

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER OF
IT HAPPENED TO NANCY
(BASED ON THE THEORY OF MOTIVATION)**

THESIS

Presented to

The State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)



By:

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis is to certify that the Sarjana's Thesis entitled **Psychological Analysis of The Main Character of *It Happened To Nancy* (Based on The Theory of Motivation)** by Latifa Fuadiah has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

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DEDICATIONS

***My Beloved Parents Drs. Masjhudi, M.Pd and Hariati
Suswantini thanks for your love, great motivation and
also patient.***

***My Beloved Brother and Sister Rifki Fauzi and Ikfina
Birusyдах for your attention and care.***

***My Grandfather Djoeki Ariadi thank for great support
and I hope you have a long life.***



MOTTO

**TO WANT SOMETHING IS NEVER ENOUGH; YOU HAVE GOT
TO DESIRE IT. YOU NEED STRONG MOTIVATION TO HELP
YOU COPE WITH OBSTACLES THAT WILL SURELY STAND IN
YOUR WAY.**

LES BROWN



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful Lord of the universe who has given me the inspirations to me, always loves me, cares me, guides and makes me so strong that I am able to finish this thesis. I am also grateful to Him for giving me health to finish my study. It is God's grace and blessing ascertaining me that I could pass the entire long poth. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters and Language Department at the State Islamic University of Malang. *Sholawat and Salam* are dedicated to my beloved prophet Muhammad *Sholla Allahu alaihi wa Salam* who has shown me to the right way to get closer toward him.

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Although I try to do the best, I realize that this thesis is far from excellent and still need improvement. Therefore, I will appreciate the valuable criticism, suggestion and comment from the readers.

Latifa Fuadiah



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ABSTRACT

Fuadiah, Latifa. 2008. *Psychological Analysis of The Main Character of It Happened To Nancy (Based on The Theory of Motivation)*, Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Sri Muniroch, S S, M.Hum and Miftahul Huda, S.Hum

Key words : Psychological Analysis, The Theory of Motivation.

Literature is poems, narratives, dramas, as well as novels; all these forms, it is proposed, are imitations, or fictive representations, of some type of natural discourse. For example, a novel is itself a fictive utterance, in that it represents the verbal action of a man, reporting, describing and refering”.

Related to the explanation above, it was interesting to conduct a psychological analysis entitled Psychological Analysis of The Main Character of *It Happened to Nancy* (Based on The Theory of Motivation).

The statement of problems are (1). how is the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy*? And (2). how is the psychological condition of the main character of “It Happened to Nancy” is viewed from the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow?

The objectives of the reseach are(1). finding out the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy* and (2). exploring deeply how the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy* is viewed from the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow. The reseacher observed by theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow focuses on the hierarchy of needs consists of Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belonging Needs, Esteem Needs and Self-Actualization Needs.

The methodologically the reseacher applies a literary criticism and uses psychological approach to deal with the data. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals. It uses psychological approach because in this study, the analysis is focused on studying the psychological condition of the main character in the novel. The present study analyzes the novel from psychological aspect dealing with theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow. The reseacher viewed psychological approach suitable with this method from the result of problem statement.

As the result in the reseach are (1). The psychological condition of the main character is fluctuating, she needs motivation to defense her life and sometimes she has sad and depressed, in other hand she has cheerfull and tough toward her problem. (2). The psychological condition viewed from theory of motivation is Nancy has fulfil the hierarchy of human needs, she has D-Needs and B-Needs to againts her disease. (3). The psychological condition influence her motivation to face her society. In esteem needs she can prove that AIDS can not tranmitted by casual contact.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is a fiction resulted from the emotive creation that can reveal the aesthetic aspect, whether it is based on its language or its meaning (Fannanie, 2006:6). However, there is other literary works that function as the picture of the real life condition. They usually tell about the social condition of the society. It can be seen that literature is a true picture or reflection of human's life. It describes what and how human life is and it usually reflects the events that happen in a society (Wilbur, 1962: 24). According to Eugene Onegin Pushkin (in Eagleton, 1996: 3), the term literature means a permanent expression in words of some thought or idea about life and the world. So studying literature will challenge people's intelligence to think deeply and give them something to learn. Literature helps people to understand human sentiment, interest and problems. They will not only be provided with an enjoyment, but also be brought into large, close and fresh relation to life. In addition, according to De Bonald (in Wellek and Warren, 1993: 110), literature is an expression of society. It means that literature is not only fictional work but might also be a reality, which shows the real condition of the society where the literary work is written.

In addition, literature and society cannot be separated because literature function as the mirror of society. Related to literature, Suyitno (1986: 3) says that literature as the product of life, contains social values, philosophy and religion, either to retell or to offer new concepts.

Another way of defining literature is to limit it to “great books” which, whatever their subject, are notable for literary expression. Here the criterion is either merely aesthetic worth or aesthetic worth in combination with general intellectual distinct. Within lyric poetry, drama, and fiction, the greatest works are selected based on aesthetic ground (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 21).

According to Abrams (1986: 44), “literature is poems, narratives, dramas, as well as novels; all these forms as, it is proposed, are imitations, or fictive representations, of some type of natural discourse. For example, a novel is itself a fictive utterance, in that it represents the verbal action of a man, reporting, describing and referring”. So literature might not only be focused on the imagination of the author but it can be define on “great books” which are directed to get the idea of literature.

Jatman (in Endraswara, 2003: 97) states that literary work and psychology have close relationship either indirectly or functionally. Indirectly, literature and psychology have the same object, that is human being’s life. Functionally, literature and psychology learn about human being’s psychological condition. Psychology is able to interpret the value of literary work itself. According to Wiyatmi (2006: 106), literature talks about the character which is created by the author in their imagination and psychology talks about the creature which is created in the real life by God. The characters in literary work are imaginative but they describe a traits and a soul of the men as the model of the author.

Literature is more general than history and biography. By reading a novel, people can a get better view of things that exist in people’s mind. Moreover, in a novel the readers can find and explore human behavior. These can increase their maturity

them and enable the readers to know the way to cope and understand other people's thought.

There are three genres of literary works: poetry, prose, and drama; all of which have different characteristics. In this research the researcher will focus on analyzing one of the genres; that is prose. Novel is one of literary works in the form of prose. Novel has a long story, which consists of many pages, and is written by an author to describe the reality of life. Coyle and Peck (1984: 102) says that novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novels look at people in society, the major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact novel tends to tell the same few stories time and time again. It means that some novels have relation with another novel.

It Happened to Nancy is a psychological novel because it describes the psychological condition of Nancy. A Fourteen year old Nancy thinks that she has found true love with Collin, a handsome college student. She trusts him completely, but he rapes her and leaves her infected with the HIV virus. Collin disappears and does not care about Nancy's life. She gets love from someone in her life which substitutes her parent's love because they have divorced.

The researcher chooses *It Happened To Nancy* as her object of research (by an anonymous teenager a true story from her diary and edited by Beatrice Sparks, Ph.D), because the researcher has seen that the people infected with HIV in Indonesia have been 134.389 people. It shows that there is possibility of HIV spreading because of raped by loves ones as the background (www.bkbn-ceria.com Accessed on March,01,2008). The diary tells about the real description of a teen girl who is infected with HIV because of doing sexual intercourse once, and about her struggle toward the

virus which ravages her body. Although all her friends avoid her because she is infected with HIV, she can wake up to be a better girl and she publishes her personal problem to save others from the same tragic fate.

The researcher takes Beatrice Sparks' novel because almost all her novels tell about the real life in a society; such as *Go Ask Alice*, *Almost Lost*, *It Happened To Nancy*, *Annie's Baby* and they become best seller novels. The books deal with topical issues, such as drug abuse, satanism, and teenage pregnancy or AIDS, and are presented as cautionary tales. Although Beatrice Sparks always presents herself as merely the discoverer and editor of the diaries, records at the U.S Copyright Office show that in fact she is listed as the sole author for all but two of them (www.answer.com Accessed on March, 06, 2007).

Based on the discussion above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the novel *It Happened to Nancy*. The researcher analyzes this novel by using psychological approach based on the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow because the novel depicts psychological condition of the main character to struggle in the society. The researcher uses the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow, because the theory is appropriate with the discussed topic.

Maslow's hierarchy of human needs is a theory in psychology proposed in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation", which he subsequently extended to include his observations of man's innate curiosity. His theory contends that humans meet 'basic needs', they seek to satisfy successively 'higher needs' that occupy a set hierarchy. The diagram of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is represented as a pyramid, with the more primitive needs at the bottom. The basic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the

pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push prepotent needs further down the hierarchy. Maslow build up the pyramid to show that human needs physiological, safety, love/belonging/social, esteem and self actualization satisfaction in their life.

The researcher is motivated to analyze the novel that has been discussed by Ely Triwidiastuti (2006) entitled *The Discourse Analysis of The Girl Infected with HIV in Novel "IT HAPPENED TO NANCY" by Beatrice Sparks*. The previous researcher observed from discourse analysis point of view based on the theory of Sara Mills. Meanwhile, the present researcher wants to analyze the novel through literary criticism and psychological approach perspective to find the psychological condition of the main character.

Latifatul Husna (2006) has also conducted a reseach entitled *A Psychological Analysis on The Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's the Other Side of Midnight (Viewed from Abraham Maslow's Theory)*. She focused her study on the main character and used psychological analysis viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory, especially which is related to safety needs and self actualization needs in the main character.

The present reseacher wants to analyze the psychological condition of the main character in Sparks' *It Happened to Nancy* by applying Abraham Maslow's theory and explains the needs of the main character such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem need and self actualization needs.

B. Statement of the problems

In this research the researcher wants to formulate the problems of the study as follows:

1. How is the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy*?
2. How is the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy* viewed from the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow?

C. Objectives of the study

Concerning the statement of the problems mentioned above, this study is intended to reach the following objectives :

1. Finding out the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy*
2. Exploring deeply how the psychological condition of the main character of *It Happened to Nancy* is viewed from the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow

D. Scope and limitation of the study

The scope of this research is a novel edited by Beatrice Sparks entitled *It Happened to Nancy*. The researcher only focuses on psychological problem of the main character. The researcher uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs theory which most widely discusses the theory of motivation. The theory of Motivation consists of some needs, listed from the basic to the most complex one are as follows: physiological needs, safety needs, love/belonging/social needs, esteem

needs and self actualization needs. Several needs are appropriate with a part of diaries of Nancy.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that the finding of this study will give direct contribution to the existing knowledge in the field of literature.

Practically, this research is expected to help the readers in learning novel. Therefore, it will lead the readers to know about the characters in a novel, and in turn make readers more interested in reading a novel.

Theoretically, this research might develop and enrich human science, especially in the study of literature. In addition, the result of this research can be used as a reference to the future researchers who are interested in psychological analysis toward literary works.

F. Research Method

1. Research Design

The present study is a literary criticism and uses psychological approach to deal with the data. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals. Though the two activities are closely related, literary critics are not always, and have not always been theorists.

It is literary criticism because in this study the researcher conducts a discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work, that is *It Happened to Nancy*. It needs the involvement of the researcher as the interpreter in

order to make it easy the process of explaining the hidden things that cannot be explained through other methods. It uses psychological approach because the analysis is focused on studying the psychological condition of the main character in the novel (Abrams, 1981: 25). The present study analyzes the novel from psychological aspects dealing with the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow.

2. Data Sources

The source of the data of this research is the original novel of Beatrice Sparks, *It Happened to Nancy*. The novel is based on Nancy's actual diary. It consists of 259 pages. This book was published in 1994 by Avon Book. The data are quoted from the statements of the novel, which are directly concerned the objectives of the study.

3. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does the following steps:

First, the researcher reads the novel several times and tries to understand it. After that, she rereads chapter by chapter. Then undertakes to choose the data dealing with the problems to be investigated. Next, she marks all statements from the novel which are related to the problems of the study as the data of this research. Finally, the data are already collected and ready to be analyzed.

4. Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the researcher begins analyzing them by reading the novel and selecting every part of the diary related to psychological condition of the main character in the novel. And then takes the paragraph which is consist of the physiological need, safety need, love/belonging need, esteem need, and self actualization need. In addition, she studies information from the paragraph more

deeply and she arranges the paragraph appropriate with the chronological time.

Furthermore, she explains the data about the main character's psychological condition viewed from the theory of motivation. Moreover, the data are analyzed and arranged. Finally, she draws a conclusion inline with the statement of the problems.

G. Definition of the Key Terms

1. HIV (Human Immune- Deficiency Virus) : a tiny virus or germ that has to live inside a living cell. It is the first stage of AIDS and is contagious.
2. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) : it is the second stage of HIV infection and the disease causes the body's immune system to break down.
3. Motivation: a set of reason for engaging in particular behavior, especially human behavior. The reason may include basic needs and growth needs.
4. Need: a potency in ourself which is to respond or to be used in appropriate with place, such as the characteristics and desire.
5. Psychological analysis: the analysis the human character and which covers not only the theory of human mind but also the treatment of mental condition. The method was introduced by Sigmund Freud in 1912.
6. Physiological Needs: the main needs or the basic reasons for human beings to move toward certain goals in their environment. Physiological needs are essential for human being.
7. Safety Needs: the needs of human being for safe life. The needs can be fulfilled when the physiological needs are completed. For example, a man needs friends to share and a child needs her parents to keep him or her from a danger.

8. Love and belonging Needs: This involves emotionally based relationships in general, such as friendship, sexual intimacy, having a supportive and communicative family. Human beings need to love and be loved by others, because they want to express their feeling affiliation, acceptance, being part of something.

9. Esteem Needs: human's needs to be respected and their need to engage themselves for social recognition. Humans have the need to increase their intelligence and knowledge.

10. Self actualization Needs is a need to become who has the potential to reach, to be creative use to talent and the capacity, and their can exist in this level because their have the four level are fulfilled (Mappiere, 1995: 22). And this level is top of the hierarchy of needs

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Literature and Psychology

In *Encyclopedia of knowledge* (1995, vol. 13), literature, which originally designated all written language, is now restricted 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 also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity, including problems of individuals' daily lives and the treatment of mental health problems.

“Psychology maybe defined as the scientific study of human and animal behavior” (Roecklein, 1977: 15). 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).

In general application of psychological knowledge to art can generate two kinds of illumination. First, the new field provides a more precise language with which to discuss the creative process. Second, application goes back to the study of the lives of authors as a means of understanding their art.

Psychology can be used to explain fictitious character in *Literature and Psychology* (1951) provides numerous instances from life which clarify the actions and reactions of created character who might otherwise be puzzling or implausible. A critic who brings the interest to fiction becomes again a psychoanalysis, searching for the subconscious patterns which motivate a character.

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, deep feeling and inspiration (Endraswara, 2003: 96). So, the readers, in understanding a literary work, will not release from their psychological activity. In addition, the author in progress catches indications 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. Jatman (in Endraswara, 2003: 97) states that literature and psychology have close relationship either indirectly or functionally. Indirectly, literature and psychology have the same object, that 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 an 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. Thirdly, the research is on law of psychology applied in literary works. Here, study can be related to psychology theories. The assumption of 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 difference is that literature studies man as imaginative creation of the author, while psychology studies man as the real creation of God. 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. The author, consciously or not, has applied theories of psychology.

B. Psychological Approach

An approach to literature can make upon the interpretation of art can be seen almost as remarkably in the numerous psychological studies and understand about the aspect of personality (Ratna, 2006: 342). It seems to make interpretation toward literature close with society needs.

Psychological approach can not be separated from Freud. Psychological approach appears when literary scholar was introduced Freud's theory of psychoanalysis (Wiyatmi, 2006: 108).

Psychological approach is an approach to literature that draws upon psychoanalytic theories, especially the theory of Sigmund Freud, to understand more fully the text, the writer, and the reader.

The basic notion of the approach is its idea of the existence of human unconsciousness which impulse, desires and feelings about which a person is unaware however, it influences his or her emotions and behavior.

Psychological approach seems to merit separate attention, especially since it has relations with another field of knowledge and therefore is best considered under the heading.

Critics use psychological approach to explore the motivations of characters and the symbolic meaning of events, while biographers speculate about a writer's own motivation. Psychological approach is also used to describe and analyze the reader's personal responses to a text.

C. Epistolary Novel

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, especially the emotional crises in the life history of the men and women (Steven, 2003: 63).

According to Suatmo Pantja Putra (1997:69, part 2) there are three forms of prose fiction; they are novel, novelette, and short story. Novel is the modern version of a long narrative. Its form resembles the epic in length and in emphasis on narrative, but

differs from it by being in prose. The difference is in its choice and treatment of subject matter.

A novel may be set within the human mind, in a visionary future state, on a ship or a battlefield, in an aristocratic drawing room or a novel, in a parliament or a church, in a court of law or a hospital. A novel may concentrate on the development of characters while it virtually ignores plot.

Novel has many genres such as the Bildungsroman (apprenticeship) novel, the Picaresque novel, the Epistolary novel, the sentiment novel, the didactic novel and the Historian novel.

The Bildungsroman (apprenticeship) novel is also called a novel of growth or development. It is a kind of novel in which a youth struggles toward maturity, seeking, perhaps, some consistent world view philosophy of life. Sometimes it is the author's recollection of his own early life, such as: *Look, Homeward, Angel* by Thomas Wolfe and *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. They may dwell on the fact that the self-portrayed hero is an artist in conflict with his society.

The Picaresque novel was particularly popular in the eighteenth century. The hero is a rogue for examples: *Moll Flanders* (Defoe); *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle* (Tobias Smollet). Fielding's *Joseph Andrew* and Tom Jones, *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain is told in a series of episodes rather than in one all unifying plot and is narrated in the first person by a hero at odds with the respectable society.

The Sentimental novel is a novel, which contains of an exaggerated expression of sentiment, aimed at producing a calculated response from the reader. A *Sentimental*

Journey (Sterne). The eighteenth century was particularly noted for its sentimentalism.

In many of Charles Dickens's books there are sentimental passages.

It is also called a novel with a message. It is used to teach something, e.g. morals and manners, or to preach political or religious doctrine and social reforms. Dickens novels are didactic novels, aimed at social reform.

The Historian novel is a familiar kind of novel that claims a basis in fact. It is detailed reconstruction of life in another time perhaps in another place. In some historical novels the author attempts a faithful picture of daily life in another era. Such as, a novel of patrician *Rome I, Claudius* by Robert Graves. In this novel, history is a backdrop for an exciting story of love and heroic adventure.

Novel with a historical background such as those written by Sir Walter Scott, are historical novels. As it is not a history there may be a blending of fact and fiction, and even legendary elements may be included. As in the case with the description of art in general, we can also apply the characters: realistic, impressionistic, expressionistic including novels (www.wikipedia.org/wiki/psychological_novel Accessed on March 06, 2007)

Among the genres of novel, epistolary novel is more popular than the others because many critics pay more toward such type of novel.

It is difficult to make out "the first" epistolary novel. The exchange between Abelard and Heloise, imbedded in the *Roman de la Rose* (1230) was a popular epistolary, but is not a novel. Several Humanists wrote satirical fictional letters. The 17th century saw the genre exploring politics and scandal. The (sexually explicit)

Letters of a Portuguese Nun (1667-1668) by Marianna Alcoforado became immensely famous and were translated into several European languages.

The first novel to explore deeply the complex play that the genre allows was Aphra Behn's *Love-Letters Between a Noble-Man and his Sister* (1684), which appeared in three successive volumes in 1684, 1685, and 1687. The novel tested the genre's limits of changing perspectives: individual points were presented by the individual correspondents, and the central author's voice and moral judgement disappeared (at least in the first volume; her further volumes introduced a narrator). Behn furthermore explored a realm of intrigue with letters that fall into the wrong hands, with faked letters, with letters withheld by protagonists, and even more complex interaction.

An epistolary novel or Briefroman is a novel written as a series of documents. The usual form is letters, although diary entries, newspaper clippings and other documents are sometimes used. The word *epistolary* comes from the word *epistle*, meaning a letter examples *Pamela*, *Clarissa Harlowe*. *It Happened To Nancy* is include into the Epistolary novel because it was written in the form of diary, the word diary comes from the latin “*Diarium*” (Daily allowance, from *Dies* “day” more often in the plural form *Diaria*). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/personal_journal Accessed on March 06, 2007).

An important minor form of the early novel was written in the form of letters or diary, dated from the 17th century, an early example being the french letters from a *Portuguese nun*. The chief proponent of the form in England was Samuel Richardson, whose work translated by the Abbe Prevost was an influence on Jean Jacques,

Rousscaus Julie, Ou La Nouvelle Heloise (1761), in which the love story is mingled with a survey of contemporary ideas and customs (Grant, 1998: 57).

D. Theory of Motivation

In psychology, the word motivation literally means “movement”, “motion”, or “mobility”. Therefore, for our purposes we have an organism in movement (Roecklein, 1977: 15). In this case the motivation cannot be separated from human life, because human beings need motivation to develop their desire, dream, and idea for their future.

Motivation refers to the initiation, direction, intensity, and persistence of behavior. Motivation is a temporal and dynamic state that should not be confused with personality or emotion. Motivation is having the desire and willingness to do something. This movement is usually directed toward some goal which is desired in order to correct some biological deficiency or need in the organism.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs is a theory in psychology proposed in his 1943 paper *A Theory of Human Motivation*, which he subsequently extended to include his observations of man's innate curiosity. His theory contends that as humans meet 'basic needs', they seek to satisfy successively 'higher needs' that occupy a set hierarchy.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels: the four lower levels are grouped together as *deficiency needs* associated with physiological needs, while the top level is termed *growth needs* associated with self actualization needs. While *deficiency needs* must be met, *growth needs* are continually shaping behaviour. The basic concept is that the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or

entirely satisfied. Growth forces create upward movement in the hierarchy, whereas regressive forces push prepotent needs further down the hierarchy

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maslow's_hierarchy_of_needs Accessed on March 07 2007)

1. Deficiency needs

The deficiency needs (also termed 'D-needs' by Maslow) include:

a. Physiological Needs

According to Maslow, the physiological needs of the organism are those which enable the process of homeostasis. It is often the basic reason why organisms move toward certain goals in their environment. These consist mainly of: the need to breathe, the need to drink water, the need to regulate homeostasis, the need to eat, and the need to dispose of bodily wastes. Every human requires all needs above because they are the basic needs of human being.

If some needs are not fulfilled, human's physiological needs take the highest priority. Physiological needs can control thoughts and behaviors, it can also cause people to feel sickness, pain, and discomfort. Maslow also places sexual activity in this category as bodily comfort, activity, exercise, etc.

b. Safety Needs

When physiological needs are met, the need for safety will emerge. When one stage is fulfilled people naturally move to the next. Safety and security rank above all other desires. The organism may equally well be wholly dominated by them. They may serve as the most exclusive organizers of behavior, recruiting all the capacities of the organism in their service, and people may then fairly describe the whole organism as a

safety-seeking mechanism. Again, it might be said may say of the receptors, the effectors, of the intellect and the other capacities that they are primarily safety-seeking tools. Again, as in the hungry man, the dominating goal is a strong determinant not only of his current world-outlook and philosophy but also of his philosophy of the future. Practically everything looks less important than safety (even sometimes the physiological needs which were being satisfied, are now underestimated). A man, in this state, if it is extreme enough and chronic enough, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone.

c. Love/Belonging/Social Needs

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the third layer of human needs is social. This involves emotionally-based relationships in general, such as: friendship, sexual intimacy and having a supportive and communicative family. They want to express love with each other. However, they want not only to express love but also to get motivation from the other.

Humans generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group (clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs) or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others.

In the absence of these elements, many people become susceptible to loneliness, social anxiety, and depression. This need for belonging can often overcome the physiological and security needs, depending on the strength of the peer pressure. e.g. an anorexic ignores the need to eat and the security of health for a feeling of belonging.

d. Esteem Needs

According to Maslow, all humans have a need to be respected, to have self-respect, and to respect others. People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-value, be it in a profession or hobby. Imbalances at this level can result in low self-esteem, inferiority complexes, an inflated sense of self-importance or snobbishness. There are two levels to Esteem needs. The lower of the levels relates to elements like fame, respect, and glory.

The higher level is contingent to concepts like confidence, competence, and achievement. The lower level is generally considered poor. It is dependent upon other people, or someone who needs to be reassured because of lower esteem. People with low esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again are dependent on others. However, confidence, competence, and achievement only need one person and everyone else is inconsequential to one's own success.

2. Growth Needs

Though the deficiency needs may be seen as "basic", and can be met and neutralized (i.e. they stop being motivators in one's life), self-actualization and transcendence are "being" or "growth needs" (also termed "B-needs"), i.e. they are enduring motivations or drivers of behaviour.

e. Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is a need “to become” who has the potential to reach, to be creative use to talent and the capacity (Mappiere, 1995: 22). Maslow writes the following characteristics of self-actualizing people:

1. They embrace the facts and realities of the world (including themselves) rather than denying or avoiding them.
2. They are spontaneous in their ideas and actions.
3. They are creative.
4. They are interested in solving problems; this often includes the problems of others. Solving these problems is often a key focus in their lives.
5. They feel a closeness to other people, and generally appreciate life.
6. They have a system of morality that is fully internalized and independent of external authority.
7. They have discernment and are able to view all things in an objective manner. Prejudices are absent.

In short, self actualization is reaching one fullest potential and intrinsic growth of what is already in the organism, or more accurately of what the organism is. Self actualization is a useful concept; there is no proof that every individual has this capacity or even the goal to achieve it, but it is a difficult construct.

E. Previous Studies

Prior to conducting this study, the researcher has found some thesis which are similar to her discussion. She reviews two thesis, which focus on studying character in literary works.

The first researcher is Ely Triwidiastuti (2006) entitled *The Discourse Analysis of The Girl Infected With HIV in Novel "IT HAPPENED TO NANCY" by Beatrice Sparks*. Her objectives of the study are to describe how the position of social actor is placed, who takes the role of interpreting on the text, and how the effect is and then how is the position of the reader in the text is. the reseach method the reseacher applies was a descscriptive qualitative reseach, and the reseach uses discourse analysis method of Sara Mills'. She observed how the text is presented, how the subject, the object and the readers are positioned in the story. Futhermore, the result of the analysis method of Sara Mills is used to observe the text of the novel. The theme of the text is about the powerless condition of woman; its cause is stimulated by negative attitude of the society.

The other thesis is Latifatul Husna (2006) entitled *A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's The Other Side of Midnight (Viewed Abraham Maslow's Theory)*. The reseach gave detailed description about the psychological problems of the main character. The problems of the study in this thesis are the psychological problems which appear in the novel and how they are viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory. This study is included into literary criticism and uses psychological approach to analyze the novel. The reseacher started analyzing the data by identifying them based on Abraham Maslow's theory. Futhermore, the result of the study is that the psychological problems influencethe main character's personality, and that the main character try to satisfy everything. It can be seen in the hierarchy need of Maslow especially in the main character's self actualization and safety needs.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis on the collected data to find out the answer of the problem of the study. The researcher analyzes the text through motivation theory of Abraham Maslow's theory. Maslow divides the Hierarchy of Human Needs into two part, example, deficit needs and being needs. Deficit needs or D-needs contains psychological needs, safety needs, belonging needs and esteem needs if the whole needs are satisfied, human beings can reach the Being needs or B-needs, example self-actualization needs as the highest level of the hierarchy of human needs.

A. Physiological Needs

According to Maslow the needs usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are called physiological drives. Two recent lines of research make it necessary to revise the customary notions about these needs. First, the development of the concept of homeostasis, and second, the finding that appetites (preferential choices among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body.

It seems impossible as well as useless to make any list of fundamental physiological needs for they can come to almost any number one might wish, depending on the degree of specificity of description. People cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity, and maternal behavior in animals are homeostatic has not yet been demonstrated. Furthermore, this list would not include the various sensory pleasures (tastes, smells, tickling, stroking) which are probably physiological and which may become the goals of motivated behavior.

As the main character in this novel, Nancy depicts the physiological needs. In this diary Nancy takes a note about her feeling, as a teenager, from her deepest heart.

Saturday, April 14

2a.m.(paragraph 1)

It's 2 a.m., and I can't sleep. I don't think I'll ever sleep again. I can't believe what happened tonight. It was like a movie, only better and louder and more exiting than any movie could be ever! Red and El and Dorie and I walking into the concert auditorium trying to look like we weren't excited! (Nancy, 2).

2 a.m.(paragraph 4)

Amazingly, most of the auditorium wasn't even aware that there was a trouble- they kept it so isolated. I leaned against a post, trying to become invisible, because I had started to have an asthma attack. I was so terrorized I couldn't breathe and I was alone....., I sensed a soft hand on my shoulder and a gentle voice whispering in my ear, "Relax, relax You'll be all right....I'll take care of you" (Nancy, 2).

Nancy begins to take a note from her going to a concert with the Gaggles, suddenly she gets asthma attack and she couldn't breathe. Facing such situation Nancy gets help from Colin Eagle, a guy in the concert. And then Nancy feels comfort with her new friend. She can calm her feeling down in the crowd.

The physiological needs shown in this paragraph 1 and 4 are that she can neither sleep nor breathe. The basic needs of human being include sleeping and breathing, and in this part Nancy cannot sleep and breathe; thus, the basic need of Nancy has not been satisfied 100%. Nancy needs to sleep for 6-8 hours in a day but she cannot sleep until midnight. Nancy also she needs to breathe everytime but she cannot do so because she gets asthma attack.

Wednesday, April 25

1:30 a.m.

We drank a little more and listened to music and snuggled together, just loving and kissing.....

The next thing I knew, Collin had picked me up bodily and was carrying me into my mother's room. I struggled like crazy.....I wanted to.....but I didn't want to.....Collin whispered I should..... I cried I shouldn't.....

I tried every way I knew to get away. I even bit him.....but he....raped me__NO, NO, *he didn't*. He wouldn't do that! Colin is not a *rapist*. I won't even think the word. He couldn't be that. He's kind and thoughtful and.....but he really is a *rapist* (Nancy, 26).

Their relationship brings on sadness to Nancy. One day Colin comes to her house when she is alone there because her mom goes to Columbia. Collin comes to accompany her, but then Collin rapes her in her mother's room. Nancy tries to hit and push him and every way but she fails and he rapes Nancy because, he defends "he loves Nancy". Since then, Nancy become desperate.

Collin picks her up bodily, showing the presence of a basic need, example sexual desire. However, sexual desire is in low level of physiological needs. Nancy and Collin just share their desire but in other hand Collin to over shares his sexual desire then he rapes Nancy. Her effort to push and avoid him faces failure.

Saturday, April 28

7:30 a.m.

Mom woke up at seven, right after I'd gone to sleep. She shook me, called me her "precious little sleepy head" and said during the night she made plans for us to leave the old world behind and whip out into the wild blue yonder on a wacky and whimsical adventure (Nancy, 39).

Since the night she cannot sleep anymore, because she always daydreams about Collin. After three days she can fast asleep until her mom calls her "precious little sleepy head". Her mom notices that Nancy feels depressed but her mom does not know her daughter's problem.

In this case, the physiological needs faced by Nancy is that she wants to sleep. Finally she can fast asleep all the day. So the basic need is satisfied. Let's see how sleep is included into the physiological needs.

Friday, February 15

2:30 a.m.

Most of all, I'm felling very hollow inside about Lew and me. We'll never be able to **"MAKE LOVE."** I don't mean that animalistic, almost cannibalism kind that I and I saw that time on her uncle's TV X-rated channel, which we watched were baby-sitting. It was crude, rude, filthy, degrading and disgusting...like... you know (Nancy, 131).

Nancy feels guilty to Lew. She cannot "make love" with Lew, albeit she wants to, her virginity has been lost. When she writes about her dream with Lew, she has a big desire to do it and she shows it by writing the words with capital letters. In this case Nancy describes her relationship more than hanging around, having lunch and having dinner with Lew.

Futhermore, the phrase "make love" strengtns the idea of her the physiological needs. Above all, she is just able to imagine what she watches on the TV channel because she is aware that she only 15 year old girl. Besides she comes religious family.

The psychological condition of Nancy is fluctuating. At first, she feels happy because allowed to go to a concert. Next, however, she feels frightened because in the crowd she is alone. Then disappointed and angry with Colin because he becomes somebody else and a stranger whom hurts Nancy although she trusts him completely. For a few days, Nancy looks like mournful, but her mom tries to make her happy.

From the above finding, Nancy as a teenager tries anything and something new in part of her life, such as getting along with boy friends and she falling in love. She wants to make love like what she watches on TV but in this period Nancy is violated by Collin. The great motivation appears when she shows her sexual desire with Lew. Nancy believes that Lew can bring about her dream such as their wedding. To Lew she feels for the first time in her life a real and true love. She feels comfortable with anything about Lew. Although human beings need to breath, have a meal, drink, and

make a love, the essential one is still oxygen, water, salt, protein, sugar, and vitamin to strengthen our body. Indeed, sex is a minor needs of human being. In such condition she gets motivation to think about her future with Lew. When she is close with Lew she is able to forget any big problem in her life. Although Nancy is 15 years old, she has been raped by Collin who takes a wrong way to pass through his sexual desire in one moment.

According to Maslow, physiological need is individual need. The physiological needs cannot be satisfied 100% because the rest is developed in other needs (Alwisol, 2004: 241). This statement affirms that when human beings are satisfied with one of D-Needs, they can't seek other needs. In general, physiological needs keep the balance of physical elements. All human needs can be left for a while, but the physiological needs cannot be left for a moment otherwise, they might die.

B. Safety Needs

After the physiological Needs are satisfied, safety needs rise. Safety needs of a baby are crying, feeling afraid, screaming because of the violence at home. Meanwhile, Nancy needs safety from any scare, guilty, and worry. Nancy is afraid of Collin when he has raped her. She feels guilty toward Margie because she cannot talk about Collin who rapes her. Also, she worries about anything such as how she speaks to her mom and her friends. She cannot talk about AIDS and it is very scaring when she thinks about her death. Nancy will be safe when she lives in her environment and her surrounding. Because Nancy is the daughter of divorced parents, she is unable to adapt to a new situation and condition. Thus, she feels strange in a new place. In this

level Nancy needs a good condition to return her life after she is raped and Nancy worried about it. Her parents give her big motivation in order that she can feel safe.

Saturday, April 14

2 a.m.(paragraph 4)

Amazingly, most of the auditorium wasn't even aware that there was a trouble- they kept it so isolated. I leaned against a post, trying to become invisible, because I had started to have an asthma attack. I was so terrorized I couldn't breathe and I was alone....., I sensed a soft hand on my shoulder and a gentle voice whispering in my ear, "Relax, relax You'll be all right....I'll take care of you" (Nancy, 2).

This guy is able to care Nancy and save her from another people. She believes that the guy is nice and friendly. The sentence "You'll be all right" shows that Nancy wants a safety from other people. At that time, she gets asthma attack and Collin is able to save her from loneliness in the crowd.

Wednesday, April 25

1:30 a.m.

In spite of myself, I blubbered, "Yes.....I guess I love you....but...." He started again, and I tried to squirm away, hitting, pushing. "Collin, I'm only fourteen, I'm only in junior high school...I Shouldn't... I don't want to.... It's.... I think it's a mortal sin (Nancy, 27).

At night when she is alone in her house, Collin comes to accompany her. Then, Collin rapes Nancy in her mother's room. Nancy tries to hit and push him but she fails. She knows that Collin is somebody else. He is not Collin who is sweet and thoughtful, and he is stranger who hurt Nancy.

The above quotation also shows that Nancy needs safety from Collin who tries to rape her. It is apparent that Nancy tries to protect herself by hitting and pushing Collin because she is alone at home.

Friday, April 27

2:26 p.m.

Dear Collin. We need to talk. We can get this whole mess straightened out. I know we can! Maybe we can just be friends, dear, precious, wonderful, bosom-buddy friends for a couplee years.....(Nancy, 36).

In the disorder time Nancy begins to think about the whole problem between her and Collin, because after the night Nancy and Collin has lost a contact. Nancy hopes that Collin becomes her friend for couplee years.

The safety need of Nancy is shown with the sentence “ We need to talk. We can get this whole mess straightened out”, so she needs safety from any fear, from Collin who has raped her. She hopes that she gets obvious answer about their relationship.

3:02 p.m.(paragraph 1)

I think I'm going to call Collin. Do I dare? I not only dare, I've got to! I can! I wish he had a phone in his hall. But I don't even know which hall he's in. If I did I could go by and leave a note or something (Nancy, 37).

She has lost contact with Collin for two days after the “dark evening”. She wants to meet Collin to tell about it. However, Nancy can not wait anymore. Collin has lost in space after the night. Nancy is of being pregnant and Collin must be responsible for this own action.

She wants to be safe from Collin. She feels that Collin conciously leaves her after he gets her virginity. Moreover, she needs motivation to save her from negative thinking.

4:59 p.m.

The lights have all gone off again. I can't believe it! I've some mistake somewhere. I'm sure Collin said _____ University. Maybe not, but what else could it have been? We've only got one university here. I'm sooooo

confused. I just called the university, and they said had no Collin Eagle at all registered there. I had the lady check three times. They never heard of him. He is not living in campus housing. He is not in student government. He is not on Dean's list. I can't understand it. How did I mess up so badly? Where else could he be? Could it be junior College? No, No he definitely said _____(Nancy, 37).

Nancy is confused, knowing that Collin is a stranger boy and he has black identity. Nancy is very nervous when she can't meet Collin again. When Nancy calls his university, they have never heard such name before because it is not registered there. She wants to meet Collin in there but she is only disappointed with the fact. Nancy goes home after the tiring her trip. She feels better but she also feels afraid and her problem becomes nightmares. She is aware that the problem can be solved in her pray.

The sentence "The lights have all gone off again. I can't believe it! I've some mistake somewhere". is proves that Nancy possesses safety needs from uncertain condition about Collin, Nancy is confused about the reality of the black identity of Collin. The safety need includes the safe from fear, scream, violence, guilt, worry, and danger.

Tuesday, May 1

10:40 p.m.

We're home and home is HOME again! I'm so relieved. Something inside of me was afraid that it would always be filled with.....you-know-who.....doing you-know-what. But he doesn't exist anymore. It was all a back, scary, fuzzy nightmare, and eventually it will go away, like the nightmares I had when I was little did... I pray it will (Nancy, 44).

Nancy feels fresh when she goes home from her trip. At home she feels sad when she reflects on the memories of place in the past, expecting that the nightmare would go.

Nancy also wants to save from any violence and danger so she feels the home is as sweet home, but she is still any scared about the night. It is like a nightmare when she remembers it.

Day? I dunno.

The last few days and nights my pillow has been wet with tears. Tears for Margie. Tears for me. I've had daymares and nightmares and feelings of guilt, guilt, guilt, guilt. The panic and the feeling of filthiness won't end. I'm guilty for Margie; I'm guilty for me too! And **I CAN'T BEAR SUCH GUILT!** I'm too small. I'm too weak. I'm too young (Nancy, 54).

During this period Nancy cannot cover up the sin. She writes with capital and bold letter because she feels guilty from her deepest heart. She cannot do anything to help Margie.

"I CAN'T BEAR SUCH GUILT!" shows that she wants to be safe from any guilt for Margie, because she cannot give good attention to him. She is afraid if when she tells Margie honestly that Collin is a bad guy. She also feels weak to speak up to the society that she has been raped by Collin.

?Whatever Day It Is?

8:43 a.m.

Maybe they are careful like that with all really contagious diseases, do you think? Maybe! **I'LL WORRY ABOUT THAT TOMORROW...AFTER I TALK TO DR. S.** But I'm going to see him again. I'm never going to see him again! (Nancy, 136).

Nancy is very scared and she worries about her disease, she cannot see tomorrow. She is sad after talking with him about the problem. In her heart she wants to convince herself will that she be okay albeit she worries about.

I'LL WORRY ABOUT THAT TOMORROW...AFTER I TALK TO DR.

S. The safety needs is shown in this text. Nancy is safe from worrying about her disease. She cannot pretend about her life when she dies tomorrow. This case is included into the safety needs of Nancy.

Monday, May 13

12:57 a.m.

You know..... body fluids.... And all that. I worry about “body fluids” and the movie too. What if.... Oh, how I wish I could contact someone who knows something every time I have a question (Nancy, 174).

She wants to run away from the whole mess in her life. In this period she begins worrying about the body fluid which is out of her control. She is afraid of effect of the body fluids and she does not know how to keep. If she needs someone to answer her question about it. She wants everyone save from her body fluids.

Her words “I worry about body fluids” prove that she wants to be safe from worrying about her body fluids. She cannot be free anymore to play because anytime the body fluids can be out from her body. Nancy wants to prevent other people from her fluids which spreads the virus.

The psychological condition of Nancy is confused with a the problem that she can not find any solution for her the problem. She always nightmares because she hides the problem from her mother. Nancy build up the defence for the problem but she fails.

One day she meets Margie and Collin in the road. She feels guilty toward Margie because she can not explain about Collin to him. For a while, Nancy does not want Margie to have the same tragedy as her. Futhermore, Nancy worries about death and AIDS such as how she keeps her body fluids.

In this case, according Maslow if the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may be categorized roughly as the safety needs. All that has been said of the physiological needs is equally true although in lesser degree of these desires. The organism may equally well be wholly dominated by them. They may serve as the almost exclusive organizers of behavior, recruiting all the capacities of the organism in their service and we may then fairly described that the whole organism is a safety-seeking mechanism.

The receptors, the effectors, of the intellect and other capacities are primarily safety-seeking tools. Furthermore as a hungry man, the dominating goal is a strong determinant not only of his current world-outlook and philosophy but also of his philosophy of the future. Practically everything looks less important than safety (even sometimes the physiological needs which being satisfied, are now under estimated). A man, in this case, if it is extreme enough and chronic enough, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone.

C. Love and Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are well gratified, then there will emerge the love, affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now a person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. He will suffer from hunger of affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. He will want to attain such place more than anything else in the world and may even forget that once, when he is hungry, he sneered at love.

Monday, April 16

9.30 a.m.(paragraph 5)

Collin time and attention are like cream to a starving, scruffy little unimportant kitten-*me*!! Deep inside, I guess I know that both my parent love me and try to give me “quality time” but “quality” time can **NEVER** match real, real, **REAL TIME**, no matter what anybody says! I think Collin and I are both very lonely, lost creatures! (Nancy, 10).

Nancy is angry because her parents have divorced and Collin gives his time and attention so much, because Nancy does not get attention from her mother. She feels lonely in her life. There is no place to share her burden. And this part show that Nancy wants to fulfill her belonging need toward someone besides her Mom.

The love and belonging needs is apparent in the sentence give me “quality time” but “quality” time can **NEVER** match real, real, **REAL TIME**, Nancy need love from her parents but in the reality she the gets attention from Collin. In her home she wants the real quality time from her mom but in the reality her mom is too busy. Although she wants love and affection from her mom, it is substitutes from Collin.

Tuesday April 17

9:10 p.m.

“Dear Collin, you are my dearest confidant, my valiant hero, my trusted friend, my future! *Literally* my happy, happy, forever future!!! (Nancy, 12).

Nancy feels that Collin is the best friend she has ever had and she imagine that Collin the real hero to help her in every chance. Collin becomes her dearest confidant, trust friend and the future. But in fact Collin leaves her without anything and unfortunately Nancy infected HIV after she rapes by Collin.

The love need of Nancy is proven on her address on Collin. You are my dearest confidant, my valiant hero, my trusted friend, my future! She trusts with Collin until she calls him hero in her future, because she never fall in love before. Collin is attention able to change her life. Everytime she feels cheerful and happy.

Sunday, June 10

We laughed for a second; then he reached over and kissed me. It was so sweet and gentle and soft, like nothing I'd ever felt before in my life, like I was in paradise or something (Nancy, 60).

In the suffering days Nancy needs someone to accompany her end of life to share anything, or to drive her to forget few minutes that she is going to die. Beside Lewis K. Fulmark Nancy feels peaceful and comfort, it can be support her before she is dying. Nancy falls in love again with Lew. She feels better than Collin.

She falls in love again with her old friend, after she realizes bad experience she begins to get love and belonging from the other people. Her expression "it was so sweet and gentle and soft" indicates that she needs a lot of love and affection after she knows that she is infected with HIV.

Tuesday, June 12

12:01 p.m.-home

I reached over to kiss him, and we almost turned the canoe over. It was pretty spooky car while he tried to get it straightened up, but he never did let go of the CKH ring.

Oh, what a beautiful day. It has been by far the most beautiful day of my life.

THE BEGINNING OF A FUTURE THAT IS GOING TO BE MORE GLORIOUS THAN HAS EVER BEEN KNOWN BY MANKIND SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EARTH.....AS WELL AS ALL THE OTHER CREATIONS OF INFINITY (Nancy, 70).

Lew is Nancy's old friend in her childhood. He can make Nancy happy and make her forget Collin and her problem although Nancy never tells it to her friends and Lew. Then, Lew gives her ring to make their relationship forever.

THE BEGINNING OF A FUTURE THAT IS GOING TO BE MORE GLORIOUS THAN HAS EVER BEEN KNOWN BY MANDKIND SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EARTH.....AS WELL AS ALL THE OTHER CREATIONS OF INFINITY, it shows the presence of love and belonging need.

Nancy gets love from Lew too much, because Lew is able to give support when she down. Also Lew attention able to raise her dream in the future.

Thursday, September 27

10: 41 p.m.

Tonight we went to an extra-credit concert. It was unexplainedable. Lew and I sat and held hands and felt the music maybe even more than our ears heard it. In the hall by the elevator there's a little bench, he sat me down and hugged me and kissed me till I felt like a fluttering something; then he reached in his pocket and pulled out the most beautiful, precious ring in the world and put it on my finger (Nancy, 110).

In this part Nancy feel very happy because this is first date and hang out with Lew, without scare and worry about everything. Lew begins hug and kiss her with tenderly. Nancy's need of love and belonging is fulfil by Lew. In the period Nancy so happy find out soulmate in the future although she knows she will die because her disease.

Sunday, January 6

11:11 a.m.(paragraph 4 and 6)

I had to go to Dad's the day after Christmas. I didn't really have to, but I knew he wanted me to, and he has feelings. Mom and I clung together and cried when I left. Then I clung to Dad and cried when I had to come back.

Dad tried hard to keep me entertained while I was there, but he kept having to run to the office for "a minute." I remembered, when I was little, asking him if it was going to be a lonnnnnnnnnng minute or a short minute, and at Christmas time I asked him that again. He grabbed me and slumped to the floor with me in his arms and hugged me like he was never going to let me go (Nancy, 112-113).

Nancy needs holiday to forget the problem and her Mom ask to Nancy go to Arizona to visit her Dad. In Arizona she feels strange with her Dad, he is always close with her frequently cries, cry without the reason and so on. Nancy never feels like that. She wants to leave Arizona soon because she is to unable look at her Dad. In Arizona she becomes tough after she realizes that her father sacrifices much to spend time for her. She knows that her father must go to office and never let her go for a while.

Love and affection, as well as their possible expression in sexuality, are generally looked upon with ambivalence and are customarily hedged about with many restrictions and inhibitions. Practically all theorists of psychopathology have stressed thwarting of the love needs as basic in the picture of maladjustment. Many clinical studies have therefore been made of this need and we know more about it perhaps than any of the other needs except the physiological ones.

In this level Nancy show that she need love and belonging from another people, Collin is able to give his love, but he is wrong to express his love toward Nancy. Maslow divides love into two level are Deficiency or D-love and Being or B-love. Love is less D-love is based on egoism, make the couple not comfortable, just take not give. And D-love depicts in Collin, he want to express his love to Nancy but he doesn't think the effect of the action. Now he leaves Nancy after he gets everything from her. Unlucky he leaves Nancy with HIV virus.

Nancy meets another boy and she fall in love again with Lew, and his love is B-love or Being love; which is based on respect on the couple without any force and change. Lew is not posesive to have Nancy at all, but he show to everybody that he can accept whatever Nancy although Nancy infected with HIV. He does not leave Nancy alone with her problem and in the hectic situation face on Nancy. Beside that her parents always gives motivation to Nancy in order that she feels comfortable and does not feels lonely to face her problem.

D. Esteem Needs

All people (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. By firmly based

self-esteem, is soundly based upon real capacity, achievement and respect from others.

These needs may be classified into two subsidiary sets.

Monday, August 27

09.01pm

I have.... The **HIV virus!** How could I have ...**AIDS?** The word is like all the bitterness in the world on my tongue, then spreading throughout my body. I've never had a blood transfusion; I've never used a dirty needle..(Nancy, 88).

Nancy is shocked, when she knows that HIV virus has infected her body. She has never had a blood transfusion, never used a dirty needle but she remember that she has ever been raped by Collin. She has never imagine that her life is worst, it cause HIV in her body. Nancy thinks how she gets it since she is only fourteen years old girl.

The esteem need is apparent in his sentence "The word is like all the bitterness in the world on my tongue". She needs motivation to face her destiny and any people to convince her that her life will be alright if she lives beside her family.

01.30 am

I've got to face it... **IAM GOING TO DIE...** I'm not going to have career, or a husband or a family. My heart is bursting. I am never going to have Lew. He'll have top find someone else to take my place.....I hope, oh, I do hope she'll love him as much as I do, and for forever (Nancy, 89).

Nancy knows that she is infected with HIV and the first time she feels scared, confused and panic, she never thought when she infecte withd HIV, but few minutes later Nancy can accept the reality, she gets to face the cruel realities of AIDS.

"I've got to face it... **IAM GOING TO DIE...** I'm not going to have career, or a husband or a family". This sentence proves that Nancy esteem need decreases and she need big motivation to build up her life. The esteem need is that she wants respect in herself able to convince that she can face it with haughty.

Tuesday, August 28

6:57 p.m.(paragraph 1)

It's become real! Too *real*! We had a counselor here for a couple of hours. I guess she helped. At least now I know what I can and can't do to protect Mom! Hadn't realized that I could be an endangerment to her, to everybody (Nancy, 89).

Nancy faces the AIDS with honesty and realistically. She carries the risk on her shoulder without Collin, who has infected the AIDS to her. In this situation Nancy faces the real fact. She hopes that Lew will find someone else to change her position.

The above quotation also indicates that Nancy needs a counselor to build up her motivation when she feels down. Nancy always respects with the environment protecting everyone by asking Missy about anything.

12: 42 a.m.

I'm beginning to see the really black side of **AIDS** that everyone tries to hide. Guess I'll just pretend that everything is okay with me. Then I'll die (Nancy, 90).

Nancy is in bad condition and her psychological aspect is down, because it is difficult for her to realize her dreams. The enthusiasm of Nancy toward her life is back, because everyone helps to solve her problem. At the time, Nancy feels down and hopeless because of her disease. However, she believes that she will be okay, and the esteem need of Nancy begins growing up in her heart.

Saturday, September 1

3: 24 a.m.

I really don't want to die. I love my bed. I love my room. I love my mom. I love my dad. I? Love my Imperical. I love to hear him twitter early morning before it's quite light. I usually wake up to that soft, wonderful belonging sound. I don't want to leave it ever! Ever! Ever! I'm scared.....I'm really scared! I'm not absolutely positive there is that Heaven that I want so desperately to be there (Nancy, 97).

She begins to desperate when she leave anything, she feel scare toward death.

She wants to life as long as possible but she knows that is imposible. And she can hardly remember those days.

The esteem need is shown in “I’m not absolutely positive there is that Heaven that I want so desperately to be there”. Such sentence reflect Nancy’s feeling of respect to herself. She wants to be free and her self- respect leads her to face death.

Thursday, September 6

3: 30 p.m.

I can’t believe it, but I think I’m feeling better. Missy comes nearly every day. She’s convincing me that I’ve gotta get on with my life. She’s even telling me that I can get my beans together and be a real person again. Maybe I can get up and get out! Go back to school again. Laugh, play, work, feel.....at least some things besides pain. Do you think I can, Self? Your opinion is important to me, you know. Okay, if you say I can, **I CAN, AND I WILL, AND I WILL, AND I SHOULD, AND I SHALL. SO THERE. HA.....ha, ha, ha.**(Nancy, 99).

Missy build up the spirit on Nancy’s life. She helps Nancy to face the problem with her advice. She encourage Nancy to grow up and face the problem without moan and complain about her disease. She can play again, laughing with the Gaggle again and the life must go on. This part shows that the esteem-needs in her life is manifested in her confidence toward her life although she has a big problem. One day Nancy begin to counselor to solve her problems. She thinks about anything and Missy can answer the Nancy’s question about HIV and AIDS, to battle and to protect everybody from the virus. Nancy tells about how she gets HIV and the effects when she does something. Nancy tries to face the problem firmly. She believes that the problem is very easy to solve. However, she realizes the death due to AIDS and then until the day doctors can not find the HIV and AIDS medicines for HIV or AIDS.

Nancy faces the tragedy with her strong belief on a disease also her family always respect with her although they know that she will die. She needs big motivation to help from her sadness and bring her to a cheering up situation everyday.

Monday, September 10

1 a.m.

Once Mom told me the story of *Gone with the Wind*. She said Scarlett O'Hara always said, when things were bad, "I'll worry about that tomorrow." I think that saying is going to become a big part of my life from here on (Nancy, 101).

Nancy remembers that story and she is inspired by Scarlett O'Hara's words.

Her spirit bring on the better life and she thinks about her future. In this part show that

Nancy need to big support from anybody especially her family and friends.

Her mom shows her respect to Nancy by giving wise words of Scarlett O'Hara,

"I'll worry about that tomorrow". Then, Nancy understand that the wise words, its mean that she does not need worry about everything all the day. She should think any chance the day after. So, she shouldn't be hopeless everyday and everytime about the tragedy.

Saturday, September 15

4: 30 p.m.

I met El and Red at the mal. We had lunch at Pizza Heaven, and it was that. They had so much to tell me, they were both talking at once, and I was trying to listen to each of them, and we were giggling and spillinh and choking on our food. The people at the next table gave us dirty looks, and we all just turned up our noses and pretended we were better than they were____so we could do what we wanted even it if was nutty and childish and stuff. **I WANT TO BE CHILDISH! I NEED TO BE CHILDISH! I DESERVE TO BE CHILDISH!.....**Because I don't really know how long I've got to be whatever (Nancy, 103).

Nancy move on toward her life, she begin to forget her big problem. She can laugh, she can be crazy together with El and Red. Her problem make her like prisoner in the jail without friend because she must be pretend toward everybody. And she wants to be child again, in order to forget her disease and problem in her life.

In the period she can not pretend about her worry, and self respect of Nancy begin down. Nancy's friends try to entertainment her with hang out, futhermore she

wants to be childish, she need to be childish again because Nancy think to be child again will be happy than now without worry about her disease.

? *Whatever Day it is?*

7:32 a.m.

I am going to be happy, happy, happy! AIDS is not casually contagious! No one will be afraid of me. I'm going to tell everybody as soon as I get out of here. It will be such a relief, and it will be just like always (Nancy,135).

Nancy is going to tell about her disease to everybody, but she is still doubtful to share with her friends if she infected AIDS. Nancy must be brave to share with the Gaggle when she wants to enjoy in the end of life.

Nancy wants to tell about her disease to everybody, the esteem need of Nancy begin grow up and she gets motivation from her family to face it. It shows on No one will be afraid of me. She believes that her fear about AIDS can not change her life, her future and she never cries again.

Friday, April 12

5:45 p.m.

I guess all the kids at school heard what happened, because most of them were *extra nice* to me. I suspect Mrs. Maggleby or the principal talked to them over the loudspeaker, but maybe it just came through the grapevine. Anyway, I wish they'd just treat me like they treat everybody else. I want to **JUST ME**, not the girl with **AIDS!** (Nancy,159).

Nancy schoolmates know that Nancy infected with AIDS and then Nancy feels guilty, confused and under pressure with the condition but in the end Nancy schoolmates finally accept the fact. However, the acceptance of the Gaggle and Lew acceptable, it makes Nancy little worry about that. Schoolmates acceptable Nancy like they pretend and Nancy does not want it. Everybody treat Nancy as superstar who care about her disease but she wants treat like somebody else without extra care and extra worry.

Nancy is like a superstar because all of her friends suddenly become over-attentive toward her. She does not need it. She wants all of her friends accept her as they used to be although they know that she was infected with AIDS. It is also important to treat her ordinarily without any pityness.

Thursday, January 24

7:45 a.m.

I CAN'T GO TOP SCHOOL. BUT I CAN'T STAY AT HOME EITHER. THAT WOULD BE EVEN WORSE. HE'S HERE. HE'S PART OF EVERY LITTLE AND BIG THING AND MOLECULE AND DUST PARTICLE IN THE APARTEMENT. I'VE GOTTA GET OUT OF HERE. I WISH I NEVER HAD TO RETURN (Nancy, 121).

Nancy has a dilemma because she could not live normally where she used to. She feels insecure, not knowing what to do. She is also frustrated toward her problem. She could not be a wise girl anymore. She must take a rest a lot to avoid breaking down the immune in her body.

Tuesday, February 5

5: 54 p.m.

I was so depressed I couldn't even remember her last name till I looked it up in year-book. Then, thank goodness, Missy came and helped me relax so I could think straight again. After a while I dimly recalled the time when I'd seen *&=+ with a couple of kids in his old beat up convertible (Nancy, 123).

Nancy feels depressed when a police asks about Collin. In another hand Nancy feels so happy because the police want to investigate this case. Nancy tries to remember the time she meets Collin with another girl. Futhermore, the police wants to trace the position of Collin.

Nancy needs a lot of the respect from her surronding, because she must battle againts the AIDS and the other hand she must solve a whole mess which Collin has done. Fortunately, she gets a counselor help her to face the problem. Missy always

answers her questions about HIV and AIDS, Missy becomes one of people who give her motivation, respect, and attention.

Saturday, February 9

9: 32 a.m.—hospital

I've been in the hospital for I don't know how many days with pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (also known as pneumocystis pneumonia, or PCP) that's what it says in this little book my new doctor gave me. Dr. Talbert said he couldn't treat me anymore because of my.....it's not his field. I guess I might as well face it and use the world HIV.

HIV

HIV

WHICH LEADS TO AIDS

AIDS

WHICH LEADS TO.....AIDS (Nancy, 126).

The virus develops to AIDS and it can generate to AIDS very fast. Nancy feels scared with the death and she is more hopeless than before. She is disappointed with the reaction of HIV. Nancy wants to be out from there. She becomes morbid, paranoid, and also dumb. She likes out of space while she heard. Nancy scary about death. she want to life and married with Lew but it never happened to her life. All her dream are fly over when she face HIV which later becomes AIDS.

This is the top of Nancy esteem need, she needs great support and respect from the other people because she heard that her HIV which leads to AIDS. She never supposed when she gets HIV become AIDS too fast, Nancy ever read the brochure that HIV develop to be AIDS need 5 until 10 years, but in the reality she extremely lowered natural immune system which allowd the virus so quickly ravage her delicate body.

Thursday, February 14

7:30 p.m.

Valentine's Day_what a bummer! I'm reading a brochure, Tennagers and AIDS. It's scary! **I DO NOT WANT TO DIE! I'M JUST FIFTEEN YEARS OLD! THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE BEST PART OF MY LIFE. WHEN I TURN FROM A GIRL INTO A WOMAN! WHEN LEW AND I.....WHICH WE NEVER WILL.....** Oh, dear God, how can I ever stand it? (Nancy, 131).

In Valentine's Day she gets sick which cannot be solved by any medicine, it causes her very sad. She wishes that the day will bring a miracle but it brings sadness. She wants to live and get married to Lew but it has never happened in her life. All her dreams are fly over when she faces HIV which becomes AIDS.

In the valentine day she have been happy, but in the reality she needs big motivation to face her cruel tragedy in her life. She cannot avoid her sadness upon AIDS. All of her friends do not respect her anymore.

Monday, March 25

I've been sick again. Dr. S. says my HIV is progressing so much faster because of my lowered immune system. This time it's a stupid kidney infection. I don't want that! **I WON'T BELIEVE THAT! THERE IS A HEAVEN...AND A GOD! AND IT'S WHITE AND CLEAN AND PURE, AND GOD IS CREATING OTHER WORLDS, AND I WILL BE A HELPER IN SOME WAY. AND I'LL GO ON AND ON THROUGH FOREVERS OF ETERNITIES... BEING ME...DOING WONDERFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE, HAPPY AND FULFILLING THINGS** (Nancy, 149).

Nancy begins to break down again and she has a decreasing confidence, because the virus has ravaged her body faster than it is used to. In this case she needs high motivation to return and support spirit of her life. And then in the same time Nancy does not want believe any heaven, God because she is scare about the death but in another side she hopes any miracle in her life with positive thinking toward the disease.

"I WON'T BELIEVE THAT", it shows that Nancy's esteem is a bit decreasing. She cannot go to a top rank school in the future, because she believe that as soon as possible she will die soon.

Friday, March 29

5:16 p.m.

Good Friday? The worst Friday ever!

It didn't get better. In the halls, the kids were all ganged up in little groups whispering wildly, and when I came by, everybody quieted down and tried to become invisible or tried to be too overly friendly. It was weird for all of us (Nancy, 153).

Nancy begins to be like an alien in space, her friends avoid her although she tries to say hello to them. She becomes so sad in the school; meanwhile, Gaggie always accompanies her everywhere. It shows that Nancy has social needs in her life. She cannot live alone in the society although Gaggie is frequently together with her.

The esteem need of Nancy is decreasing because she tries to be friendly with others, but they see Nancy as an alien in space because they are still doubtful about AIDS. They are afraid of being transmitted by a casual contact of the HIV.

Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. 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 or neurotic trends. An appreciation of the necessity of basic self-confidence and an understanding of how helpless people are without it, can be easily gained from a study of severe traumatic neurosis.

In Esteem needs has two motivation such as self respect and respect from the other, Nancy do to both of them. Self respect, Nancy has confidence, independence and freedom. She needs ourself knowledge able to know that her body is values and able to control challenge of life. She prove that she againts the HIV virus with optimistic without complain, after she heard infected HIV she so sad for a while and she gets up from her sadness to show that she is tough. Nancy always gets big support

from her counselor to move on without regret and the Gaggle which acceptable of Nancy without leaves her. During in Aunt Thelma's House she gets lesson from Melvin and her Aunt that she should DO IT, to be aggressive and never give up. Respect from other, Nancy doesn't mind leaving her dad because Liz won't to Nancy stay with them because she knows Nancy infected HIV virus and she worry about this. Although HIV can't transmitted by casual contact. To respect to Liz, Nancy leaves them and chooses to stay with her Aunt and her cousin. When she arrives in her Aunt's house, she has been prepared anything. Moreover, Nancy do to ask how will aunt Thelma clean her room when she die.

E. Self-actualization Needs

Even if all those needs are satisfied, a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man *can* be, he *must* be. This need is the so called self-actualization. It refers to the desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potential for.

Sunday, March 8

7:04 p.m.

I'm loving it here like no one back home could imagine. I feel so close to nature and to God.

Back to church. I know as a catholic I shouldn't feel comfortable there, but I do. It's my belief and Lew's that **GOD COMES WHEREVER LOVE IS** (Nancy, 230).

Nancy wants to stay in Aunt Thelma's house because she can close with the nature and the God. She feels peaceful and for a while, she can forget her problem about AIDS. In there she go to church with people who don't look down on Nancy or we can pray in house with Aunt Thelma and Melvin.

Nancy believes that the God loves her, because everybody can feel His love until they die, like Lew state **GOD COMES WHEREVER LOVE IS**. The self actualization Nancy is that she gives herself to God like in her belief.

Sunday, March 22

1:32 p.m

It was really special. Melvin said the opening prayer, and we all three sang my favorite songs with Aunt thelma on the piano and me accompanying on the guitar and Melvin playing his mandolin." Love at Home," "Where Love Is," and "I Am a child of God," my very favorite favorites. Aunt Thelma talked about **LOVING GOD AND LOVING OUR NEIGHBOR AS OURSELVES**, and then Melvin talked about **DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU** (Nancy, 243).

In Aunt Thelma's house Nancy feel good, in there she feel close with the God. Everyday she pray with Melvin and Aunt Thema, beside pray she always listen advice from her Aunt.

In Aunt Thelma's house she learn about God, and she begin believe the God. Aunt Thelma talked about **LOVING GOD AND LOVING OUR NEIGHBOR AS OURSELVES**, and then Melvin talked about **DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU**. Here, the self actualization of Nancy grow in her heart.

Wednesday, March 25

3 p.m.

WOW! WOWIE! WOWERS! Wonders never cease! Mom and Dad came in on the puddle jumper about 9:30 and then Melvin drove in with El about noon. **WHAT A WONDERFUL, HAPPY, MAGNIFICENT, MORE-THAN-PERFECT DAY!** (Nancy, 250).

She feels better than before and she is already to face her death, because her family visit in the bored day. Beside her family El also come in to give motivation in her life. In the end of her life she wants to make her surrounding happy, because she

does not want die with sadness like the sentence WHAT A WONDERFUL, HAPPY, MAGNIFICENT, MORE-THAN-PERFECT DAY!

Tuesday, April 7

Oh, Self:

I can't believe that the lady was Dr. B., who put together one of my favorite books, **GO TO ALICE**, from the diary of a girl my age who had gotten into drug.

After a few minutes, Aunt Thelma excused herself and went up to the house, leaving me and Dr. B. to talk about...*my book!!!* It seemed unreal, but Dr. B. assured me it was *as real a possibility as I was.....*

I'm *really* glad! Maybe I can do something in some way to help other kids who are in my situation. I really hope so. I'm still not sure if I was raped, or if I just set myself up for it, but I guess I'll never know *that* answer for sure (Nancy, 253).

In the end of her life Nancy wants to publish her thoughts and deepest feeling when she gets HIV to everyone, and Aunt Thelma help to publish her diary. Nancy is acquainted with Beatrice Sparks, who has edited the diary of girl who has got into drugs "GO TO ALICE". Now she meet Beatrice, her favorite editor. She tells about anything and Dr. B. types, writes, and listens careful. the psychological condition of Nancy become happy, tough and entrust. Nancy has a counselor to build up her motivation such as life must go on, and Nancy must be move on without look in the past.

One of self actualization is that, she wants to share her thinking and her feeling for all teenager in the world. And the self actualization is the highest of hierarchy (Boorer,253) and Nancy can reach it, she has done the best for her life with her potential to writes diary and also publish. In order to make all teenager can take a meaningful message from her.

10 p.m.

But I've got to think about positive things, like what we're going to do tomorrow..... **IT IS SALT ON AN OPEN WOUND.** But I've got to eat so I can get better, don't I? "The lesser of two evils," as someone one said.

OH, SELF, TURN THAT GARBAGE OFF....RELAX.... THINK OF TOMORROW... EXACTLY WHERE WILL WE GO? What do I want to ask Dr. B. and to tell her? Actually....I better go to sleep so I'll have some energy, right? Right! (Nancy, 256).

She begins to think positively about the death, she must eat to get better and take a rest on time. She wants look everything oke before she die,without make everybody curious and pity toward her.

Nancy begin relax to face the end of her life. The self-actualization of Nancy reaches its peak on the statement **OH, SELF, TURN THAT GARBAGE OFF....RELAX.... THINK OF TOMORROW... EXACTLY WHERE WILL WE GO?** Nancy prove with she does not want negatve thinking about tomorrow, she wants pass the day with cheer up.

Friday, April 10

5:49 a.m.

Aunt Thelma and Melvin's motto is "**DO IT.**" So, Self, finish with your pity party and let's get moving. Don't pay any attention to that lying old mirror in the hall. Clipse your eyes when you walk past it and think of yourself as pretty as you used to be (Nancy, 257).

Nancy begins to ready to face the death, Aunt Thelma always says "**DO IT**" and don't be afraid with death because heaven is like home. Nancy is very happy because when she stay in Aunt Thelma's house, she find new experience and peaceful without mockery from everybody when they look Nancy. Sometimes Nancy wish they'd all just leave her alone but in the fact she is glad they don't too..

Nancy shows her self actualization within Aunt Thelma and Melvin's motto is "**DO IT.**" So, Self, finish with your pity party and let's get moving. She can accept the motto and she face her disease happily without any fear.

7:59 p.m

We talked about death for a long time, like it was a friend, and great streaks of noonday light shone straight down from Heaven and engulfed and caressed us. Dr. B. believes as Aunt Thelma does, that when I die, my spirit, which isn't actually sick at all, will just waft up through a tunnel of light, like people who have had near death experiences say. Dr. B. says she's also heard of many people who have had loved ones come to escort them; she calls Heaven "home". I like that too!(Nancy, 258).

Nancy gets meaningful lesson from Beatrice Sparks to entrust all the problem to God. And she has never been so exhausted in her life, but it's a good exhaustion because we've had a day fit for the gods. Actualization is Needs to gain satisfy with self fulfilment.

The self actualization show that sentence she calls Heaven "home". I like that too! Reveals that Nancy is not afraid when she face death, she imagines that heaven like the God's home which is comfortable.

Just before her life ends, Nancy decides to make her private thoughts publish, she wants to save others from experiencing the same tragic fate as she has experienced. She pours out her deepest feeling to her diary and she meet Beatrice Sparks to publish her diary. Beatrice Sparks has changed her mind to be brave toward her life.

Nancy has proven to everybody that she is brave to face the death without any doubt and that she is able to sacrifice everything just to think about the God. She is able to keep all girls from rape or blind date which might destroy their life. She hopes that everybody can get beneficial the lesson from her diary. Before she dies she wants to give advantages to everybody by providing sufficient information about AIDS.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

In this novel *It Happened to Nancy* Nancy, as the main character, is infected with AIDS because she is raped by her boyfriend. She trusts him completely, but he rapes her and leaves her infected with HIV virus. As the virus ravages her body, Nancy pours out her deepest feelings to her diary from the romance to the cruel realities of AIDS. The novel informs the society about AIDS and makes the society understand about the disease.

Nancy faces the reality toughly and patiently although at the first time she can not imagine that she is infected with HIV because of having a free sex with her true love. She thinks that she has found her love and happiness at the end but she is wrong because she has lost her valuable life.

Based on the result of analysis in the novel entitled *It Happened to Nancy* using psychological approach based on the Theory of Motivation by Abraham Maslow it can be concluded that:

1. The psychological condition of the main character is fluctuating. At the first, she feels happy because allowed to go to concert and the second, she feels frightened because in the crowd she is alone. She needs motivation to defense her life and sometimes she feels sad and depressed. At the time, she is cheerful and tough toward her problem.

2. Viewed from the Theory of Motivation Nancy has fulfilled the Hierarchy of Human Needs, she has D-Needs and B-Needs to fight againts her disease. For

example physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

3. The psychological condition influences her motivation to face her society. In esteem needs she can prove that AIDS cannot be transmitted by casual contact.

B. SUGGESTIONS

Hopefully, this thesis can open the gate for other researcher to conduct a literary criticism because the data, due to this data can be analyzed from other points of view.

The researcher gives some suggestions after studying and analyzing the data as follows:

1. The result of interpreting the psychological condition of the main character is very complicated, so we must be selective to combine the motivation and the data.
2. This novel shows that psychological condition and motivation have close relation. The society should view the victims of HIV and AIDS as normal people who suffer from a disease because it influences the psychological condition of the victims.
3. The researcher hopes that the discussion of this reseach could be developed especially for literary study which employs psychological analysis in order to get better result of the reseach. The next reseachers can observe Maslow's theory from another perspective such as the physiological needs as homeostatic, the separation between D-need and D-cognition, as well as the distinction between B-need and B-cognition.

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