main Character in Lion Film*. It uses the same theory as this study. The researcher uses the same idea of human needs from the theory of Abraham Maslow. His research aims to show the effort of the main character in fulfilling the belongingness and love need. The differences of this research are the object of the research. He uses Garth Davis's novel and using the theory of Abraham Maslow.

The second thesis is taken from Ganang Yostin Prasetyo (2014). He analyzes *The Need for Love and Belongingness in Jennifer Cruise's Anyone You Novel (1996): Humanistic Psychological Approach Research Paper*. This research aims to analyze the structural elements of the novel and analyze the problem based on love and belongingness using a humanistic psychological approach by Abraham Maslow.

The third previous study is from Hardian Rafelia Asril Aini. Aini (2020) analyzes a novel titled *Cinta 2 Kodi* by Asma Nadia. The title of the research is *The Value of Love for the Main Character Kartika in the Novel Cinta 2 Kodi by Asma Nadia*. The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between two people who have love and intimacy with mutual trust, mutual comfort, harmony, and

happiness based on the value of affection of the main character using the theory of Abraham Maslow.

The next previous study is Sultan (2016). The titled is *Self-Esteem and Self Actualization Needs Analysis of The Main Character in the Hundred-Foot Journey Film*. The purpose of this research is to find out and understand how the main character needs for his life and how he fulfills his needs based on the theory of Abraham Maslow. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research is Hasan as a main character must fulfill his unsatisfied needs which are self-esteem and self-actualization needs to become a great chief in Paris.

The last previous study is from Ninik Marianti (2018). The title of the research is *The Safety Needs and Self Esteem Fulfillment of Thomas as Seen in the Maze Runner's Film by Wes Ball*. This thesis analyzes the safety and esteem fulfillment of the main character in the film. And the result shows if the research the main character used three ways to fulfill his safety and esteem, there are making a good relationship, commitment, and communication. And also find two effects, namely self-confidence and happiness from the fulfillment of safety and esteem needs.

H. Definition of Key Terms

In this part, the researcher defined key terms definition keywords that may be misinterpreted by other researchers or readers, namely:

1. Hierarchy of needs: a study that studies five aspects of human needs such as physiological needs, safety needs, love, and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization (Maslow, 1954).
2. Belongingness and love need: human needs to encourage someone to get love and also give affection (Maslow, 1954).
3. Esteem needs human needs for self-esteem such as self-confidence, independence, power of mastery, status, pride, and others (Goble, 1987)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATE LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories related to this research. The researcher present psychology and literature, psychological approach, hierarchy of human needs, belongingness and love need, as well as esteem needs.

A. Psychology and Literature

According to Plato, in the 400s BC, psychology was a science used to study the nature, and soul of humans. Psychology comes from the word *psyche* which means soul and *logos* which means knowledge (Kartini Kartono in Rustiana, 1996). Psychology is used to study the psychological symptoms of humans or also called psychology. So, psychology is a science used to study nature, and the human soul.

Psychology is a science that is used to study the mental or human psyche. In studying psychology, studying the mind or soul is not directly because its nature is abstract. To study psychology, you will usually study in the form of behavior and processes or activities. That makes psychology can be defined as the study of human behavior. So, psychology can also be interpreted as the science of the soul or psyche. In psychology, activity or behavior in humans does not appear by itself (Wiyatmi, 2011). This happens as a result of a stimulus that hits humans. Human behavior or behavior does not appear by itself, but it appears as a result of stimuli from outside and within humans. So, this behavior is a response given because of the stimulus.

According to Aristotle (in Budianta, 2003: 7) reveals that literature is a work that is used to convey knowledge that presents unique pleasures and increases one's insight into life. Literature is the result of human work that can be enjoyed and can also add insight that contains the value of beauty and uniqueness. Literary work is an imaginative work resulting from the author's creation by reflecting the social environment of his life or what he feels (al-Ma'ruf, 2017). A literary work can make a place for someone to express ideas or creativity in language. Literary works are created and interpreted usually through language. A writer of literary works expresses ideas in his/ her work and then it will be interpreted by his/ her readers.

For example, the novel *This World We Live In* by Susan Beth Pfeffer, the novel is a literary work by the author, Susan Beth Pfeffer. She has poured her creativity into a novel that tells how humans survive when a major disaster occurs. The author has poured her ideas into the novel after the novel is published, the readers will start reading and try to interpret it using language.

From this, it can be seen that literary works can also provide information for readers or viewers. In addition, it can also provide a moral message that can be taken from the literary work. According to Karno (al-Ma'ruf, 2017: 7), literature has various benefits, namely 1) literature as a science, 2) literature as art, 3) literature as culture. Literary works can produce various benefits that can be obtained by the audience such as a means of information, science, art, culture, and others.

Psychology and literature have an interrelated relationship, namely similarities in studying the state of the soul. The difference between the two lies in its form of psychology studies in the real form while literature studies in the imaginative form of the characters in literary works. Ratna (2008) said that literary psychology is to understand the psychological factors that exist in a literary work. This factor is the main object of literary psychology because in humans there is a psychological aspect.

According to Semi (1993), the psychological approach emphasizes the analysis of a literary work. This emphasis is made to find out the causes of what happened that made the characters in the story experience mental disorders. Psychology of literature is a study of psychology and literature that is combined to analyze a literary work using psychology. Literary psychology is a science that studies literary works by looking at literary works as a psychological activity (Endraswara, 2003).

Psychology and literature have a relationship with each other because they relate to humans, the surrounding environment, and behavior (Aras, 2015). The relationship between psychology and literary works occurs because the object of research is only one, namely humans. The purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in literary works (Endraswara, 2008).

B. Psychological Approach

Psychoanalysis is a method used to analyze the human, behavior and personality development of other people. A literary approach is an approach in the

literature that makes artistic interpretations that can be seen in various psychological understandings and understandings of personality (Ratna, 2006). That is like explaining that literature is close to people's needs to increase their understanding of psychology and personality.

The psychological approach always goes hand in hand with Freud. Psychological approach is an understanding that emerged and was introduced by Freud's theory, namely psychoanalysis (Wiyatmi, 2006). Psychoanalysis emerged in the 1900s because of the thoughts of Sigmund Freud, namely the understanding of psychoanalysis.

Besides Sigmund Freud, there are also other psychics who are also involved in the psychoanalytic movement such as Carl Jung, Abraham Maslow, Alfred Adler, Stekel, Frenzy, Jones, and Rank. They are someone who makes a movement in the psychoanalytic field whose theory is used in the academic field (Bateman, 1995). Develop psychoanalysis carried out for use in the field of education.

Psychoanalysis is a theory used to understand human relationships in character development, experience, behavior, and others. From the explanation above, many thoughts are the result of physicians and certainly differ from one opinion to another. From there the researcher used the theory from Abraham Maslow to be used as a benchmark theory in her research.

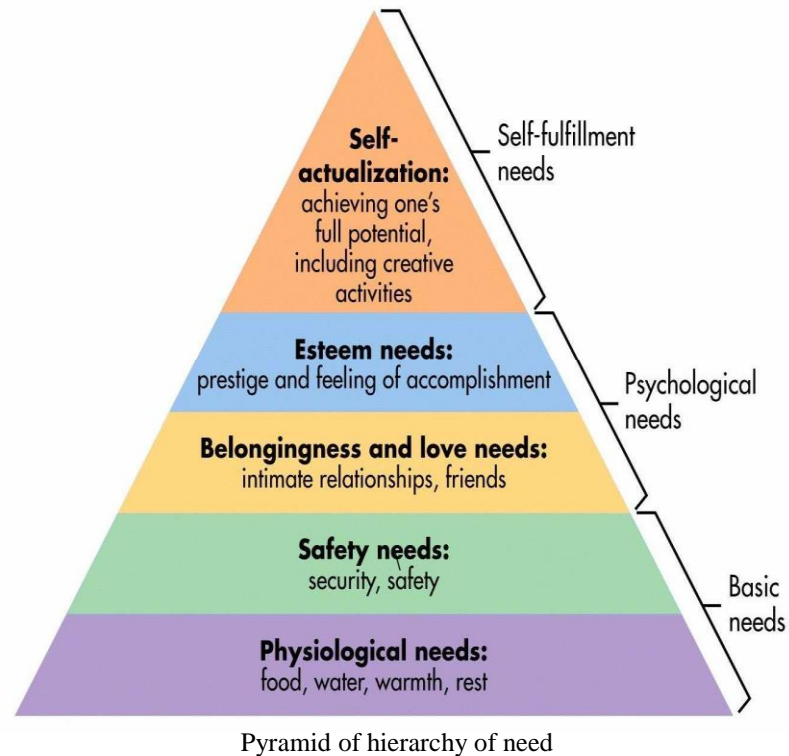
C. Hierarchy of Human Needs

The hierarchy of needs is a theory proposed by Abraham H. Maslow. Abraham Maslow is an American psychologist. Abraham Maslow is known as the

pioneer or father of the humanistic psychology flow. This theory emerged because Maslow was dissatisfied with the theory of psychoanalysis and behaviorism. This is because the theory of psychoanalysis and behaviorism has the idea that human behavior is only controlled by internal and external factors.

This makes Maslow examine aspects that he thinks are valuable that can be applied to humanity. Maslow's theory or the theory of humanistic psychology believes that people are controlled by their own values and decisions, not because of the environment or subconscious impulses. Humanistic psychology emphasizes the role of choice in human life, and also the influence of responsibility for creating a meaningful and fulfilling life (Larsen, 2005).

The theory brought by Maslow is about motivation which starts from the first assumption that humans are good or neutral, not evil. Humans have good physical and mental and must be developed in a better direction. The theory of Abraham Maslow is a theory of motivation that can be applied in all aspects of social and personal life (Goble, 1987). It means that every human behavior is driven by motivation and this is done in every behavior.



Maslow's theory or what is known as the hierarchy of needs theory. In this theory, there are five kinds of human needs from the bottom to the top, the higher you go, the more conical you get. In this theory, the higher needs will be achieved when the lower needs have been met. Maslow describes the theory of the hierarchy of human needs in the form of a pyramid, with the top and bottom levels representing self-actualization needs (Schultz, 1981). Those levels are:

1. Physiological Needs

This level is the lowest and is physiological. The basic needs needed by humans are eating, drinking, sleeping, sex, air and others. At this level, if not fulfilled then the human body will not function optimally. This level is the most important

level to fulfill the other levels. The physiological need is a primary need that takes precedence to be satisfied, before meeting other needs. All humans need physiological needs because these are basic needs for humans.

The physiological needs above are also related to the need for sensory stimulation. That's because humans will show their sensory stimulation in everyday life. Such as taste, smell, touch, and others, as physiological needs that affect human behavior. It is a basic motivation in humans who do every day such as feeling what they eat and touching anything with their hands or smelling every object around them.

Physiological needs are the strongest of all needs (Maslow, 1943). This need differs from other needs in that physiological is a need that can be completely or over-fulfilled. Like humans need to eat and when it is fulfilled then they will be full and if it is too fulfilled then they will have a stomach ache. Another difference is that humans repeat this physiological need as if they will continue to be hungry and thirsty when their energy has been exhausted.

This physiological need or basic need if not met properly or for too long will cause humans to lose control of their behavior. If humans have lost control of themselves, they will become aggressive, emotional, and shameless; have no consideration for others and others. For example, if humans are very hungry, they will do silly and even bad things, such as easily getting emotional over trivial things or doing things arbitrarily.

This happens because all human energy or capacity has been used and when they lack the physiological needs, their instincts will indirectly be focused on meeting their basic needs such as eliminating hunger and thirst. However, if this need has been fulfilled, they will appear to seek a higher-level need, namely the need for security.

2. Safety Needs

This level is the level of need for assurance of safety, security, freedom from fear and anxiety, and others. This need is directly related to the human physical because to protect the human itself.

Safety needs are needed because of human fear caused by irrational things they experience. That can be experienced by humans because of the insecurity that is brought from childhood or only when they reach adulthood. The insecurities experienced in childhood will carry over into their adulthood. Things experienced in childhood such as insecurity or pain will be easy to remember and stick with humans in the form of memory.

Humans who feel they are in a threatening situation will use up a lot of energy to protect themselves. That's because they experienced the same situation as a child so they have to think more about protecting themselves. Usually, events like this occur because of various kinds of actions in the past, such as being often threatened by parents and close people, severe punishment in childhood, and others.

When people feel insecure, they will avoid actions that would make them unwelcome. If they are aware that the act will not be accepted then it is better not to

do it than they will lose their sense of security. This sense of security is needed by humans to survive in their environment, when they start to be insecure then they will seek protection at any cost.

So, safety needs are the need for a sense of security in humans which includes protection, security, order, stability, and others. This need is what makes humans make regulations, laws, develop insurance systems, pensions, guarantees, and others. If this need is not met properly or for too long, it will affect human behavior which tends to be more negative.

3. Belongingness and Love Needs

The third level is the need to be owned and loved. Humans want to have good, close, and intimate relationships with other humans. Humans feel happy if they can love and be loved by other humans such as the love of parents for their children or children for their parents and others. This level of need occurs in all environments. If a person need is not entirely fulfilled at this level, the person's self-esteem will decrease.

At this level, there are two kinds, the first is giving love and the second is receiving love. Giving and receiving love is a concept in love. Humans need love and establishing love requires relationships with other person which is related to the need for caring. A sense of caring is needed in love because without a sense of caring humans will be monotonous or ordinary.

A sense of caring is needed in love and belonging. The existence of a sense of caring will make it easier for them to interact and share in everything. This feeling is

what will make it easier for humans to give and receive love for one another. Giving and receiving love is a package that cannot be separated. So, a sense of caring is needed to create a sense of love between humans.

Giving and receiving love from fellow human beings is something that must be fulfilled, but if it is not fulfilled then humans will feel lonely and rejected. For example, a girl who loves a boy. Then the boy also loves the girl so they love each other and also give and receive love from both of them. However, if one of them does not return his love, there will be rejection which can cause one of them to be lonely.

Relationships in love are like intimate relationships, love, family friends, trust, acceptance, and giving affection. Humans need each other, they need other people to love, protect and care for them. In addition, they also need someone to share everything they feel or need to talk about. That's all humans can find in relatives, friends, parents, family, or girlfriends.

Maslow (1954) says belongingness and love need is a human need to encourage someone to make emotional and effective relationships with each person or group. In this need, humans will find acknowledgment of affection from other humans such as from parents, teachers, friends, relatives, friends of leaders, and other adult humans.

The goal is to gain acceptance in various environments such as family, fellow human beings, friends, and others. If basic needs such as physiological and safety needs have been met properly, humans will develop to meet the next need, namely

the need to be loved and recognized. This need can be appreciated in many ways, for example, friendship, socializing with many people, or love.

Humans who love each other will usually create affection, happiness, satisfaction, and feelings of excess (when it has gone smoothly). Humans tend to be closer or create more intimate physical contact with other humans like him and her (Maslow, 1954). When they have been recognized or accepted by others, they dare to do more intimate things to express their love.

Humans in general will thirst for affection for other humans to get a place in their group or family. And they will go to great lengths to achieve that goal. This is because the need for love is an application between giving and receiving love. When people start to feel lonely or have no friends, they will try to find a place that is full of love (Maslow, 1954).

Satisfying the need for love and belonging can be done through friendship, family, or organization. Without reciprocal love, it is like loving and accepting each other. Humans who are in this phase (who feel and others) usually occur in humans who still satisfy physiological needs and security needs. It makes humans feel lonely, registered and excluded.

Maslow liked the opinion of Carl Roger regarding love. That is love is a condition that requires deep understanding and is accepted wholeheartedly. For Maslow, between love and sex is something that has a difference. Love associates a healthy, affectionate relationship between two people. While sex is considered only a

physical need only. So, love is not limited by sexual needs only but also to fulfilling other needs (Budiantoro, 2016).

Meeting the need for love is important for mental health. It shows that mental health is influenced by the need for love. Maslow stated that "infants who for eighteen months have not received affection will become psychopaths and do not need affection" (Maslow, 1954). Human life needs love to grow into a human being who has good mental health.

The need for love is very important in the early days of human life. Human growth and development without love will make human development stunted. A child who lacks love will grow up to be a hard-hearted person or will even cause excessive mental illness. From this, it can be seen that love is very important for human life, if not getting the need for love properly will cause mental disorders or can even cause physical illness.

Belongingness and love need become into a unity that will be shown by humans socializing with other humans. That will be an intimate relationship. Intimate relationships only can occur with special person like friends, boyfriend or girlfriend, husband or wife, or family. In belongingness and love needs have two kinds there are, 1) giving belongingness and love needs from other people, 2) getting belongingness and love needs to other people.

After the belongingness and love needs have been met properly, the need for self-esteem will appear.

4. Esteem Needs

The fourth level is the need for self-esteem or esteem need. Esteem needs such as, self-confidence, independence, strength, mastery, status, pride, dominance, and others. Humans who are met at this level of need will feel confident and not dependent on others.

Esteem needs are needs at the fourth level of the hierarchy of needs. This need will be met if the need for love has been met properly. Humans need a stable self-evaluation that is for their self-esteem and the appreciation that humans need to stabilize self-evaluation. In this self-esteem need, humans need abilities such as achievements and awards from other humans.

The need for self-esteem is divided into two, namely self-esteem and esteem from other humans. The first is self-esteem, the need for self-esteem to motivate oneself to strive for achievement, self-confidence, independence, freedom, and strength. In this self-esteem, needs are needed for independence and to face the world. Second, esteem from other humans is related to the need for status, attention, recognition, and respect from humans (Maslow, 1954).

The fulfillment of the need for esteem will lead to self-confidence, worth, have power, and have the ability to be useful. If humans feel that they have failed in satisfying their esteem needs, they will feel weak and have low self-esteem (Maslow, 1954). For example, there is a person who is good at making poetry but he never shows his poetry to others because there are family members who underestimate his

work. This makes a person feel weak and inferior which causes him to leave his poetry.

The environment and social conditions are important in meeting the need for appreciation. That is because, without environmental and social conditions, the satisfaction of the need for esteem will be impossible. The environment and social conditions are places to express the need for self-esteem because humans are free to speak, express achievements, freedom to defend themselves, justice, and order as long as they do not endanger themselves (Brown, 2012).

The need for appreciation has the aim of making people believe that they are worthy and able to face all the problems of life. In addition, humans also need an appreciation for what they do from other humans. Humans will be fulfilled the need for self-esteem and will appear confidently in front of the public. They will continue to grow to reach the highest needs.

Esteem need has two kinds there are esteem needs from self and esteem needs from other people. Esteem needs from self includes the need for self-confidence, competence, mastery, adequacy, achievement, and freedom. Meanwhile, esteem needs from other includes prestige, acceptance, attention, good name, recognition, and appreciation.

5. Self-Actualization

The last level or also the highest level is self-actualization. This level leads to human potential, personal growth, self-fulfillment, and peak experience.

Maslow (1943) in this level describes the human desire to achieve what they can and to be the most capable or superior.

This level is for developing, growing, and using human abilities. The highest level that arises after the need for love and respect has been properly met. Self-actualization can make humans improve themselves because this need encourages humans to realize their potential and desires to become everything. That can be proven by humans doing something to prove that they are capable.

This need makes humans always improve themselves to be the best and superior they want. Needs such as self-fulfillment, wholeness to be creative, and realize potential. Humans who reach this level will become more human, and not influenced by culture or other people. They will be more original in appreciating themselves.

The five levels above the late needs are designed by Maslow in his theory. Each level must be fulfilled to reach the other levels. For example, at the basic level, namely physiological needs, after these basic needs are fulfilled, humans will appear higher desires or needs such as safety needs. This happens at every level, if the lower level has been fulfilled, desires will appear for the next level up to the top level. This study of the five hierarchies of needs, this study will focus on the third and fourth levels of needs, namely the need for belongingness and love need and esteem needs.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will provide data analysis related to the problem of the study. First, the way Miranda as the main character fulfills the need for love and belonging in the novel *This World We Live in*. The second, the way Miranda fulfills self-esteem needs in the novel *This World We Live In*. The novel *This World We Live In* is a novel by Susan Beth Pfeffer which contains how humans live in chaotic conditions due to disasters. In this research, will be used Abraham H. Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology, namely the theory of the hierarchy of human needs. This novel contains stories that told like in a diary, so the researcher uses the date for the data.

Miranda will fulfill belongingness and love needs, as well as esteem needs after she had fulfilled the basic of needs, it is physiological needs and safety needs. Physiological need is the basic of needs such as eating, drinking, sleeping, etc. Meanwhile, Miranda also fulfills the safety needs, such as surviving to save herself when a storm occurs. After the basic of needs are fulfill, the next needs can be fulfilled there are belongingness and love needs, as well as esteem needs that will be provide in this chapter.

A. The Ways Miranda Fulfills Her Belongingness and Love Need

The novel *This World We Live In* by Susan Beth Pfeffer describes the main character named Miranda. She is a girl who is struggling to survive with her family when a major disaster hits the earth. They live by relying on a sense of trust, affection, a sense of belonging to one another among their family members. Living with the family will create a sense of love and belonging to one another and also a sense of giving and receiving love which will be shown in the data. In the ways Miranda fulfills her belongingness and love needs, there are two ways, first is Miranda give love to other people and second is she receive love from other people. She is getting and giving belongingness and love needs with other people like her family, her boyfriend (intimate person), and her friends or neighbor.

A.1. Miranda is Giving Belongingness and Love Needs to Other People

Giving love to others people is a part of belongingness and love need. In this part, the researcher will show you some of the ways Miranda gives her love to others like family, intimate person and friend or neighbor that will be shown in the data below. As follows:

a. Family

The first datum:

“ I yanked her up out of the water and gave her mouth-to-mouth until she began breathing on her own.

....

“I wanted to yell at her, to tell her never to do anything like that again, but instead I ran for towels. She was shaking too hard to undress, so I took her clothes off. She's eaten less than any of us so we can all have a little bit more”. (May 22, chapter 4).

Miranda loves her mother very much, even though she often argues with her mother, she always has a way to reunite and get along with her mother. Like the incident when clearing a flooded basement. From there she came out of the basement for a while and came back but saw that her mother had passed out. She was very worried about her mother's condition and was afraid that her mother would die.

From the worry, Miranda shows that she really loves her mother and is afraid of losing her. This affection Miranda shows as an attitude of affection in the form of giving love to parents. That love is not only receiving affection but also giving affection.

The second datum:

“Mom wasn't too happy when she saw how I looked, but she found some peroxide and cleaned my palms and knees. Suddenly, I was six years old again and had fallen off my bike”

Laura (Miranda's mother) loves Miranda very much, even though she sets many rules that Miranda doesn't like it. This is what she does to protect, and love her children, especially Miranda is a girl. Miranda was forbidden to go here and there or forbidden to do anything because she didn't want Miranda to get hurt.

The data above shows that Laura doesn't like Miranda to get hurt because she loves Miranda so much. From this, Miranda gets love from the people around her, namely Laura. Besides giving love, Miranda also received love from her mother.

The third datum:

Besides Miranda also loves her mother, she also loves her brother, it is shown in Chapter 7 May 22

“What will become of us then? Where will we go? Will Matt and Syl leave by themselves and I'll never see him again.” (Chapter 7 May 22)

It can be seen that Miranda is afraid that if the food stock runs out, her brother and his wife will leave her. This fear of losing Miranda's feeling, it can be called a sense of brotherly ownership that occurs in Miranda and her brother (Matt). A sense of belonging can arise when humans have been together for a long time and they will protect and belong to each other. So naturally, when something happens, they will be afraid to lose.

The action shown by Miranda is to give love to the people around her. That is shown the fear of losing each other. Giving attention, giving a sense of caring will make the brotherly bond stronger, but if someone leaves it will be difficult for other members of the brotherhood. This is a form of love that Miranda gives to her brother.

The fourth datum:

“But there were books for Mom, one space heater, and best of all, two pairs of blue jeans, price tag still attached, in a size, I never could have fit in before. I tried on one pair, and it was a little loose (I guess shad doesn't have that many calories) but definitely wearable. Syl weighs even less than I do, but I figure the second pair could stay up with a belt, and I was sure she'd appreciate having something new to wear.”

Miranda tries to find valuable items that can be used every day from house to house. It becomes a new activity as long as the disaster has not ended because

there are not more shops or places that provide daily goods so many residents do this. And for this search, Miranda found a variety of items including a book for her mother and two pairs of jeans that she can wear for herself and her brother's wife (Syl).

In an urgent situation to look for daily necessities when finding valuable items, Miranda still remembers her mother and her brothers and sisters. As was done on the hunt this time she found a book and jeans. The form of Miranda she's love is shown by looking for items that are needed daily, even by stealing from an empty house. It is done to meet the needs of her life and her family. She did it out of a sense of compassion and belonging.

The next datum:

"I never thought I'd yearn for mud and slush. Later again, I never thought I'd be responsible for bedpan emptying."

"I wonder if it rained where Dad, Lisa, and the Baby are."

"I'd rather wonder about stuff like that than wonder they're still alive."

The proof of the love of a child who misses her father who does not know the where about of her father. Miranda loves her father and misses him. Miranda's feeling is hindered by the distance that separates she and her father because she does not know where her father is. This shows that Miranda always gives love to her father even though he is far away. She sincerely hopes that her father and her stepmother will still be alive and be able to return.

"At least I think that's what she said, because before she was halfway through, I had run through the house, passing Syd on the stairway, and flung the front door open, there he was: my father, still alive, home where I could hold him and never let him go."

"Miranda, Miranda. He said" "I knew this day would come and I never lost hope." "Oh, daddy". I said. And the tears streaming down my face were tears of joy for a change. "I don't believe it. I can't. It's too good to be true." (Chapter 8 June 1)

Miranda's hope becomes real, her father is back again. In the data above, it can be seen that Miranda really loves her father as well as her father. They love and care for each other. Her father returned because of love for his son and his son waited for his father with hope because of love.

The two data above show that love is giving and receiving love from oneself and others. Giving love and affection to others and then receiving love and affection from others. It is included in the need for belongingness and love needs. Giving love to parents is included in the belongingness and love needs because love is not just receiving love from other people. But also give love to others too. It is like unitary give and takes, coming back from belongingness and love needs. Miranda kept hoping until a miracle came to bring her father back again.

"We thought about you all the time," I said hoping and worrying.

That was said by Miranda to her father after her father came back to Miranda's house. Miranda always thinks about her father because she loves her father very much. This is proof that Miranda loves and cares for her father.

The last datum:

The love that Miranda gives to her family is a form of giving love such as,

"So I volunteered to get started on cleaning Mrs. Nesbitt's house. All that domesticity was getting on my nerves." (Chapter 10 June 8)

The data shows that Miranda loves her father's family by offering to clean Mrs. Nesbitt's house. Miranda did this because of her love for her father and father's family. She wanted her father to have a place to live to get his weekly food rations from the government building. Miranda did all this because she didn't want her father to leave again. She really loves her father. One of Miranda's ways to give love and belonging for her family is to fulfill all their needs. That, so can life peaceful and happily.

b. Intimate person

The next datum:

"That must have been awful," I said. Mom and dad at their worst always let us know we weren't to blame for their problems" (June 4)

.....

"No one is happy to share". He said.

"Alex looked down then or I looked up. I don't know how it happened, but we made eye contact, and for a moment I was drawn into his soul. I could see everything, the depth of his sorrow, his anger, his despair". (June 4)

These data show that Miranda is starting to look attracted to Alex. She listened to Alex's story and became interested in his story. This was proven by Miranda responding to Alex's words with a sad feeling. The second quote also proves that Miranda began to be attracted to Alex with eyes that saw how Alex felt. In the eye contact between Miranda and Alex, she sees all the suffering Alex is going through and she begins to take an interest in Alex's soul. Miranda feels deep into Alex's feelings like sadness, and this anger proves that Miranda is starting to have an interest in Alex.

The data above show that Miranda gives her love through attention when Alex tells story of his life. This attention is in the form of feeling sadness and interest in knowing Alex's life story.

This attraction will make Miranda start to like Alex even though at first, she refuses that Alex is the man of her dreams. But from here she continues to be interested in Alex and there is no refusal when Alex invites Miranda to go hunting for equipment in empty houses,

*"So I was relieved when Alex showed up about an hour later. "I thought I'd go scavenge houses," he said.
"Miranda, would you mind coming along? You know the area and I don't". "No that's okay, I'll go," I said."(June 9)*

The data shows Miranda prefers to go with Alex rather than linger cleaning the house with her sisters-in-law Syl and Julie. Miranda went on a long hunt with Alex and it took a long time. On this trip, Miranda looks comfortable traveling with Alex. It was shown by them starting to talk a lot of things. So, from the data it shows that Miranda started to give feelings to Alex because she was more interested to going out with Alex.

The next datum:

"I don't know if Alex and Julie left. he was so determined, but the weather was awful. I could have gone to Dad's to find out, but I didn't want Alex to know I cared. Assuming he's still there. Which he probably isn't, because he's a total idiot who would take his sister out in a hurricane if his big brother told him to." (chapter 13, June 20).

The data shows that Miranda cares about Alex, in a way that she feels restless on the day Alex is leaving. Miranda's anxiety is a sign that she is also starting to

love Alex. That shows when she says she doesn't care if Alex goes but on the other hand, she can't stop thinking about whether Alex is gone.

From the anxiety, Miranda provides evidence that she also wants Alex to stay by Miranda's side. This restlessness can also mean that Miranda is afraid of losing Alex or is afraid that she will never see Alex again. Miranda was relieved that Alex and Julie had not left.

The next datum:

A sign that Miranda to give more attention and starts has feelings for Alex is when her brother talks about Alex.

"He's a parasite. Matt said. He's danger chopping wood. I'm always worried he's going to cut off one of his fingers or one of mine. I don't think he's done a day's worth of physical labor in his life. He sits and he reads and he eats our food. Which we'll run out of soon enough anyway. Matt said.

Thanks to Alex we have food. I said he's the one who found it and figure out how to get it back here. He was the one who made us search the whole house. I picture the half-eaten man and shuddered." (June 23)

Matt talks about Alex and Julie, and he also mentions that Alex is a parasite. But Miranda did not accept what her brother said. She replied that Alex was also the one who worked hard to find all the needs. Miranda does not accept that Alex is called a parasite; however, she also participates in finding everything. Miranda's disapproval shows that Miranda defends Alex and does not accept Alex being spoken of badly. Miranda gives love to other people by not accepting if someone underestimates Alex. That shows if Miranda gives her love to other with a defense.

This proves that Miranda has started to have feelings for Alex after he also expressed his feelings even though it was only through the assumption of *my dream girl*. In this argument, Miranda goes to see Alex, and they meet and hug and kiss. It was proven in

"I found Alex standing outside the house, checking the sky, examining the mud. I ran straight into his arms, and before I could catch my breath, we were kissing. No rage this time. Just hunger and need." (June 23)

"We held each other, not wanting the moment to end because when it did, our life together would also end. Our kisses grew deeper, our hands explored more, we gave each other all we could in that single passing moment." (June 23)

Miranda ran to meet Alex and she hugged and they kissed as if Miranda had spilled all her emotions on Alex. But the kiss was like that Miranda needed Alex to stay by her side and protect her. They express their feeling with kissing and spending time together. That shows Miranda started to give her love to other people with accepting the kiss.

She loves Alex and doesn't want to lose him. Other proofs that Miranda loves Alex:

"I want Alex. I want to love. I know that's what Alex wants also." (June 25)

Miranda reveals that she loves Alex and wants to have him and so does Alex. But circumstances that made him confused, Alex insisted to leave Miranda and take his younger sister to the nun's place to look after his sister. Alex himself will become a monk in another country. This makes Miranda think about everything until she declares that she loves Alex and wants to have him. Alex also loves Miranda and wants to have her too but he has to protect his

little sister. In addition, to giving love, there is also a feeling of want to have. The feeling is to have someone that likes to be your boyfriend or loved one. Miranda has this sense of belonging; she wants to have Alex. She wants Alex to be her boyfriend or husband.

The next datum:

Miranda loves Alex under any circumstances, even in the worst of circumstances when she returns to Howell with the car dead and a long journey. Miranda loves Alex very much, indicated by,

"I love Alex. I love loving Alex. I love his touch and I love remembering his touch. For so long I thought I would never have someone to love, and now I do. Every day I'm with him is a day never believed possible." (June 29)

In that data Miranda loves Alex very much and wants to be with Alex no matter what. She needs Alex as her love in life, they need each other. This shows that Miranda gives love to Alex and they need each other. So, she gives her love to other people that to fulfill her belongingness and love needs.

The last datum:

"If it concerns you, it concerns me. Miranda said. Honestly, Alex. What do you have to do to prove that to you?" (July 2)

Miranda's sense of belonging is evident in the above expression. Miranda always thinks about Alex, whatever she thinks about Alex, she must also think about it. Anything that concerns Alex is also Miranda's business because she belongs to Alex. So, she has the right to know whatever Alex is doing and

thinking. Miranda's feeling of belonging to Alex can show that she gives a love that can fulfill her needs of belongingness and love need

c. Friend or neighbor

The datum:

Many things can prove Miranda's love for Alex, namely,

*"Now I lay me down to sleep."
 "I pray the Lord my soul to keep." "If I should die before awake,
 "I pray the Lord my soul take."
 "When I couldn't deny to myself anymore that she was sleeping, I eased one of the pillows from beneath Julie's head. I held it down for as long as I could until I could be certain, for her sake, for Alex's, That she was in the healing embrace of her Holy Mother." (Chapter 18 July 11)*

Miranda replaces Alex to always accompany Julie until the end of her life. She feels Julie is also her responsibility when Alex is away and tries to make Julie comfortable as Alex did. The quote above shows that she tries to be a good partner to Alex and a good sister to Julie. Miranda's love for Alex made her replace Alex's position to look after Julie until the end of Julie's life. Miranda wants to show that Alex and herself have each other's responsibility and Alex's promise to Julie must also be fulfilled because at that time Alex had not returned from the tornado.

d. Family, intimate person and friend or neighbor

The proof of Miranda's love for her family is in,

*"I turned away from home, rode to Dad's, jumped off my big,
 and pounded frantically on their back door."
 Charlie opened it
 "Tornados!" I screamed. "Go to the cellar." (Chapter 17 July 10)*

To love and cherish is an act on the basis of love. Do whatever it takes to protect the one you love, even sacrifice yourself. Miranda did it all when a hurricane hit her home area. She ran to the house and jumped off the bicycle to inform her family that there was a typhoon. She told everyone to go to the basement to hide while she made sure the others were safe and then she went into hiding. That is one proof of the love that Miranda has for her family, intimate person and friend or neighbor.

A.2. Miranda is getting belongingness and love needs from other people

In addition, to fulfill the belongingness and love needs, it is also necessary to getting love. Miranda is getting belongingness and love from other people like, family, boyfriend or intimate person and her friends or neighbor.

a. Family

The first datum:

Miranda's father, he returned to see his three children from his first wife, he loved his three children very much. This was shown when he replied to Miranda's words with words.

"You were never out of our thoughts," Dad said. Our thoughts and our prayers" (Chapter 8 June 1).

Caring for and loving parents and vice versa is part of the belongingness and love needs. The love of a father who left his son brought him back to his son. And the child's waiting with love and worry is cured by the arrival of her father. Miranda waited with love because she loved her father so much.

And her father also loves Miranda so he wants to come back to be with his children. This feeling of love is a combination that humans need. Giving love and reciprocating love are both important in love.

The next datum:

Problems come and go, when a disaster occurs like this what is needed is to stay strong in dealing with problems that come. Strengthen each other, protect each other and take care of each other with those around us. However, the problems that come must be resolved with the best. Like the quote below,

*"I couldn't let her go," Mom said.
"I shouldn't send Miranda or Jon or you out there knowing I might never see you again. I don't know how those kids' parents could have done it, Alex and Julie's" (June 2).*

This conversation between Miranda's mother and Matt (Miranda's brother) shows that mother loves Miranda and her brother very much. She didn't want to lose her children because they ran out of food. Food is there every week because they take it from the government office and four portions of food for a week must be shared with nine people and one baby. It was so hard that it made Matt think of some people leaving but his mother refused.

From the quote above, it shows that Miranda gets more love from her mother because her mother really refuses if Miranda has to leave the house. Even though she had to go with Miranda's father, Laura's mother still didn't want to lose Miranda. This shows that Miranda received love from her mother.

The other datum:

Miranda gave her love to her family and them all received love from Miranda. But all the family members also love Miranda. Miranda and her family give and receive love. Like Miranda's mother who loves and cherishes Miranda very much,

"I love you Miranda, and I want what's best for you. Think about what you'll be giving up if you go. Think about it hard." (July 9)
"I want to protect you. Mom said. 'I want to know you're safe, that you'll be all right.'" (July 9)

The two quotes above are proof that Laura really loves and cares for Miranda. She wants the best for Miranda. She wants Miranda to always be fine, so Laura wants Miranda to think hard when making the decision to go with Alex. In addition to love from her mother, Miranda also gets love from all family members in her environment such as Hal (Miranda's father), Lisa (Miranda's stepmother), Alex, Julie, Charlie, Matt, Jon, and Syl.

The last datum:

*"Miranda, it's all right. Dad said.
 "I'm in the hallway. There's a pile of rubble blocking the door. I'll get Matt. We'll dig you out. Dad said" (Chapter 17 July 10)*

Miranda's father loves his children, especially Miranda. He would do anything to save Miranda from inside the stairwell closet. Miranda's father is blocked by piles of debris but he will still go to save Miranda and the others. He loves Miranda because he came back for Miranda and now, he has to save Miranda.

From some data above, the people around Miranda like family, they love Miranda. They work together to do all things for a living. The above

evidence shows that Miranda also receives love from others to fulfill belongingness and love need.

b. Intimate person

The first datum:

“We never used to have Sunday dinner. Sunday was for track meets and skating competitions and baseball games. But even with a beef jerky main course, Sunday dinner delt special.”
“I should get back to Mom,” I said. “I’ll walk you home,” Alex said.
(June 18)

Alex begins to pay more attention to Miranda. It was shown when there was a Sunday dinner at his father's house. When Miranda was going home to see her mother, Alex offered to take Miranda. It looked like he was paying more attention to Miranda. Alex’s attention on that Sunday dinner shows that Miranda gets more attention from anyone else, this can be as the belongingness and love needs that Miranda gets from others. On the way, they talked a lot, and Miranda was surprised by Alex's expression, which was,

“Thank you for being so noble. Alex said. “It’s better for everybody. There’ll be more food for you.”
Alex laughed. It surprises me every time he does
“Then he surprised me again, “You would have been my dream girl,” he said. “Before. Beautiful and smart and funny and kind.” (June 18)

It shows that Alex has more attention for Miranda and makes Miranda his dream girl. Alex has indirectly shown his interest in Miranda. He also shows his feelings through the word *my dream girl* from there. Alex seems

to want to have Miranda but he can't express it yet. All of this can prove that Alex gives Miranda care and affection.

The next datum:

"I would love you forever if I could. Alex said". (June 27 chapter 14)

Alex thought a lot about staying together and belonging to Miranda. But in reality, he had to go. Alex said this when he, Julie, Miranda, and Miranda's father left to take Julie to the convent. But it turns out that the convent has closed and the girls are moved to New York. So that makes them all come back again and makes Miranda happy that Alex will stay with her. Alex revealed that if he loves Miranda forever, it can be a form of Alex's affection for Miranda. It means that Miranda also gets love from other people. It shows that she also receives love from the person who she likes.

The last datum:

"Come with us. He said. Julie and me. We'll be a family." (July 3)

Alex invites Miranda to join him to go to a safe city with Julie. After thinking hard, Alex finally got up the courage to invite Miranda and increased his responsibility to invite Miranda to go together to a safe city.

This proves that Alex has a feeling of belonging to Miranda so he will take Miranda. Another proof that Alex wants to have Miranda is,

*"You won't regret it". He said.
"We'll find a priest in Pittsburgh and get married there. I'll get housing for you and Julie while I work in the coal mines. You won't go hungry. I swear you won't." (July 3)*

Alex shows his seriousness about his sense of belonging to Miranda with marrying Miranda. They hug each other and Alex expresses his intention to marry Miranda. He wants to make Miranda his by marrying Miranda. This shows that Alex gives Miranda love and belonging. Both data mean that Alex also have feels to belong Miranda. They belong to each other, which makes Alex married Miranda. It makes Miranda feel receptive to the love that Alex gives and makes her believe in Alex's love.

c. Friend or neighbor

The datum:

"We're fine". Charlie screams...
"Keep still, Miranda. Don't talk anymore. I'll be there in a minute."
(Chapter 17 July 10)

When the tornado appeared, Miranda hid the last of the others, thus locking her in the stairwell closet. She calls for help by screaming and gets an answer from Charlie. Charlie came to help Miranda but sadly when Charlie was about to come there were thuds from the cellar. The sound indicated Charlie was hit by something that made him die. Charlie cared so much for Miranda that he sacrificed his life to save Miranda.

B. The Ways Miranda Fulfills Her Esteem Needs

Esteem need is the fourth level of need. The need for self-esteem will arise after the need for love and belonging has been fulfilled properly. Maslow revealed that there are two kinds of esteem need, namely, first, self-esteem. Self-esteem includes the need for self-confidence, mastery, adequacy,

achievement, freedom, competence, and independence. The second is appreciation from others in the form of acceptance, recognition, attention, position, good name, independence, prestige (Goble, 2015). This research will show some evidence of fulfilling the esteem need for Miranda as the main character in the novel *This World We Live in* by Susan Beth Pfeffer.

B.1. Esteem Needs from Self

Self-esteem that comes from the human itself. This self-esteem includes the need for self-confidence, pride, and freedom.

a. Self-confidence

The first datum:

“I want to break into people's houses too. Miranda said. I bet I could find lots of stuff we can use.” (May 5)

The data shows that Miranda has high confidence to get a lot of things when she joins in breaking into people's homes. This self-confidence includes the esteem need that exists in self-esteem. Miranda really seems to believe that she can help a lot when she participates.

The second datum:

“Neither one of them had thought to take the toilet paper or soap or any of the useful stuff I'd located. But I can always go back to the houses they went through.” (May 6)

That data shows Miranda's confidence when no one can think the way she thinks. She felt that she could also do something useful and

confident because her brothers wouldn't. Miranda's confidence has been shown when she managed to find what her brothers did not find.

Miranda's self-confidence is included in her self-esteem. Self-confidence is very important to increase one's esteem need. That's because self-confidence can make people more confident that what they do will work.

The third datum:

"Miranda is a girl who is confident about anything, including feelings that strengthen her feelings. For example, when she believes that her father will return, "I just wish I knew if Dad was alive too. Miranda said" (April 26)

Even though there is no hope to see her father anymore, he still prays and believes that his father will still live wherever he is. Miranda is confident that her father will still live in good condition. Miranda's confidence in her hopes made her happy that her father was back. It was proven in

"Miranda, Miranda. Her father said. 'I knew this day would come. I never lost hope.'" (Chapter 8 June 1)

Miranda's confidence not to give up her hopes paid off. She managed to meet again with her long-gone father. Miranda is always confident in anything, including her hope. Self-confidence is needed by humans to motivate actions to be taken. Like Miranda who is confident with her hope. Miranda's self-confidence managed to make her meet her father again. Then Miranda confidently stated that:

“It annoyed me that Alex thought my only accomplishment in life was in the war against ash. “I take pride in lots of things,” Miranda said “like how my family has come together. How we’ve fought to keep alive. To keep our hopes alive. I take a lot of pride in that. Do you think that’s a sin?” (June 4)

Miranda confidently assures Alex that achievement in life is not just a war against ashes. But also, many things to be proud of like fighting for life. Miranda's confidence in her life's struggle to see her family alive is a source of pride for her. The confidence that exists in Miranda is included in the category of self-esteem that appears in oneself.

The last datum:

Miranda always appears confident in many ways. She is confident and always believes in what she does, including what she thinks is right. It was shown,

“I found out. I told him. He and Julie and I will be leaving the day after tomorrow. We’re going to spend the rest of our lives together. Mom he’s giving up everything for me.” (July 9)

Confident that she will go with Alex and Julie to find a safe city. She felt that their faith would be safe when they reached a safe city. The safe city that Alex told Miranda about made sure she would be safe and find a new life. This belief increases Miranda's self-esteem because confidence is included in the esteem need that humans need. Miranda also showed this confidence in,

“I have thought about it. And I promise you I’ll think about it more. But, mom, I’m going. I know what I’ll be giving up if I go. But I also know what I’ll be giving up if I stay.” (July 9)

In that quote, Miranda reassures her mother that she will reconsider her departure. But he also said confidently that he knew what she would get if she left or stayed here. The quote shows that Miranda seemed to know the consequences she would receive if she stayed or when she left. It made him confident and sure to make her mother let him go.

b. Pride

The datum:

“Okay, I couldn't think of why anything I bought home would make Jon happy, except maybe the aspirin, for when his muscles ache from chopping wood.” (May 27)

Miranda is happy to see her family happy. She brought a lot of things that can be used for the necessities of life. Including the items, she brought for Jon that would make Jon happy. She feels proud that she can make her brother happy and also make her family happy. Pride is an appreciation of oneself and of the appreciation of others. when other people are proud of us it can be shown with a sense of happiness.

c. Freedom

The last datum:

“This past year I grew to know hunger, grief, darkness, fear. I began to understand how lonely you can even when you want is to be alone.”

Say goodbye to the darkness and suffering she was going through. The data seems to describe freedom on Miranda. She and all the family members will go find a safe place to stay. Miranda wrote goodbye in her diary and said that this was the last year to experience suffering. She wrote

as if she would no longer feel the pain. Miranda wrote down everything that happened in her diary book, and it served as a historical record. Miranda ended her suffering with the words,

"Yes, Alex. I say. "I'm coming". (Chapter 19 July 13.)

The data above shows that Miranda is ready to be free from suffering. She felt free because she was leaving Howell. This freedom is part of the esteem need of the self-esteem category. She felt the worth of being free from suffering.

B.2. Esteem Needs from Other

Esteem needs from other in this novel has three kinds there are appreciation, attention, and recognition.

a. Appreciation

The first datum:

"My brand of shampoo. Miranda's mom said. Oh and look at this. I haven't had a crossword puzzle to do in months!". (May 6)

Miranda's mother appreciates what Miranda finds when breaking into someone else's house in the way she looks happy. She looks happy to learn that Miranda found the shampoo her mother likes as well as the crossword puzzle. Although at first, she seems disapproving and disagree of the idea of breaking into people's homes, she still appreciates Miranda's efforts. Apart from Miranda's mother, there is also Matt who appreciates Miranda's success. It is shown in,

"That would be great. Matt said. Thank you, Miranda." (Chapter 5 May 13)

Miranda's brother is very grateful that Miranda found another heating device. He appreciates Miranda's efforts by thanking him. Appreciation is one of the meaningful appreciations of others. Appreciation from others is needed to motivate someone to do better or to work even harder. Appreciation from others can be in the form of thanks for hard work. Just saying thank you has made other people happy and it is very influential for someone's esteem need.

The last datum:

"I'll need your directions", Alex said "I try to remember landmarks, but this country all looks the same to me." (June 9)

Alex asks Miranda to show him the way back home. This quote shows that Alex admits that Miranda rules the streets in her country. At first, Alex wanted to try to walk the streets alone but to him, the streets all looked the same. This recognition is included in the need for appreciation from others to Miranda. Alex's acknowledgment of Miranda's mastery in memorizing the streets is shown in his words.

b. Attention

The datum:

"I don't think it's a sin to be proud. Alex said, looking at my skating trophies. "Not if you've worked to achieve your goal." Alex shook his head "You don't understand," he said. "It's different for you. You work to keep your house clean, and you take pride in how it looks. That's not what I mean." (June 4)

The quote above shows that Alex admits that Miranda has worked for her achievements. Alex admits that Miranda has done a great job of keeping the house clean and she is proud of all of that. Alex's acknowledgment of Miranda is included in the esteem need category of attention from others. It was shown when Alex told Miranda about an achievement Miranda had accomplished.

c. Recognition

The first datum:

"That's a good idea. Mom said. 'We could put it in the sunroom and cut down on the firewood.'" (May 7)

Miranda's mother admits that Miranda has a good idea. Miranda came up with an idea that made her mother admit that she could also come up with a brilliant idea. Miranda's mother's confession was shown by her agreeing when the heater was placed in the sunroom because to reduce the use of firewood. This made Miranda and her mother finally have a long discussion to solve a problem.

The ext datum:

"Matt tells me you keep your diary. Syl said as we biked down the road." (May 16).

The quote above shows that Syl respects Miranda who has a diary. The diary that Miranda has is kept safe because all the family respects her privacy. Everyone knew Miranda had a diary but none of them tried to read or steal it. They all respect each other's privacy. Respecting someone or

what other people have is an appreciation from others. A person deserves to be respected for whatever they have and have because it is an action that they decide to do.

The next datum:

"It's a beautiful trophy. Syl said, walking over and picking it up. 'You must have been very proud when you won't it.'" (May 18)

In addition to respect, humans also need praise or recognition. The acknowledgment that you have done something good. it is shown in the quote above, Miranda gets praise or recognition that her trophy is beautiful. The compliment Syl gave to Miranda was a form of praise for Miranda who won the competition.

This praise or recognition is one of the esteems needs which is in the category of appreciation from others. Praise or recognition or appreciation from others is needed to meet the needs of human esteem needs. This need will motivate people to continue to do better and work hard. However, if this need is not met, people will feel inferior.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After conducting data analysis in the previous chapter, the next chapter is the conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

The previous chapter describes some of the main characters from a humanistic psychological review using the hierarchy theory of Abraham H Maslow. The data above shows the ways Miranda as the main character fulfills her belongingness and love needs. That shows that she fulfills her belongingness and love need in two ways: first, with giving belongingness and love need to other people. Second is getting belongingness and love need from other people. There have three categories of people who they share a belongingness and love needs with Miranda that is family, intimate person, and friend or neighbor. Miranda's belongingness and love need were well fulfilled even in a bad condition.

Meanwhile, Miranda as the main character fulfills her esteem needs are also shown in two ways, first, Esteem needs from self is the way to get the esteem needs with herself. Miranda is getting esteem need from herself such as self-confidence, pride, and freedom. Second, esteem needs from other people. Miranda got it from other people around her. Esteem needs from other people Miranda get is appreciation, attention, and recognition. It has a purpose to make someone feel more valuable.

Miranda's Esteem needs are sufficient, but not as much as the belongingness and love need.

B. Suggestion

In this section the researcher gives two suggestions; First, this novel is an excellent resource for students interested in studying psychology. By reading this novel one can find various kinds of life lessons. This novel is full of the hierarchy of needs at the level of belongingness and love needs and esteem need.

Second, in this analysis, the writer uses Abraham H Maslow's theory of motivation. For further researchers who are interested in this novel, they can use other theories to analyze more deeply, because this novel has many aspects that can be analyzed.

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