

**LORD ILLINGWORTH'S ESTEEM NEEDS IN THE PLAY *A WOMAN OF
NO IMPORTANCE* BY OSCAR WILDE**

THESIS

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

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2023**

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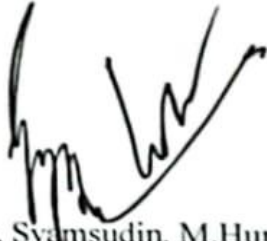
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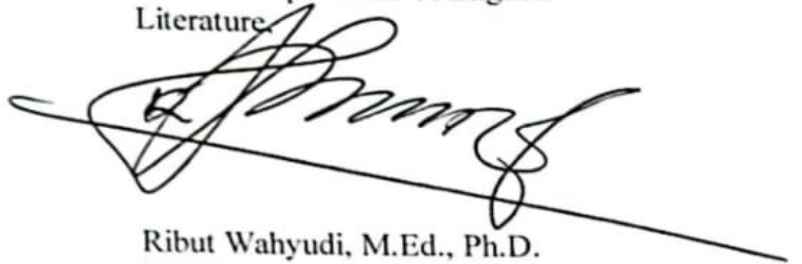
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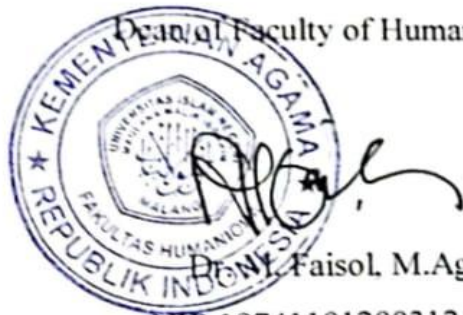
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MOTTO

“I think, therefore I am”

(Descartes)

“One thing that you can’t buy is time. So, use it wisely or lose it
terribly”

(Muhammad Syahril Akbar)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

I, Muhammad Syahril Akbar, who have tried the best to finish this thesis, you did
a great job.

My beloved parents, my father, Wahyudi, and my mother, Lilis
Ernawati, who always support and pray for me.

All of my families, who want to see me graduate from this university, and who
also always support and pray for me.

And for those who are in the difficult phase, keep your head up when you act;
remember, everything will be fine. God knows what is best for you.

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This thesis has already been completed by the researcher. It is a challenge to complete this thesis step by step until this thesis has already been completed by the researcher. Without the assistance and support of the people who are close to me, it would not have been possible. The researcher hereby expresses his gratitude to:

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Malang, April 11 2023



Muhammad Syahril Akbar

ABSTRACT

Akbar, Muhammad Syahril. (2023) Lord Illingworth's Esteem Needs in the Play *A Woman of No Importance* by Oscar Wilde. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Keywords: Antagonist Character, Hierarchy of Needs, Esteem Needs, Self-Esteem

Esteem needs are important to individuals. Maslow (1943) stated that esteem needs are the normal desire for reputation or prestige, and the need for self-respect or the esteem of others. It is important because when these needs are met, individuals feel confident, valued, and respected, which promotes positive self-esteem and a sense of well-being. However, unfulfilled esteem needs can lead to feelings of inadequacy, low self-esteem, and a lack of motivation. This study categorized into literary criticism using a psychological approach by applying Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The data were taken from words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs in the printed play script entitled *A Woman of No Importance*, written by Oscar Wilde, that was performed on April 19, 1893, at the Haymarket Theatre, London. The data were analyzed by identification, interpretation, and drawing a conclusion. Oscar Wilde's *A Woman of No Importance* indicates the antagonist character, Lord Illingworth, has fulfilled the esteem needs and abused it in inappropriate ways. This study examines Lord Illingworth's esteem needs as portrayed in Oscar Wilde's play *A Woman of No Importance*. Using Maslow's hierarchy of needs as a theoretical framework, the study analyzes Lord Illingworth's behavior, motivations, and relationships to explore the ways in which his need for esteem influences his actions and interactions with other characters. The analysis reveals that Lord Illingworth's desire for admiration and recognition leads him to engage in manipulative and deceptive behavior, ultimately leading to tragic consequences for himself and others.

مسخ لاص البحث

أكبر، محمد شهريل. (2023) احتياجات الاحترام للورد إينغورث في مسرحية امرأة بلا أهمية لأوسكار وايلد. رسالة تخرج للدراسات العليا. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلامية نيغيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: د. شمس الدين، ماجستير في الآداب

الكلمات الرئيسية: شخصية الخصم، تسلسل الاحتياجات، الاحتياجات الثقافية، الاحترام الذاتي

لاحتياجات الثقافية مهمة للأفراد. صرح ماسلو (1943) أن الاحتياجات الثقافية هي الرغبة الطبيعية في السمعة أو المكانة، والحاجة إلى احترام الذات أو احترام الآخرين. ومن المهم أنه عندما تتحقق هذه الاحتياجات، يشعر الأفراد بالثقة والقيمة والاحترام، مما يعزز الثقة بالنفس الإيجابية والشعور بالفراخية. ومع ذلك، يمكن أن تؤدي الاحتياجات الثقافية الغير محققة إلى شعور النقص والثقة بالنفس المنخفضة ونقص الحافز. تم تصنيف هذه الدراسة في النقد الأدبي باستخدام مقارنة نفسية من خلال تطبيق نظرية هرم احتياجات أبراهام ماسلو. تم جمع البيانات من الكلمات والعبارات والجمل والفقرات في نص المسرحية المطبوعة المعنونة "امرأة بلا أهمية"، التي كتبها أوسكار وايلد وعُرضت في 19 أبريل 1893 في مسرح هايماركت بلندن. تم تحليل البيانات عن طريق التعرف والتفسير والاستنتاج. تشير مسرحية "امرأة بلا أهمية" لأوسكار وايلد إلى أن الشخصية المعاندة، لورد إينغورث، قد حققت الاحتياجات الثقافية وسوء استخدامها بطرق غير لائقة. تدرس هذه الدراسة احتياجات الثقافة للورد إينغورث كما تم تصويرها في مسرحية أوسكار وايلد "امرأة بلا أهمية". باستخدام هرم ماسلو للاحتياجات كإطار نظري، تحلل الدراسة سلوك لورد إينغورث ودوافعه وعلاقاته لاستكشاف الطرق التي يؤثر بها احتياجه للتقدير

ع

ABSTRAK

Akbar, Muhammad Syahril. (2023) *Kebutuhan Penghargaan Lord Illingworth dalam Drama A Woman of No Importance karya Oscar Wilde.* Skripsi Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: *Karakter Antagonis, Hirarki Kebutuhan, Kebutuhan Penghargaan, Harga Diri*

Kebutuhan penghargaan adalah penting bagi individu. Maslow (1943) menyatakan bahwa kebutuhan penghargaan adalah keinginan normal untuk reputasi atau prestise, dan kebutuhan untuk harga diri atau penghargaan dari orang lain. Hal ini penting karena ketika kebutuhan ini terpenuhi, individu merasa percaya diri, dihargai, dan dihormati, yang mempromosikan harga diri yang positif dan rasa kesejahteraan. Namun, kebutuhan penghargaan yang tidak terpenuhi dapat menyebabkan perasaan ketidakmampuan, harga diri rendah, dan kurangnya motivasi. Studi ini dikategorikan ke dalam kritik sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologis dengan menerapkan teori hierarki kebutuhan Abraham Maslow. Data diambil dari kata-kata, frasa, kalimat, dan paragraf dalam naskah drama cetak berjudul *A Woman of No Importance*, yang ditulis oleh Oscar Wilde dan dipentaskan pada 19 April 1893 di Haymarket Theatre, London. Data dianalisis dengan identifikasi, interpretasi, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Drama *A Woman of No Importance* karya Oscar Wilde menunjukkan karakter antagonis, Lord Illingworth, telah memenuhi kebutuhan penghargaan dan menyalahgunakannya dengan cara yang tidak pantas. Studi ini meneliti kebutuhan penghargaan Lord Illingworth yang digambarkan dalam drama *A Woman of No Importance* karya Oscar Wilde. Dengan menggunakan hierarki kebutuhan Maslow sebagai kerangka teoretis, studi ini menganalisis perilaku, motivasi, dan hubungan Lord Illingworth untuk mengeksplorasi cara di mana kebutuhan penghargaannya memengaruhi tindakan dan interaksinya dengan karakter lain. Analisis ini mengungkapkan bahwa keinginan Lord Illingworth untuk pengakuan dan penghargaan memimpinkannya untuk terlibat dalam perilaku manipulatif dan penipuan, yang pada akhirnya mengakibatkan konsekuensi tragis bagi dirinya sendiri dan orang lain.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part of the study presents the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope of limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Every people needs esteem needs in their life. Esteem needs are eagerness for someone to be appreciated by others. According to Anggraeni, Manalu, and Anggraini (2021) the desire to have the need to be accepted, respected, and recognized to have some self-esteem is known as the esteem need. It is because, the esteem needs can satisfy the self-esteem of humans, which is important. Self-esteem was discovered to be the factor contributing most (Canli & Karasar, 2020). Therefore, the researcher believed that this topic is interesting to be studied.

Oscar Wilde's *A Woman of No Importance* is one of the slices of society themes play. The genre of this play is Victorian literature. The researcher analyzes the play focuses on human needs especially the esteem needs of the antagonist character named Lord Illingworth. The antagonist character of this play, Lord Illingworth, has everything in his life such as power, achievement, and recognition from the people due to his Lord title. As seen through the esteem needs, Lord Illingworth has fulfilled the esteem need. He feels secure and regards his efforts and accomplishments as worthwhile and significant.

This study applied Abraham Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs. Which related to the life background of the antagonist character in the play to analyze the needs of the antagonist character especially esteem needs, to gain satisfaction in his life. The basic needs of humans are important because when the basic needs cannot be fulfilled humans will not be able to fulfill all of their needs. As stated in Bahuwa (2018) Abraham Maslow created the hierarchy of needs theory which people must fulfill their basic needs. A person cannot satisfy his or her needs if they cannot be met on a basic level.

As stated above, the hierarchy of needs is created to make humans better. The hierarchy of needs was developed by Maslow to classify human motives because he believed that humans are good and have a constantly escalating inner desire that has a significant amount of potential (Acquah, Nsiah, Antie, & Otoo, 2021). Human needs must be fulfilled by humans to fight for their life, achieve their dreams, and gain satisfaction. Thus, Maslow formulated the hierarchy of needs to make the life of humans more satisfying. Furthermore, to achieve life objectives and lead better, more fulfilling lives, Maslow views people from the perspective of the motivations that shape their behavior. The realization of the needs that must be met by humans is based on the motives they possess. These demands are divided into levels according to their satisfaction (Lestari, Waluyo, & Wardani, 2019). Moreover, it aims to discuss Lord Illingworth's esteem needs based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Additionally, it is expected that the findings of this research will be different from previous research.

Related to the topic, the researcher has already found two problems of this study. First, what kind of esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth in the play. Second, what are the responses of the other characters to the esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth. Thus, several researchers have recently studied the hierarchy of needs, especially esteem needs, through their research. Through that research, Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani (2019), Lubis and Satria (2021), Kusuma (2018), and Wardani (2020) focus on all levels of the hierarchy of needs in the main character through the same object that is a novel. However, Genkova (2021) have analyzed the same theory and focused on the macroeconomic parameter final consumption as an indicator of human development. Each of those studies applied the qualitative descriptive and quantitative method. Moreover, each study has the same result in which the hierarchy of needs is important to be fulfilled by humans in order to gain an imaginable level of satisfaction, even if they have to struggle to fulfill all of the needs. Also, the human traits can be made up with the hierarchy of needs. Moreover, the researcher can conclude from previous studies that the hierarchy of needs is crucial for humans to be fulfilled and that despite the difficulty of the competition, many people are striving to do so.

Other researchers have examined the same object that is "*A Woman of No Importance*" in-depth from a feminism perspective. For instance, Saraswati and Harjani (2022), Kathy (2021), Mahirah (2021), Rahayu (2010). Each of those scientific papers discusses the patriarchal system in Victorian society. The result of each study is the same. The results show women's resistance to the patriarchal system in Victorian society. Additionally, the researcher might draw the conclusion

from earlier studies that the patriarchal system turned into the primary and fundamental cause of the issue in Victorian society.

Furthermore, the next researchers study the same author, which is Oscar Wilde. For instance, Guan (2018) and Randazzo (2020) discuss the writing style and language ability of Oscar Wilde in his works. Each of those studies showed the same result in which Oscar Wilde used Dandy's aestheticism in most of his works. Also, his social condition made him find the lovely things in the disgusting and ugly bourgeois industrial civilization and patriarchal system in Victorian society. Thus, the researcher can conclude that the writing style, language ability, and works of Oscar Wilde reflect the social conditions of the era in which he lived.

This study aims to explore the application of Maslow's hierarchy of needs to the character of Lord Illingworth, an antagonist in the late 19th-century play "A Woman of No Importance." Specifically, it focuses on analyzing Lord Illingworth's esteem needs, which require deeper analysis. The play's setting in Victorian England influences how the character's needs and motivations are portrayed, distinguishing it from previous studies. By examining a 19th-century play and its specific character's esteem needs, this study fills a gap in the existing research and offers a novel contribution.

The researcher considers the esteem needs to be a significant and worthwhile topic because when individuals fulfill these needs, they could start to feel a sense of positive emotions, which would help them build up their self-esteem and encourage pride in their accomplishments and in who they are as human beings

(Anggraeni, Manalu, & Anggraini, 2021). The study of human needs, especially esteem needs, must receive more consideration. Furthermore, individuals must first feel secure, assured, and a members of a society before they can focus on developing self-esteem (Anggraeni, Manalu, & Anggraini, 2021). It means that individuals must fulfill their basic needs before they can fulfill their esteem needs and gain self-esteem. Therefore, Abraham Maslow conducted research and established the needs theory. The order of human demands according to how easily they can be met, because the satisfaction of these five needs is dependent upon their top priority, it is known as the hierarchy of needs. The must be given priority in order to be completed (Lestari, 2019).

Moreover, studying Lord Illingworth's esteem needs is meant to make the audience understand the esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth that motivated him to conduct his actions that are considered antagonistic. Also, his actions are based on the fulfillment of esteem needs that can affect the other characters in the play. So that, audiences should be able to understand the story and conflict more complex in the play. As stated in Lestari (2019), this is done to help the audience grasp the needs of the characters the author created so they can gain better comprehend the tale and the conflicts the author placed.

Therefore, based on the results of previous studies, which discussed the same theory, the same object, and the same author, this study has a different focus. This study will analyze the esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth and the response of the other characters that become gaps in previous studies. As a result, this study contributed to close the gap in previous studies.

B. Problems of the Study

As it stated in background above, the researcher formulated two research problems below:

1. What kind of esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth in the play?
2. What are the responses of the other characters to the esteem needs done by Lord Illingworth?

C. Significance of the Study

The researcher expected that this study could provide a contribution in both theoretical and practical knowledge. The theoretical goal of this study is to demonstrate how literary works might reflect real life through human needs and even their psychological state. Additionally, it demonstrates the close connections between psychology and literature with regard to the same object, namely, people and their lives. Additionally, this study was carried out to better the readers' understanding of literature and psychology. Practically, it is expected that this research will assist readers in understanding Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Students who are interested in learning more about how the psychological method and hierarchy of needs, particularly esteem needs, are applied in literary works may find this study to be a useful resource. The findings of this study are intended to be helpful for the readers in terms of providing a clearer grasp of what esteem needs are, thereby enabling the reader to comprehend the hierarchy of needs, especially the esteem needs, and the factors and impacts that occur in daily life.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is limited to four elements that sum up its main points. First, this study analyzes *A Woman of No Importance* by Oscar Wilde, published in 1893 at the Haymarket Theatre, London. Second, this research studied Lord Illingworth, the antagonist in *A Woman of No Importance*. Next, the research also focuses on the esteem needs portrayed by Lord Illingworth and the impact to other characters. At last, this research uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs and only focuses on esteem needs.

E. Definition of Key Terms

It is crucial to define the essential terms used in this study in order to avoid discrepancies in comprehension between readers and the researcher. Those are:

1. Antagonist Character typically, the antagonist is positioned against the protagonist and their view of the universe. While the protagonist is typically portrayed as a hero and the antagonist as a villain in stories,
2. Hierarchy of Needs is a motivation theory by Abraham Maslow in psychology that contends that while people attempt to meet basic requirements, they aspire to meet progressively higher demands in the shape of a pyramid. It frequently usually depicted as a pyramid with five levels of needs.
3. Esteem Needs is the desire to have the need to be accepted, valued, and acknowledged.
4. Self-Esteem is a necessity for freedom, success, honor, and authority.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is provided in this chapter. It includes some of the topics that were utilized to support the analysis in this study, making it an essential source for information on the topics. Which are: psychology of literature, a play, hierarchy of needs, two kinds of esteem needs, and the impact of esteem needs.

A. Psychology of Literature

Literature has a power. According to Rahayu (2009) Literature possesses not only numerous functions but also immense power. Good books have the remarkable ability to provide readers with immense pleasure and enjoyment as they engage with the written words. Additionally, aesthetics play a crucial role, as readers perceive and appreciate the inherent beauty within a literary work, allowing for a deeper connection and appreciation of the art form. Thus, literature encompasses a multitude of functions and wields significant power in its ability to captivate readers.

Psychology and literature have a connection. The connection can appear directly and indirectly. Ahmadi (2020) draws attention to how psychology and literature are related. This relationship may be obvious directly or indirectly. The connection between psychology and literature can be found in the form of the authors who bring out psychological elements in literary works. According to Ahmadi (2020), the author's concretization, which in fact gave origin to psychology

in literature, or the author's unconsciousness can both be seen as the source of psychology in literature. Therefore, to find out the connection between psychology and literature, the researcher must pay precise attention to the psychological object under study.

The connection between psychology and literature was strengthened by the theory of Sigmund Freud. He adapted the psychological theories from literature. Ahmadi (2020) stated that when Freud connected his psychological analysis to literary context, the study of psychology in literature became more significant historically speaking. Some of Freud's psychological theories were taken from literary works (especially mythology). Thus, psychology theories can be combined with literature, and literary theories can be seen through the psychological elements.

In the field of literary psychology research, there are four aspects to consider. Those four aspects consist of the psychology of the writer, the psychology of the creative process, the study of behavior, and the responses to literature (Santos, Santos, and Silva, 2018). First, the psychology of the writer is a psychological aspect of the writer, such as in biographies and autobiographies, which help the reader and the researcher learn about the background of the author. Second, the psychology of the creative process is the aspect to understand how characters behave, the psychology of the creative process focuses on both the writer's personality and that of his characters. According to Santos, Santos, and Silva (2018), psychological studies of the creative process often include the stages that all creative processes go through while acknowledging the unique differences in style that each author has. Third, the study of behavior is to describe the attitude

and motivation of human beings to do something. Last, the responses to literature are the reader's responses to the literary works of the author.

Additionally, Hossain (2017) agreed with Wellek and Warren's (1963) statement that there are four focus subjects of psychoanalytic literary criticism, which has similarities and differences with Santos, Santos, and Silva's (2018) statement. First, the author. In this subject, the theory of psychoanalytic literary criticism is used to analyze the author's life background and his or her literary work. Second, the characters. The psychological theory is utilized to study one or more of the characters, and it is then applied to interpret the characters' actions and motivations. Third, the audience. The theory is employed to describe the attractiveness of the literary work for the readers. Fourth, the text. The theory is applied to examine how language and symbolism are utilized in literary work.

Moreover, since this study focuses on analyzing Lord Illingworth's esteem needs, it is also considered to focus on the creative process and the character aspect. It is because the study only focuses on analyzing the character's action, motivation, behavior, and characteristics.

Thus, through the study of psychology and literature, one can learn about the background and personality of a person. Without knowing the psychology of literature, comprehension of literary works could be weak. The author's thoughts and psyche are never far from the writing process.

B. Play

A play is a form of literature intended to be performed in front of an audience, typically in a theater. It involves a script, which is a written work that outlines the dialogue, actions, and stage directions of the characters. According to Miller (1949) a play involves the use of dialogue, actions, and settings to convey a narrative, depict characters, and explore themes.

One of the key elements of a play is the script itself. According to Carlson (2014) the script is the written work that outlines the dialogue and actions of the characters, and may include stage directions that describe the physical movements and positioning of the actors on stage. The script is usually written by a playwright, who may draw inspiration from a variety of sources, such as personal experiences, historical events, or other works of literature.

In addition to the script, a play may also include set design, lighting, and sound. Esslin (2004) stated that these elements work together to create a particular mood or atmosphere for the audience. For example, the set design may include props and scenery that help to establish the time and place of the play, while the lighting may be used to create different effects or highlight certain aspects of the performance. Sound, such as music or sound effects, can also be used to enhance the emotional impact of the play.

Moreover, another important element of a play is the performance itself. The actors bring the script to life through their physical movements, vocal inflections, and facial expressions. They may also improvise or ad-lib to respond to

unexpected situations or audience reactions (Carlson, 2014). The performance is typically directed by a director, who works with the actors to bring their vision of the play to the stage.

In addition, according to Carlson (2014) there are several characteristics that become role of the actor in the play:

1. Protagonist: The protagonist is the main character of the play, and is usually the character whose actions drive the plot forward.
2. Antagonist: The antagonist is a character who opposes the protagonist, and may create conflict or obstacles for them to overcome.
3. Foil: A foil is a character who contrasts with another character (often the protagonist) in order to highlight certain qualities or traits.
4. Stock character: A stock character is a character who embodies a well-known stereotype or archetype (such as the "damsel in distress" or the "mad scientist").
5. Comic relief: A character who provides humor or levity in a dramatic play.
6. Supporting character: A character who has a smaller role in the play, but still plays a significant part in the story.

Therefore, a play is a form of literature that is intended to be performed in front of an audience. The script is a crucial component of a play that outlines the dialogue, actions, and stage directions of the characters. Set design, lighting, and sound are additional elements that can be used to create a particular mood or atmosphere for the audience. The performance itself is brought to life by the actors

who physically embody the characters and bring their vision of the play to the stage. Overall, a play is a collaborative effort that involves the playwright, director, actors, and various production teams, all working together to bring a story to life for an audience to experience and enjoy.

C. Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow (1943) stated that human needs can be organized hierarchically. The hierarchy of human needs is a five-tier model of human needs, frequently represented as hierarchical tiers within a pyramid that makes up the psychology motivating theory that was developed by Abraham Maslow. Prior to addressing needs higher up the hierarchy, people must pay attention to those lower down. Ascension via the hierarchy's lowest levels. According to Maslow (1943), the hierarchy of needs is divided into two stages: deficiency needs (D needs), and growth needs (B needs).

The deficiency needs are the first four levels; those are physiological, safety, love and belonging, and esteem needs. According to Maslow (1943) it is called deficiency needs because, because they are related to basic survival and the absence of these needs creates a deficiency or a lack in the individual's life. Maslow (1943) believed that when deficiency needs not met the person feels very keenly that they are deficient in something important (p. 41). Then, the growth that needs to occur is self-actualization. Maslow (1943) stated that, it is called the growth needs because it is focus on personal growth and development rather than basic survival or deficiency needs. These needs involve fulfilling one's potential, pursuing personal growth, and achieving a sense of purpose and fulfillment in life.

The D needs should be fulfilled before progressing to the B needs. McLeod (2018) stated that D needs develop as a result of deprivation and are said to motivate individuals when unmet. Additionally, the longer these wants go unmet, the bigger the motivation to satisfy them will be. For instance, a person will become increasingly hungry the longer they go without meals. In other words, individuals should meet the basic needs before meeting the higher levels in the hierarchy of needs.

Maslow (1943) first argued that before addressing higher-level growth needs, people must first fulfill lower-level deficit needs. He admitted that his prior words may have given "the misleading impression that a need must be satisfied one hundred percent before the next need occurs," but he later explained that a need's satisfaction is not an "all-or-nothing" occurrence (1987, p. 69). Thus, to reach a higher level in the hierarchy of needs, individuals do not need to completely pass the previous levels.

Additionally, the deficiency needs are temporary. For instance, when people feel sleepy, they might have met the lowest levels in the hierarchy of needs but not completely, but that does not mean that they cannot step forward to the next level, which is safety. They might need some sleep, but they also need safety to sleep in comfortable situations. According to McLeod (2018), when a deficit need is "more or less" met, it will disappear, and our actions will then regularly be focused on addressing the subsequent set of unmet wants. These then turn into our primary requirements. However, once they are met, growth demands are still felt and could

even intensify. In other words, the level of needs in the hierarchy of needs can be raised even though the previous needs were not completely met.

Moreover, growth needs can be met even if deficiency needs are not completely met. It is because the growth need does not come from a lack of something but rather from the human's own desire. McLeod (2018) stated that growth needs do not result from a deficiency but rather from the desire to advance personally. One might be able to attain the greatest degree known as self-actualization once these growth demands have been at least somewhat satisfied. Thus, if individuals do not completely meet their basic needs, they can still gain the growth needs as long as they have the desire to do so.

A more thorough description of the hierarchy of human needs, from the lowest to the highest;

1. Physiological Needs

The basic needs of humans are physiological. It is something the human body needs. The ideal needs for a person to have in order to survive are their physiological needs, which include things like food, water, oxygen, sex, shelter, clothes, and other such things (Maslow, 1987). The physiological needs might be one of the needs that can be easily satisfied because it is the most basic of the human needs that must be fulfilled in order to survive.

2. Safety Needs

When a person's physiological needs are met, the next thing they look for is safety. Safety needs are the reason for needing protection. According to Lubis and

Satria (2021), a person or a human being would naturally look for such security, including safety, dependability, freedom from worry and anxiety, and protection.

In contrast to a physiological need, the need for security cannot be totally satisfied. Humans will never be completely safe from the dangers posed by natural disasters or other people's reckless behavior. An insecure individual will do whatever it takes to avoid unexpected or unnecessary things because of their overwhelming demand for stability and order. (Maslow, 1987). Thus, this need cannot be met hundred percent pass but people still seek to meet their next level of needs.

3. Love and Belonging Needs

Love and belonging needs are the next level in the hierarchy of needs that people are looking for after they meet the previous two needs. This needs to represent human love. According to Maslow (1987), being loved, receiving attention and affection, whether from family, friends, or lovers, is a must. If this need is not met, it may have both positive and negative effects on a person's behavior. For instance, naughty and good children, cheating in their relationships, and so on.

4. Esteem Needs

Esteem needs are the highest level of deficiency needs. It is because, to reach this need, at least the three previous needs should be met. Esteem needs is need to be respect by others. Maslow (1987) stated that someone's reputation has an impact on how well-liked, respected, and valued someone is by others.

Specifically, the higher someone's position, the greater the level of esteem (Maslow, 1987)

Maslow (1970) divided the categories of esteem needs into two: self-esteem comes first, followed by needs for dignity, achievement, mastery, and independence. A person needs to have the confidence that they can live their lives on their own, achieve the goals that will give them power and dignity, and be able to handle the chores and difficulties that come with living their life (Anggraini, Manalu, & Anggraeni, 2018). Second, the desire for social position or deference, such as reputation or prestige (Maslow, 1970 in McLeod, 2018). Individuals may have this desire to gain some value from other people's views.

The desire for social or political deference has a kind of difference called self-esteem. It is similar but not the same. As stated in Anggraini, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2018), reputation is the impression of recognition, fame, and prestige that a person has acquired in the other's view, whereas self-esteem is a person's sense of worth that is centered on factors apart from reputation and expresses a person's desire for strength, accomplishment, sufficiency, mastery, self-confidence, freedom, and independence to face the outside world. Nevertheless, the two categories of self-esteem described by Maslow (1970) have the same objective, which is to increase the value of human beings.

5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization is the growth needs. To reach this level of need, someone should meet all of the deficiency needs. This need is at the top of the hierarchy of

needs. Once someone meet these need, they will know their potential and gain unimaginable satisfaction in their life. Realizing one's potential, achieving one's goals, seeking personal development, and having peak experiences are all parts of self-actualization. The goal of "becoming whatever one is capable of becoming" (Maslow, 1987).

D. Esteem Needs Based on Internal Factors

Since this study only focuses on esteem needs, it only analyzes one level of the needs. Also, this study analyzes the antagonist character of the play, whose gains in self-esteem portrayed the esteem need and its response from other characters. An overall evaluation of a person's deservingness, expressed as a favorable or unfavorable attitude toward them, is known as self-esteem (Minev, Petrova, Mineva, Petkova, & Strebkova, 2018). Also, Maslow (1943) stated that esteem-needs based on internal factors includes the need for self-esteem, self-confidence, and a sense of personal achievement. People with these needs want to feel good about themselves, to feel capable and competent, and to have a sense of control over their lives. To gain self-esteem, individuals should meet their esteem needs. If someone has fulfilled the esteem need and reached self-esteem, they might gain positive vibes that increase motivation in their life.

Moreover, according to Anggraeni, Manalu, and Anggraini (2021), individuals may start to build positive feelings of self-esteem and act to encourage pride in their job and themselves as human beings when these requirements are met, along with their need for affection and belonging. Besides, the desire for reputation or respect is more crucial for kids and teenagers than the need for genuine self-

worth or decency (Maslow, 1987). Thus, self-esteem is important for individuals to achieve.

E. Esteem Needs Based on External Factors

It is important for individuals to achieve the esteem-needs based on the opinions of others for themselves. It is because when someone recognizes and develops those kind of esteem-needs, they will lead a satisfying and meaningful life. According to Dillon (2018), esteem-needs based on the opinions of others is unquestionably one of the most interesting and important aspects of human life from a moral perspective. Moreover, Maslow (1943) stated that esteem needs based on the opinions of others includes the need for respect, admiration, and recognition from others. People with these needs want to be held in high regard by others and receive positive feedback for their accomplishments.

Additionally, related to need for respect, admiration, and recognition, point of view from others also include in esteem needs based on the opinions of others. According to Maslow (1943) the point of view from others does play a role in the need for esteem needs based on the opinions of others. The need for esteem of others is closely tied to how individuals perceive themselves in the eyes of others. It involves seeking recognition, approval, and validation from others, which can influence an individual's esteem needs. Thus, when individuals fulfill this needs, they will gain such a beautiful life. It is because they know their worth is based on reputation, recognition, acceptance, and respect from others.

F. The Impact of Esteem Needs

Furthermore, there are some impacts if someone has high level and unstable esteem needs. For instance, in the academic aspect, as stated in Karchner, Schone, and Schwinger (2021), high levels of self-esteem may lead to generalized pleasant emotions and a decreased sense of threat while learning, which would improve academic achievement. On the contrary, unstable self-esteem is thought to cause feelings of vague threat, that might cause increased performance anxiety, self-protective behavior, lower effort, and, ultimately, terrible productivity. Thus, individuals should manage their self-esteem to achieve high productivity.

Additionally, fulfilling the esteem needs is necessary for individuals. It is because when individuals can fulfill their esteem needs, they will be able to identify their strengths and weaknesses. So that, they can know their true potentials in themselves. Thus, individuals who can satisfy this need will be able to have high self-confidence, values, power, and reputation and will be accepted and respected by others. Then, they feel valuable and respected as human beings. According to Maslow (1970), those with high esteem needs will also have high levels of confidence in their skills, competencies, values, and strengths. As a result, they will believe that the world needs and can benefit from them. Therefore, the impact of already-fulfilled esteem needs can make their life better.

Furthermore, when someone is unable to manage their esteem needs and has unstable esteem needs, it can cause psychological imbalances and prevent the individual from reaching the higher levels of the hierarchy of needs and experiencing life satisfaction. Anggraeni, Manalu, and Anggraini (2021) stated that

if a person has low self-esteem or feels inferior, this can make them unstable and prevent them from moving up the hierarchy of needs on this one. The individual would also be prevented from achieving a higher level of self-esteem by psychological issues or imbalances like depression. Therefore, individuals should keep their esteem needs in balance or in a higher position. As a result, they will gain positive impact of esteem needs in their life.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research framework used in this study is presented in this chapter. It consists of the research design, the data sources, the data collection methods, and the data analysis methods.

A. Research Design

This study considered literary criticism. The researcher carries out the discussion by describing, explaining, analyzing, and interpreting the findings. The function of literary criticism is to help the readers get a better understanding of and appreciation for the literary work. Also, it helps the literary author develop the character and moral value of the story for the reader.

According to Liu (2020), in order to develop readers' aesthetic awareness and pique their interest in aesthetics, literary criticism helps readers better understand and appreciate literary works. This is how literary criticism aids authors in achieving their ultimate goals of moral upliftment and character development for their audience. A literary work, *Woman of No Importance*, is described, analyzed, and interpreted by the researcher as part of a discussion of literature. Therefore, this study is considered literary criticism.

Moreover, the researcher applied a psychological approach in this study. Since this study focuses on Lord Illingworth's esteem needs and the impact of those needs on other characters, in order to understand Lord Illingworth's mind and behavior that portrayed esteem needs, the researcher considers a psychoanalytic

approach. Also, in order to make the analysis of Lord Illingworth's esteem needs easier, the researcher applied the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is the play entitled *A Woman of No Importance* by Oscar Wilde. This play is a fresh, creative drama about contemporary life. This play was aired for the first time on April 19th, 1893, at the Haymarket Theatre, London. Words, sentences, statements, and dialogue are used to present data in the play. The researcher utilized several additional books, journals, papers, etc. to support the data.

C. Data Collection

The researcher used the primary data in the data collection stage through the *A Woman of No Importance* play script. According to Rahardjo (2020), conducting effective research always begins with gathering reliable, trustworthy, and valid data. As a result, the researcher intends to conduct the data collection method in stages.

There are several procedures that the researcher uses to collect the data. First, the researcher will acquire the play *A Woman of No Importance* by Oscar Wilde as the primary data for this study. Also, the researcher will watch the play several times on YouTube. Second, the researcher will read the play script several times. Third, the researcher will get a general description of the data by comprehending the entire story to facilitate the data collection process.

Fourth, the researcher will reread the script to ensure the data is relevant to the research question. So, it will help the researcher get a better understanding of the story. Fifth, to aid the researcher in the analysis process, the researcher needs to underline words, sentences, dialogues, statements, and other essential information pertinent to the study. Thus, through the data collection procedure, it is expected to make it easier for researchers to collect the data.

D. Data Analysis

After the data collection procedure, the next step is data analysis. As in data collection, there are several procedures in the data analysis process that are expected to make it easier for researchers to analyze the data.

First, the researcher will identify and categorize the data that has been collected, focusing in particular on the esteem needs portrayed by Lord Illingworth and the impact to other characters. Second, apply Maslow's (1943) hierarchy of needs theory, especially the esteem needs, to the data analysis. Third, explain the findings of the data analysis. The researcher will then describe the study's conclusion. Therefore, the data analysis procedure that was conducted by the researcher was expected to make it easier to analyze the data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data gathered to determine the answer to the research problems. The findings of the study will be divided into two parts that will be presented in narrative form and consist of two kinds of esteem needs portrayed by Lord Illingworth and the responses of other characters towards Lord Illingworth's esteem needs. The hierarchy of human needs theory, a motivation theory developed by Abraham H. Maslow, is used by the researcher to analyze the data that has been collected. The hierarchy of needs consists of five levels of human needs, such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. However, the results of this study is only concern and discuss about the esteem needs which the needs to be accepted, respected, and valued by others.

A. Two Kinds of Esteem Needs Done by Lord Illingworth

According to Maslow (1970), esteem needs are classified into two categories. First is esteem needs based on internal factors, in other word it is self-esteem, which encompasses demands for autonomy, success, honor, and authority. A person needs to have the confidence that they can live their lives on their own, achieve the goals that will give them power and dignity, and be able to handle the chores and difficulties that come with living their life. Second, is based on external factors, which is needed for the desire to attain position and prestige by earning the respect or reputation of others. In contrast to self-esteem, which is based on factors

other than reputation and reflects a person's sense of worth, reputation is the perception of recognition, fame, and prestige that a person has attained in the eyes of others.

1. Lord Illingworth's Esteem Needs Based on The Internal Factors

Maslow (1943) stated that esteem-needs based on the internal factors including self-esteem and self-confidence is the desire for independence, power, achievement, and honor. In other words, it is the desire for self-worth that people should fulfill by living their lives autonomously, achieving the goals essential to obtaining respect and authority, and overcoming the difficulties associated with their way of life. Thus, Lord Illingworth is one of the characters in the play that portrayed self-esteem and self-confidence.

a. Confidence

Lord Illingworth is a wealthy conglomerate with a lot of achievements. It can be seen through his "Lord" title, not everyone has that title. Through his title and anything that he had, he became an independent person with confidence. Which are the characteristics of people with self-esteem. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

LORD ILLINGWORTH: But what world says that, Lady Stutfield? It must be the next world. This world and I are on excellent terms.

LADY STUTFIELD: Everyone I know says you are very, very wicked

LORD ILLINGWORTH: It is perfectly monstrous the way people go about, nowadays, saying things against one behind one's back that are absolutely and entirely true.

LADY HUNSTANTON: Dear Lord Illingworth, is quite hopeless, Lady Stutfield... (Wilde, 1893:8-9)

In the utterances spoken by Lord Illingworth, it can be seen that he is confident in believing that he and the world are on excellent terms. Then, he alludes to the people who said that he is wicked, which he believes is not right. Thus, he feels confident enough to believe and show people that he and the world are the perfect pair.

Lord Illingworth statement strengthened with Lady Hunstanton utterance that support his confident, by disprove Lady Stutfield assumption about him. Maslow (1970) said that confidence is a trait that consider into the first category of esteem-needs. Thus, people with this characteristic should increase their self-esteem and become more independent.

b. Humble

Finnestad (2018) stated that humble people show their humbleness and easily extend it to others. Lord Illingworth showed it to Lady Hunstanton when they talked to each other about his achievement. It can be seen through the dialogue:

LADY HUNSTANTON: Dear Lord Illingworth is quite hopeless, Lady Stutfield. I have given up trying to reform him. It would take a Public Company with a Board of Directors and a paid Secretary to do that. But you have the secretary already, Lord Illingworth, haven't you? Gerald Arbuthnot has told us of his good fortune; it is really most kind of you.

LORD ILLINGWORTH: Oh, don't say that, Lady Hunstanton. Kind is a dreadful word. I took a great fancy to young Arbuthnot the moment I met him, and he'll be of considerable use to me in something I am foolish enough to think of doing. (Wilde, 1893:9)

When Lady Hunstanton talked to Lord Illingworth, she gave him the compliment of making Gerald Arbuthnot his secretary. Everyone knows that

becoming Lord Illingworth's secretary has been a great fortune in Gerald's career. Even though Lady Hunstanton gave him a compliment by calling him "*kind*", Lord Illingworth seemed to deny it. He shows his humbleness to Lady Hunstanton by not considering himself kind; he believes that he is still foolish enough to do something and need other people. Whereas, he is the one of the characters that has strong self-esteem that can be seen through his achievement, power, and honor.

As seen through the humble trait of Lord Illingworth, Lady Hunstanton gave him respect by saying he is a kind person. In this case, Maslow (1970) argued that esteem needs involve social interaction because the person with esteem needs can make people feel comfortable with their trait. Thus, one of the characteristics of Lord Illingworth that is humbleness can make Lady Hunstanton feel comfortable and respect him.

c. Achievement Motivation

According to Dwijuliani et al. (2021), in order to succeed in the most effective manner and produce the greatest amount of results, a person needs achievement motivation. The "Lord" title is not given to random people, of course, those people have a motivation to achieve that title. Likewise, Lord Illingworth has achievement motivation for everything that he gets. His motivation to gain the achievement is based on his self-esteem, which he wants to be valued as a human being. It can be proven in the dialogue:

KELVIL: May I ask, Lord Illingworth, if you regard the House of Lords as a better institution than the House of Commons?

LORD ILLINGWORTH: A much better institution, of course. We in the House of Lords are never in touch with public opinion. That makes us a civilised body.

KELVIL. Are you serious in putting forward such a view?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Quite serious, Mr. Kelvil. (Wilde, 1893:11)

From the dialogue above, we can see that Lord Illingworth stays in the House of Lords. Which means only people with the "Lord" title can stay in that place. It is a great achievement that not everybody can achieve. The difference between Lord Illingworth and others is in the motivation for achievement. As seen through the dialogue, the motivation of Lord Illingworth to achieve the "Lord" title and stay in the House of Lords is never in touch with public opinion and to make him a civilized body.

Due to the fact that esteem needs are the higher deficiency needs, Maslow (1970) stated that when the lower deficiency needs are unsatisfied, the individual should have motivation to fulfill them and achieve the higher level of those needs. Therefore, Lord Illingworth has the achievement motivation to achieve those needs in order to make himself secure, valued, and get better satisfaction in life.

d. Power

Besides his achievements, Lord Illingworth is a person with power. According to Rahayu, Emelda, & Aisyah (2014) Power is not solely confined to the government or positions of authority within a structure. Thus, with his achievement which the "Lord" title and his stay in the House of Lords, certainly Lord Illingworth

lives his life with a power that increases his self-esteem. Self-esteem will arise if someone has the power to sustain it. The power that he has encourages him to get everything that he wants. It can be seen through the dialogue below:

GERALD. Lord Illingworth, everyone has been congratulating me, Lady Hunstanton and Lady Caroline, and . . . every one. I hope I shall make a good secretary.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. You will be the pattern secretary, Gerald.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. My dear boy, if I didn't like you I wouldn't have made you the offer. It is because I like you so much that I want to have you with me. (Wilde, 1893:16)

In the dialogue above, we can see that Lord Illingworth made Gerald his secretary not because Gerald fulfilled the requirements and qualifications of a good secretary. But it is because Lord Illingworth likes him, and if he does not like him, it is impossible to see Gerald become his secretary. He can do anything that he likes or dislikes because of his power. Maslow (1970) stated that power is included in the first category of esteem needs, which is self-esteem. In other words, with the power that he had, Lord Illingworth's self-esteem increased. As a result of his power, everything that Lord Illingworth likes and desires can be obtained quickly and easily, with no obstacles.

Moreover, related to his power, Lord Illingworth is a wealthy conglomerate that has everything. His wealth increases his self-esteem. He used it to fulfill his desire to get everything that he wanted. It can be proven in the dialogue:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Lord Illingworth, no proposition of yours interests me.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. According to our ridiculous English laws, I can't legitimise Gerald. But I can leave him my property. Illingworth is entailed, of course, but it is a tedious barrack of a place. He can have Ashby, which is much prettier, Harborough, which has the best shooting in the north of England, and the house in St. James Square. What more can a gentleman require in this world?

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Nothing more, I am quite sure (Wilde, 1893:65)

From the dialogue above, Lord Illingworth tried to persuade Mrs. Arbuthnot to take Gerald from her. He used anything that he had to fulfill his desire. As evidenced by his increased self-esteem, Lord Illingworth uses his wealth's power to fulfill his desire. He offers Mrs. Arbuthnot and Gerald the property and other stuff that will make them have a beautiful life. Lord Illingworth's desire is to take Gerald from Mrs. Arbuthnot, and with his wealth, he uses it to fulfill his desire. Maslow (1943, 1954) stated that people are motivated by their need for fulfillment. Therefore, Lord Illingworth will do anything to fulfill his desire, such as using his wealth to fulfill his unfulfilled desire.

Furthermore, Lord Illingworth still tried to fulfill his desire to take Gerald from Mrs. Arbuthnot. Even though Mrs. Arbuthnot refused it, he forced her with everything that he had. It can be proven in the dialogue below:

LORD ILLINGWORTH. As for a title, a title is really rather a nuisance in these democratic days. As George Harford I had everything I wanted. Now I have merely everything that other people want, which isn't nearly so pleasant. Well, my proposal is this.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. I told you I was not interested, and I beg you to go (Wilde, 1893:65)

The reason Lord Illingworth still tried and forced Mrs. Arbuthnot to give Gerald to him is because Lord Illingworth cannot satisfy his desire. According to Maslow (1970), the lower needs must be met before the higher needs can be met, and the longer these needs go unmet, the bigger the motivation to satisfy them will be. In other words, if someone does not meet the lower needs, their desire to meet the higher needs grows, forcing them to struggle, as Lord Illingworth did.

Thus, because his desire was not satisfied, Lord Illingworth abused his self-esteem. People with high self-esteem should appreciate others ideas and decisions and make them enjoy the interaction. Maslow (1970) stated that social interaction is necessary to satisfy esteem needs in order for a person to feel comfortable. As seen through the dialogue above, Lord Illingworth keeps forcing Mrs. Arbuthnot until she feels uncomfortable, at which point she asks Lord Illingworth to go away. Thus, Lord Illingworth was blinded by his desire and abused his self-esteem, which should make people with self-esteem more comfortable with social interaction.

e. Self-Worth

As an individual with achievement and power that build self-esteem, Lord Illingworth knows the ability and potential in himself. In other words, he knows his strengths and weaknesses. He believes that he has always succeeded in his goals. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

LORD ILLINGWORTH. What do you think she'd do if I kissed her?

MRS. ALLONBY. Either marry you, or strike you across the face with her glove. What would you do if she struck you across the face with her glove?

MRS. ALLONBY. Then it is lucky you are not going to kiss her!

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Is that a challenge?

MRS. ALLONBY. It is an arrow shot into the air.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Don't you know that I always succeed in whatever I try?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. You worship successes. You cling to them.

MRS. ALLONBY. We are the laurels to hide their baldness. (Wilde, 1893:17-18)

Lord Illingworth believes that if he were to kiss Mrs. Worsley, he could probably fall in love with her. Then, Mrs. Allonby disproves this and does not

believe that he can kiss Mrs. Worsley. The utterance from Mrs. Allonby made Lord Illingworth feel offended and assume it was a challenge.

Thus, due to his achievements and power, which build his self-esteem, Lord Illingworth showed his self-worth by believing that he always succeeds in whatever he tries; in other words, he feels that he is worthy of achieving every goal that he chases. Maslow (1970) explained that esteem needs can build positive feelings in the individual who fulfills them. Therefore, the positive feelings that Lord Illingworth feels make him believe that he always succeeds in everything that he tries. It means that his high self-esteem motivated him to build his self-worth and increase his strength.

Furthermore, Lord Illingworth is one of the few people who is aware of his own worth. Due to the quality of himself that he knows, he can achieve everything that he wants, such as power and honor. It is necessary to increase self-esteem. It is shown in the following dialogue:

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Yes; I am always astonishing myself. It is the only thing that makes life worth living.

LADY STUTFIELD. And what have you been doing lately that astonishes you?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. I have been discovering all kinds of beautiful qualities in my own nature.

MRS. ALLONBY. Ah! don't become quite perfect all at once. Do it gradually! (Wilde, 1893:46)

Lord Illingworth's utterances might sound arrogant, but he proves it with the achievements and power that he had. As stated above, Maslow (1970) stated that the need for esteem can build positive feelings. Lord Illingworth may feel the

positive emotions because he has discovered all of the beautiful qualities in himself that boost his self-esteem. According to Anggraeni, Manalu, and Anggraini (2021), when a person fulfills this need, they may begin to experience positive emotions that will boost their self-esteem and inspire pride in their achievements and in who they are as a human being. Therefore, he showed others that he is worth and valued as a human being.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Don't be afraid, Gerald. Remember that you've got on your side the most wonderful thing in the world - youth! There is nothing like youth. The middle-aged are mortgaged to Life. The old are in life's lumber-room. But youth is the Lord of Life. Youth has a kingdom waiting for it. Everyone is born a king, and most people die in exile, like most kings. To win back my youth, Gerald, there is nothing I wouldn't do - except take exercise, get up early, or be a useful member of the community.

Maslow (1970) stated that if someone has fulfilled the esteem need and reached self-esteem, they might gain positive vibes that increase motivation in their life. Thus, to win back their youth, Lord Illingworth started to do some positive actions such as take exercise, get up early, and become a useful member of the community. In other words, people with high self-esteem have some discipline in themselves that becomes a habit. Which means, the activity that Lord Illingworth did was a simple and small thing that turned him into a man with great experiences and a great life. Moreover, according to Lord Illingworth's experience and advice to Gerald, we can conclude that to reach and gain self-esteem, Lord Illingworth utilized his youth to focus on his goal and turned into a man with achievement, power, and honor that increase self-esteem.

2. Lord Illingworth's Esteem Needs Based on External Factors

Maslow (1943) stated that the need for a desire to obtain a reputation or respect from others, such as status and prestige, falls into the second category of esteem needs which is esteem-needs based on the opinions of others. In other words, it is the desire that demands that people gain respect, admiration, and recognition based on the reputation that they build. According to Emler (2018), the definition of reputation is the consensus among a community's members regarding a particular member's personal qualities. Thus, Lord Illingworth is also one of the characters that demonstrates this needs in the play.

a. Accepted and Respected by Others

Lord Illingworth is a person who has achieved the "Lord" title and is one of the people allowed to stay in the "House of Lords". Thus, of course, he became accepted and respected by others. It can be proven in the following dialogue:

LADY CAROLINE. I think not, John. Well, you couldn't come to a more charming place than this, Miss Worsley, though the house is excessively damp, quite unpardonably damp, and dear Lady Hunstanton is sometimes a little lax about the people she asks down here. [To SIR JOHN.] Jane mixes too much. Lord Illingworth, of course, is a man of high distinction. It is a privilege to meet him. And that member of Parliament, Mr. Kettle –

SIR JOHN. Kelvil, my love, Kelvil.

LADY CAROLINE. He must be quite respectable. One has never heard his name before in the whole course of one's life, which speaks volumes for a man, nowadays. (Wilde, 1893:3)

Based on Lady Caroline's utterance, she describes Lord Illingworth as a man of high distinction, which means that he is different from other men. He is not an ordinary man, who was randomly selected to be allowed to stay in the "House of

the Lord". It is because of his achievements and who he is. Then, she said that meeting with Lord Illingworth is a privilege, which means not everybody can meet with him easily without an appointment.

Thus, we can conclude that everybody has accepted that Lord Illingworth is a man of high value, making it a privilege to meet with him. Moreover, Lady Caroline also said that Lord Illingworth is a respectable man. Due to the high distinction, achievement, power, and dignity in him, of course it makes other people give respect to Lord Illingworth. As a result, Lord Illingworth has obtained the second category of esteem needs according to Maslow (1970), which is self-respect, in which he is accepted and respected by others.

b. Admiration

Lord Illingworth rose to prominence as a result of his acceptance and respect from others. Fame leads to the recognition that is considered to be self-respect. It is a great opportunity and pleasure for people to be able to work with him. That is shown in the following dialogue:

GERALD. Lady Hunstanton, I have such good news to tell you. Lord Illingworth has just offered to make me his secretary.

LADY HUNSTANTON. His secretary? That is good news indeed, Gerald. It means a very brilliant future in store for you. Your dear mother will be delighted. I really must try and induce her to come up here to-night. Do you think she would, Gerald? I know how difficult it is to get her to go anywhere (Wilde, 1893:4-5)

Gerald Arbuthnot is a lucky young man who has the great opportunity to work with Lord Illingworth as his secretary. As Lady Hunstanton said, there is a

brilliant future awaiting Gerald as he becomes Lord Illingworth's secretary. Thus, of course, he will make his mother proud of him. It is because of Lord Illingworth's fame that everyone knows him as a great man, and the people who worked with him know a person who has great qualifications. Considering Lord Illingworth is a man of respect and fame, The fame that Lord Illingworth obtained made everybody recognize him. Thus, Lord Illingworth's fame belongs to the second category of esteem needs, where Maslow (1970) stated that the need for the desire to be recognized is considered a need for self-respect.

c. Reputation

Along with his achievements, power, and fame, Lord Illingworth has the responsibility to keep his reputation in order. He has to be responsible to keep it, so that his reputation is not tarnished. The reputation that he had, consider it as self-respect. It can be seen in the following dialogue:

KELVIL. Still our East End is a very important problem.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Quite so. It is the problem of slavery. And we are trying to solve it by amusing the slaves.

LADY HUNSTANTON. Certainly, a great deal may be done by means of cheap entertainments, as you say, Lord Illingworth. Dear Dr. Daubeny, our rector here, provides, with the assistance of his curates, really admirable recreations for the poor during the winter. And much good may be done by means of a magic lantern, or a missionary, or some popular amusement of that kind. (Wilde, 1893:11)

From the dialogue above, there is a problem of slavery in the "East End". Due to his position in parliament, Lord Illingworth should be responsible for solving the problem. He takes on the responsibility by amusing the slaves. As Lady

Hunstanton said, Lord Illingworth and other people in the "*House of Lords*" tried to provide some entertainment to amuse the slaves.

We can conclude that, the action of Lord Illingworth was a responsibility that he took to solve the problem and keep his reputation. Thus, he felt that he should be responsible for the problem because everybody had accepted and respected him as his "*Lord*" title and as a member of parliament. As a result, Maslow (1970) believed that reputation should be considered a second type of esteem need, which is self-respect.

d. Recognition

Obtaining a very high position in a career is a dream for almost everyone. Lord Illingworth has obtained those positions. Due to his very high position, he can get everything that he wants easily and fulfill his desire for esteem needs based on external factors which is recognition. It can be proven in the dialogue below:

LADY CAROLINE. I should fancy not at all, Jane.

LADY HUNSTANTON. We all have our different tastes, have we not? But Lord Illingworth has a very high position, and there is nothing he couldn't get if he chose to ask for it. Of course, he is comparatively a young man still, and he has only come to his title within - how long exactly is it, Caroline, since Lord Illingworth succeeded? (Wilde, 1893:30)

As Lady Hunstanton said, Lord Illingworth has such a high position that he can get anything he asks for. Thus, because of his reputation and his struggle, he can obtain that position and recognize by others. According to Lady Hunstanton's utterance, he was still a young man with the title, which everybody respected.

Then, with everything that he can obtain, such as acceptance, respect, power, fame, and a very high position in his career, everybody will respect and recognize him. Maslow (1970) explained that esteem needs based on external factors is a need for the desire to gain reputation and respect, such as status and prestige. The highest position that Lord Illingworth obtained made him a man of great status and prestige. Those might be able to increase the desire for esteem needs, especially based on external factors, which is recognition.

Recognition made Lord Illingworth able to take control of civil society. Civil society plays an important role in social life. It is because civil society takes control of the stability of society. According to Syamsir (2020), a strong social framework founded on moral principles known as civil society ensures a balance between individual freedom and the stability of society. Thus, once the people have the key to controlling the civil society, it means that they can take control of the stability of the society. Lord Illingworth is a person who knows the key to getting into the best society that makes him accepted, respected and recognized by others, which fulfills his esteem needs. It is clearly shown in the following dialogue:

GERALD. But it is very difficult to get into society isn't it?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. To get into the best society, nowadays, one has either to feed people, amuse people, or shock people - that is all!

GERALD. I suppose society is wonderfully delightful! (Wilde, 1893:41)

Gerald has a difficulty getting into society. Thus, Lord Illingworth gave him some advice on how to get into the best society. He said that feeding people, amusing people, and shocking people is the key to getting into the society. According to Lord Illingworth, people might give their attention to food and

entertainment. That is why feeding and amusing people might be the key to getting into the society, because people will give some attention to that, and of course they will give some respect, acceptance, and recognize the people who gave them those things.

Also, to shock people with some achievement or innovation will attract their attention. Thus, if somebody gives shock to other people, either with achievement, power, innovation, or other things that have good or bad impact, it will attract people's attention and they might be able to get into the society. Furthermore, with his power, position, and achievements, Lord Illingworth might have given the people those things, which is why he might have been able to say that to Gerald and people might have given him respect. Due to recognition by others, he has ability to control society, he is accepted, respected and recognized by others. In line with Maslow's (1970) theory, which argued that the need for the desire to be accepted, respected, and recognized by others categorizes into the second type of esteem needs, which is esteem needs based on external factors.

B. The Responses of Other Characters Towards Lord Illingworth's Esteem Needs

Lord Illingworth is one of the characters in the play who has fulfilled the needs for esteem, including self-esteem and self-respect. Because his esteem needs have been met, the other characters have accepted and respected him. Thus, this study has discovered two impacts of the esteem needs portrayed by Lord

Illingworth on other characters. First, there are positive points of view from other characters, and second, there are negative points of view from other characters.

Additionally, in the negative impact, Lord Illingworth did not just gain a negative perspective from other characters, he also took some negative action against other characters. The impact changes gradually and is contradictory. First, the other characters have a positive point of view of Lord Illingworth due to his achievements, power, honor, and position. Then, it changes to a negative point of view, as in what Lord Illingworth did.

1. Positive Point of View From Other Characters

At the first, the other characters has a positive point of view to Lord Illingworth. There are few positive point of view from other characters which will be explained below:

a. A Kind Person

One of the characters who thinks that Lord Illingworth is a kind person is Lady Hunstanton. She thinks Lord Illingworth is a kind person because, when she knew him, he gave Gerald a good opportunity to become his secretary. It can be seen through her utterance below:

LADY HUNSTANTON. Dear Lord Illingworth is quite hopeless, Lady Stutfield. I have given up trying to reform him. It would take a Public Company with a Board of Directors and a paid Secretary to do that. But you have the secretary already, Lord Illingworth, haven't you? Gerald Arbuthnot has told us of his good fortune; it is really most kind of you. (Wilde, 1893:9)

Gerald is chosen to be Lord Illingworth's secretary, and then he tells Lady Hunstanton and other people about this good news. Thus, Lady Hunstanton has the perception that with everything that he has, which is esteem, Lord Illingworth has become a kind person who gave Gerald a good opportunity in his career. Maslow (1970) argued that the person who already fulfilled the esteem needs should be able to spread some positive feelings that make others comfortable. Thus, this is the reason why Lady Hunstanton has a positive point of view about Lord Illingworth and considers him a kind person.

b. Most Entertaining Person

Moreover, another character who has a positive point of view of Lord Illingworth is the Archdeacon. The archdeacon thinks that Lord Illingworth is the most entertaining person. It can be seen in his statement below:

THE ARCHDEACON. Lord Illingworth has been most entertaining. I have never enjoyed myself more. (Wilde, 1893:32)

From his utterance, we can conclude that the archdeacon is happy to meet with Lord Illingworth. He has the perception that Lord Illingworth has been an entertaining person. He never enjoyed himself more until he met with Lord Illingworth. As stated in the discussion above, Lord Illingworth became the most entertaining person because he already fulfilled his esteem needs and made social interactions with other people that made them comfortable. According to Maslow (1970), social interaction is necessary to meet esteem needs in order for a person to

feel comfortable. Thus, the people who interacted with Lord Illingworth might feel comfortable and happy.

c. **Reliable Talker**

Another positive point of view about Lord Illingworth came from Gerald Arbuthnot. He argues that Lord Illingworth is a reliable talker. As stated in the dialogue below:

LORD ILLINGWORTH. People nowadays are so absolutely superficial that they don't understand the philosophy of the superficial. By the way, Gerald, you should learn how to tie your tie better. Sentiment is all very well for the button-hole. But the essential thing for a necktie is style. A well-tied tie is the first serious step in life.

GERALD. [Laughing.] I might be able to learn how to tie a tie, Lord Illingworth, but I should never be able to talk as you do. I don't know how to talk.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Oh! talk to every woman as if you loved her, and to every man as if he bored you, and at the end of your first season you will have the reputation of possessing the most perfect social tact.

Gerald Arbuthnot is a young man that needs a lot of life lessons. Therefore, Lord Illingworth gave him some advice about taking steps in life. Due to Lord Illingworth's experience in obtaining everything that he wanted in his life, Gerald has the perception that Lord Illingworth is a reliable talker. He believes that he will never be able to talk as well as Lord Illingworth.

Moreover, he told Gerald that to become a reliable talker, he should be brave enough to talk to a woman that he loved and to a man if he bored him. As a result of his esteem needs, Lord Illingworth has become a reliable talker. Maslow (1970) stated that when people have already fulfilled his esteem needs, he can make social

interactions with other people easily. That is why Lord Illingworth became a reliable speaker to gain acceptance and respect from other people.

d. Charming Person

A charming person should be able to build some positive impressions when they enter the social world. As stated in McClelland (1985), the charming personality type ought to make it easier for people to communicate their emotions positively when they're in social circumstances. Therefore, when Lady Hunstanton communicated with Lord Illingworth, she received positive affection. Thus, she has the point of view that Lord Illingworth is a charming person. It can be proven through the following dialogue:

LADY HUNSTANTON. I don't understand a word, Lord Illingworth. But I have no doubt it is all quite true. Personally, I have very little to reproach myself with, on the score of thinking. I don't believe in women thinking too much. Women should think in moderation, as they should do all things in moderation.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Moderation is a fatal thing, Lady Hunstanton. Nothing succeeds like excess.

LADY HUNSTANTON. I hope I shall remember that. It sounds an admirable maxim. But I'm beginning to forget everything. It's a great misfortune.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. It is one of your most fascinating qualities, Lady Hunstanton. No woman should have a memory. Memory in a woman is the beginning of dowdiness. One can always tell from a woman's bonnet whether she has got a memory or not.

LADY HUNSTANTON. How charming you are, dear Lord Illingworth. You always find out that one's most glaring fault is one's most important virtue. You have the most comforting views of life. (Wilde, 1893:47-48)

The reason Lady Hunstanton had the perception that Lord Illingworth was charming was because of his views on life. When they talked to each other, Lady Hunstanton had a positive affection for Lord Illingworth's mindset and utterances, which made her believe that Lord Illingworth has the most comforting views of life.

Thus, due to the positive affection that he spread to Lady Hunstanton in social interaction, as Maslow (1970) believed, it made Lady Hunstanton believe that Lord Illingworth is a charming person.

e. Delightful Person

Moreover, another positive point of view from other characters about Lord Illingworth is that he is a delightful person. One of the characters who believes that Lord Illingworth is a delightful person is Gerald Arbuthnot. As seen through the following dialogue:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. It is getting late. Let us go home.

GERALD. My dear mother. Do let us wait a little longer. Lord Illingworth is so delightful, and, by the way, mother, I have a great surprise for you. We are starting for India at the end of this month.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Let us go home.

GERALD. If you really want to, of course, mother, but I must bid good-bye to Lord Illingworth first. I'll be back in five minutes. (Wilde, 1893:49)

Gerald has a more positive point of view about Lord Illingworth than anyone. As stated in the discussion above, it is because Lord Illingworth gave him a good opportunity in his career and enlightened him about the way of life. Thus, Gerald saw him with full respect as a delightful man who gave him guidance in his life. Maslow (1970) argued that the respect that Lord Illingworth gained from Gerald, which made him have a positive perspective on Lord Illingworth, is one of the impacts of esteem needs that are already fulfilled.

f. Perfect Role Model of Man

As a social creature, we might get some inspiration from another human in this society. Due to his highest esteem needs, such as accomplishment, power, and honor, Lord Illingworth became the inspiration for Gerald Arbuthnot. He has a point of view on Lord Illingworth as a role model for men. It is clearly stated in his utterance below:

GERALD. Then I have my ambition left, at any rate. That is something - I am glad I have that! You have always tried to crush my ambition, mother - haven't you? You have told me that the world is a wicked place, that success is not worth having, that society is shallow, and all that sort of thing - well, I don't believe it, mother. I think the world must be delightful. I think society must be exquisite. I think success is a thing worth having. You have been wrong in all that you taught me, mother, quite wrong. Lord Illingworth is a successful man. He is a fashionable man. He is a man who lives in the world and for it. Well, I would give anything to be just like Lord Illingworth. (Wilde, 1893:51)

As a man who enlightened him in his life, especially in his career, Gerald saw Lord Illingworth with all due respect and as a role model. He has great ambition, and he believes that Lord Illingworth is a man who suits his ambition as a role model. Until he accused his mother of trying to crush his ambition because her mother does not believe her son should continue this life with Lord Illingworth.

Therefore, Gerald explained to his mother that his ambitions for the world and life were not appropriate for the lesson that his mother had given. Thus, the person he believes suits his ambitions is Lord Illingworth. He is successful, fashionable, and lives a life with the same ambition as Gerald. Therefore, he would give anything to be just like Lord Illingworth. As Maslow (1970) stated, the esteem needs fall into two categories: based on internal factors and based on external

factors. Lord Illingworth is a man who has already fulfilled two kinds of esteem needs, which made him a perfect role model for men from Gerald's point of view.

2. Negative Point of View from Other Characters

Through the progress of the story, the positive point of view of a few characters toward Lord Illingworth turns into a negative point of view. This is due to Lord Illingworth's respect needs, which motivate his actions toward other characters. There are some negative points made by other characters about Lord Illingworth, which will explain below:

a. Wicked Person

The first negative point of view of Lord Illingworth came from Lady Stutfield. She thinks that Lord Illingworth is a wicked person. This can be seen through the following dialogue:

LADY HUNSTANTON. Ah, yes! - the moral qualities in women - that is the important thing. I am afraid, Caroline, that dear Lord Illingworth doesn't value the moral qualities in women as much as he should.

LADY STUTFIELD. The world says that Lord Illingworth is very, very wicked.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. But what world says that, Lady Stutfield? It must be the next world. This world and I are on excellent terms.

LADY STUTFIELD. Everyone I know says you are very, very wicked (Wilde, 1893:8-9)

She believes that Lord Illingworth is a wicked person. It is because Lord Illingworth does not value women as he should. Due to his achievement, power, and position that make him do anything he wants, one of those things is to treat a woman as he wants until he loses respect for her moral qualities. Moreover, Lady

Stutfield's perception of Lord Illingworth is strengthened by Lord Illingworth's utterance, in which he believes that he and the world are on excellent terms and that the perception that he is wicked is just nonsense. From Lord Illingworth's utterance, it sounds arrogant, which further reinforced Lady Stutfield's perception that Lord Illingworth is a wicked person.

Maslow (1970) clearly stated that esteem needs are a desire for achievement, power, respect, honor, and status. However, Lord Illingworth had arbitrarily used the esteem needs that he had already met. So that, Lady Stutfield considers him a wicked person.

b. Racist and Lack of Nationalism

Kelvil is the character who thinks that Lord Illingworth is a racist. He argues that Lord Illingworth seems to not appreciate other people from different countries. It is clearly stated in the following dialogue:

MRS. ALLONBY. They say, Lady Hunstanton, that when good Americans die they go to Paris.

LADY HUNSTANTON. Indeed? And when bad Americans die, where do they go to?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. Oh, they go to America.

KELVIL. I am afraid you don't appreciate America, Lord Illingworth. It is a very remarkable country, especially considering its youth. (Wilde, 1893:10)

As stated in the dialogue above, the other character talked about the Americans. Once, when they were talking about where the good and bad Americans died, Lord Illingworth said that the bad Americans go to their homeland, which means America. Thus, Kelvil thinks that Lord Illingworth's utterances constitute

racism and discrimination. He argues that Lord Illingworth does not appreciate America.

What motivates Lord Illingworth to do those things is that he feels that he has achievement, power, and honor, which not everyone can obtain. Therefore, Lord Illingworth might have a quality standard for which everyone has a bad value and is not as good as him. Lord Illingworth abuses the esteem needs that were explained by Maslow (1970), which the esteem needs can build and spread positive emotion to others. However, Lord Illingworth abused it and saw the people as not as good as him, so he underestimated people from other countries.

Moreover, the home land is a place where people are raised. Thus, the people should appreciate and love their homeland. Kelvil considers Lord Illingworth to be a man who does not appreciate the beauty of his homeland, which is England. As seen through the following dialogue:

KELVIL. Lord Illingworth is, of course, a very brilliant man, but he seems to me to be lacking in that fine faith in the nobility and purity of life which is so important in this century.

LADY STUTFIELD. Yes, quite, quite important, is it not?

KELVIL. He gives me the impression of a man who does not appreciate the beauty of our English home-life. I would say that he was tainted with foreign ideas on the subject. (Wilde, 1893:13)

Kelvil believes that Lord Illingworth is a man who does not appreciate the beauty of English home life, which is their homeland. The reason Kelvil believes that is because Lord Illingworth was tainted with foreign ideas and culture. Due to his esteem needs that are already fulfilled, such as position and power, it makes Lord Illingworth an important and influential man who meets with a lot of outsiders.

The outsiders are the foreign ideas and cultures, as well as the people who might taint him with those ideas and cultures. That is why Kelvil believes that Lord Illingworth is a man who does not appreciate the beauty of their home life. Due to the position and power that he obtains, Lord Illingworth considers in Maslow (1970) that a second type of esteem is needed, which is self-respect. However, the self-respect that he acquired made him into a man with foreign ideas and a culture that did not appreciate his homeland. That is why Kelvil has a negative attitude toward him.

c. Lacking of Faith and Purity of Life

As human beings, we should have faith and purity in this life and uphold humanity and morality above all. However, Kelvil thinks that those things are not appropriate for Lord Illingworth. He believes that Lord Illingworth is a man lacking in faith in nobility and purity of life. It can be proven in the following dialogue:

LADY CAROLINE. Lord Illingworth remarked to me last night at dinner that the basis of every scandal is an absolutely immoral certainty.

KELVIL. Lord Illingworth is, of course, a very brilliant man, but he seems to me to be lacking in that fine faith in the nobility and purity of life which is so important in this century. (Wilde, 1893:13)

Faith and purity are important things that humans should believe in. It is because with those things, humanity and morality can be enforced. Especially, Lord Illingworth is a nobleman, which means he is an honorable man who should have faith in nobility. Therefore, Kelvil stated that faith in nobility and purity of life are so important in this century. However, he considers that Lord Illingworth is a man who lacks faith in nobility and purity of life.

This is due to Lord Illingworth's power, status, and position, so he uses them arbitrarily and does not care about the values of faith in nobility and purity of life. As Kelvil stated, Lord Illingworth is a very brilliant man, but he is lacking in faith in nobility and purity in life. In this case, Lord Illingworth has already fulfilled the respect needs that Maslow (1970) believed were necessary. However, Lord Illingworth only considered his achievements, powers, honor, and status. He does not care about faith or purity. Which means no matter how great those people are, if they lack faith and purity, others will have negative sentiments toward them.

Moreover, one of the actions of Lord Illingworth that supported Kelvil's perception of him is that Lord Illingworth disrespects a woman and regards the woman as simply a toy. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

LADY STUTFIELD. There is nothing, nothing like the beauty of homelife, is there?

KELVIL. It is the mainstay of our moral system in England, Lady Stutfield. Without it we would become like our neighbours.

LADY STUTFIELD. That would be so, so sad, would it not?

KELVIL. I am afraid, too, that Lord Illingworth regards woman simply as a toy. Now, I have never regarded woman as a toy. Woman is the intellectual helpmeet of man in public as in private life. Without her we should forget the true ideals. (Wilde, 1893:13)

From the dialogue above, it is proven that Lord Illingworth lacks faith in nobility and purity of life. Due to his esteem needs that have been fulfilled, he has everything. Until he abuses it and commits inappropriate acts, for instance, by regarding a woman simply as a toy. Whereas, Lord Illingworth is a noble man. Kelvil's perception of Lord Illingworth is not one that a nobleman should have. A nobleman is an honorable man; therefore, he should have an honorable trait as well. Maslow (1970) stated that esteem needs are the need for achievement, power,

respect, and honor, which if someone uses them in an appropriate way, can make them valued by others. However, Lord Illingworth used it inappropriately and abused it, which also made him do inappropriate acts that regard a woman as a toy. As a result, Kelvil does not value him as a nobleman, but he does consider him a man who lacks faith and purity of life.

d. Irresponsible, Immoral, and a Selfish Person

In addition to his esteem needs. Lord Illingworth is an irresponsible person. One of the characters who believes it is Mrs. Arbuthnot. It is proven in the following dialogue below:

LORD ILLINGWORTH. My dear Rachel, you have had him to yourself for over twenty years. Why not let me have him for a little now? He is quite as much mine as yours

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Are you talking of the child you abandoned? Of the child who, as far as you are concerned, might have died of hunger and of want?

LORD ILLINGWORTH. You forget, Rachel, it was you who left me. It was not I who left you.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. I left you because you refused to give the child a name. Before my son was born, I implored you to marry me. (Wilde, 1893:35-36)

According to Mrs. Arbuthnot's perception of Lord Illingworth, what he did did not depict the trait of a nobleman. He made Mrs. Arbuthnot fall in love with him until she gave birth. Then he abandoned her and the child. He also refused when Mrs. Arbuthnot demanded the responsibility of being married. Thus, with everything that Lord Illingworth has in terms of power, he is supposed to take responsibility easily. But he did not do that and left Mrs. Arbuthnot and her child to suffer and suffer. Lord Illingworth demonstrated an immoral trait that was contrary to humanity and morality. In other words, he abused the respect needs that

were formulated by Maslow (1970), which were already fulfilled for the sake of his personal interests.

Moreover, the immoral trait that Lord Illingworth exhibited ruined Mrs. Arbuthnot's life. He left Mrs. Arbuthnot in suffering and shame. It is clearly stated in the following dialogue:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. My son [LORD ILLINGWORTH shrugs his shoulders] - to go away with the man who spoiled my youth, who ruined my life, who has tainted every moment of my days? You don't realise what my past has been in suffering and in shame.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. My dear Rachel, I must candidly say that I think Gerald's future considerably more important than your past. (Wilde, 1893:36)

From the dialogue above, Lord Illingworth forced Mrs. Arbuthnot to take Gerald with him, and he considers Gerald's future more important than Mrs. Arbuthnot's past. Lord Illingworth's thoughts might be good for Gerald and his future, but not for Mrs. Arbuthnot. She has suffered and felt shame while raising Gerald by herself, and immediately Lord Illingworth wants to take Gerald away from her.

It might increase the self-esteem of Lord Illingworth, as categorized by Maslow (1970), because he can easily dominate Mrs. Arbuthnot with power that makes her suffer and persuade her to take Gerald for the sake of his future. But Lord Illingworth has abused his esteem needs and done immoral things that make others suffer.

Additionally, Lord Illingworth still forced Mrs. Arbuthnot to take Gerald with him. Still, Mrs. Arbuthnot insists on handing Gerald over to Lord Illingworth.

She regards him as a selfish individual who causes her pain and deprives her of happiness. This is described in her utterance below:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. George, don't take my son away from me. I have had twenty years of sorrow, and I have only had one thing to love me, only one thing to love. You have had a life of joy, and pleasure, and success. You have been quite happy, you have never thought of us. There was no reason, according to your views of life, why you should have remembered us at all. Your meeting us was a mere accident, a horrible accident. Forget it. Don't come 37 now, and rob me of . . . of all I have in the whole world. You are so rich in other things. Leave me the little vineyard of my life; leave me the walled-in garden and the well of water; the ewe-lamb God sent me, in pity or in wrath, oh! leave me that. George, don't take Gerald from me. (Wilde, 1893:37)

Lord Illingworth's name was Gerald. That was the name when Mrs. Arbuthnot first met a man who ruined her life and stole her happiness, and she believed that meeting was a terrible accident. Furthermore, Mrs. Arbuthnot stated that Lord Illingworth's life had been full of joy, pleasure, and success. Therefore, she insists on protecting Gerald so that he does not go with Lord Illingworth because Gerald is the only one that Mrs. Arbuthnot has and loves. She asked Lord Illingworth to leave her with the happiness that she had with Gerald. Still, Lord Illingworth insists on taking Gerald from her and ignoring her happiness for the sake of his personal desire. Maslow (1970) stated that the longer these wants go unmet, the bigger the motivation to satisfy them will be. The reason Lord Illingworth forced Mrs. Arbuthnot to hand over Gerald is because his desire cannot be satisfied. Thus, his motivation to satisfy his desire increased.

From this case, we can conclude that, due to the esteem needs that Lord Illingworth obtained, such as joy, pleasure, and success, they turned him into an irresponsible, immoral, and selfish person. It is because he already has everything and still wants to steal other people's happiness for the sake of his personal desire.

Therefore, Mrs. Arbuthnot considers him an irresponsible, immoral, and selfish man who brings sorrow and suffering into her life.

e. Dishonorable Bad Man

Mrs. Arbuthnot is one of the characters who realizes from the beginning that Lord Illingworth is a dishonorable, bad man. While the other characters have positive points of view about him, including Gerald, Mrs. Arbuthnot tried to convince him that Lord Illingworth was not as good as his point of view. It is clearly stated in the following dialogue:

GERALD. Mother, what is your objection to Lord Illingworth? Tell me - tell me right out. What is it?

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. He is a bad man.

GERALD. In what way bad? I don't understand what you mean.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. I will tell you.

GERALD. I suppose you think him bad, because he doesn't believe the same things as you do. Well, men are different from women, mother. It is natural that they should have different views.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. It is not what Lord Illingworth believes, or what he does not believe, that makes him bad. It is what he is. (Wilde, 1893:52)

Mrs. Arbuthnot really loves her son, and she does not want her son to go with a bad person who ruined her life and abandoned her child in the past. Still, Gerald does not believe the perception of her mother, who thinks that Lord Illingworth is a bad man. Gerald defends Lord Illingworth name by saying Lord Illingworth believes is different with his mother, and does not mean he is bad. It is because Gerald saw him as a perfect role model for a man due to his two categories of esteem needs identified by Maslow (1970) that he already fulfilled. Then, Mrs.

Arbuthnot still insisted that it is not about what he believes, but that Lord Illingworth is a bad man because that is what he is.

Thus, the conversation between mother and son is getting deeper. Mrs. Arbuthnot finally reveals and tells the truth—something that should be told to Gerald about Lord Illingworth.

MRS ARBUTHNOT. Gerald, there was a girl once, she was very young, she was little over eighteen at the time. George Harford - that was Lord Illingworth's name then - George Harford met her. She knew nothing about life. He - knew everything. He made this girl love him. He made her love him so much that she left her father's house with him one morning. She loved him so much, and he had promised to marry her! He had solemnly promised to marry her, and she had believed him. She was very young, and - and ignorant of what life really is. But he put the marriage off from week to week, and month to month. - She trusted in him all the while. She loved him. - Before her child was born - for she had a child - she implored him for the child's sake to marry her, that the child might have a name, that her sin might not be visited on the child, who was innocent. He refused. After the child was born she left him, taking the child away, and her life was ruined, and her soul ruined, and all that was sweet, and good, and pure in her ruined also. She suffered terribly - she suffers now. She will always suffer. For her there is no joy, no peace, no atonement. She is a woman who drags a chain like a guilty thing. She is a woman who wears a mask, like a thing that is a leper. The fire cannot purify her. The waters cannot quench her anguish. Nothing can heal her! no anodyne can give her sleep! no poppies forgetfulness! She is lost! She is a lost soul! - That is why I call Lord Illingworth a bad man. That is why I don't want my boy to be with him. (Wilde, 1893:53)

Mrs. Arbuthnot told us everything about who Lord Illingworth is. She told Gerald something that has been her secret about the person who has fulfilled the esteem needs such as achievements, power, honor, status, and position, which are accepted and respected by others, but who actually is just a dishonorable bad man who is irresponsible, immoral, and selfish. Therefore, Mrs. Arbuthnot insisted on not letting Gerald go with him. As Mrs. Arbuthnot stated about Lord Illingworth's traits, they are clearly different from those of Maslow (1970), who believed that people who have already fulfilled their esteem needs should spread positive emotion to others.

Moreover, after Mrs. Arbuthnot told Gerald the truth about Lord Illingworth, he asked Gerald about the decision. She asked whether he chose to go with Lord Illingworth or stay with her beloved mother. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. [After a pause.] Gerald, I withdraw all my objections. You are at liberty to go away with Lord Illingworth, when and where you choose.

GERALD. Dear mother, I knew you wouldn't stand in my way. You are the best woman God ever made. And, as for Lord Illingworth, I don't believe he is capable of anything infamous or base. I can't believe it of him - I can't. (Wilde, 1893:53)

Since he was a child, Mrs. Arbuthnot has taken care of him by herself. Rightfully so, he really loved his mother. After he knew the truth about Lord Illingworth, who is actually a man who made the girl in his mother's story suffer, he did not believe Lord Illingworth anymore. Mrs. Arbuthnot's statement has changed Gerald's point of view to that of Lord Illingworth. At first, Gerald believed in him and saw him as a role model for men. Then, immediately, he realized that he did not believe anymore and saw him as a man who made others suffer. In other words, we can conclude that the esteem needs formulated by Maslow (1970) that he fulfilled cannot save him from negative points of view from others if he abuses them, even in his past.

Immediately, there is a scream outside of Mrs. Arbuthnot's house. Shortly after, it appears that that is Gerald's girlfriend, Hester. She enters Mrs. Arbuthnot's house in fear and rushes over to Gerald. She told him that she screams because someone insulted her. Those someones are Lord Illingworth. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

HESTER. [Outside.] Let me go! Let me go! [Enter HESTER in terror, and rushes over to GERALD and flings herself in his arms.]

HESTER. Oh! save me - save me from him!

GERALD. From whom?

HESTER. He has insulted me! Horribly insulted me! Save me!

GERALD. Who? Who has dared - ?

[LORD ILLINGWORTH enters at back of stage. HESTER breaks from GERALD'S arms and points to him.]

GERALD [He is quite beside himself with rage and indignation.] Lord Illingworth, you have insulted the purest thing on God's earth, a thing as pure as my own mother. You have insulted the woman I love most in the world with my own mother. As there is a God in Heaven, I will kill you!

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. [Rushing across and catching hold of him] No! no!

GERALD. [Thrusting her back.] Don't hold me, mother. Don't hold me - I'll kill him!

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Gerald!

GERALD. Let me go, I say!

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Stop, Gerald, stop! He is your own father! (Wilde, 1893:53-54)

Once again, Lord Illingworth did something that a nobleman is not supposed to do. His act depicted an immoral and dishonorable trait. He insulted Hester, Gerald's girlfriend. Gerald was very respectful of women, especially her mom and her beloved girlfriend. He will always protect the women that he loves. He swore to Lord Illingworth that he would kill him because his act was unforgiven. In this case, Mrs. Arbuthnot tried to calm Gerald by saying that Lord Illingworth is his own father.

At the beginning, Gerald was very respected and wanted to be like Lord Illingworth because he had already fulfilled two categories of esteem needs formulated by Maslow (1970), such as self-esteem and self-respect. However, everything changed. Currently, Gerald swore to kill him because he uses his esteem needs arbitrarily and that motivates him to do such an unkind trait.

Thus, after he learned the truth about Lord Illingworth, Gerald revoked his intention to become Lord Illingworth's secretary. He has already been disappointed by a man who exhibited unkind characteristics, which was his own father. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

LADY HUNSTANTON. She is quite incorrigible, Gerald, isn't she? By-the-by, Gerald, I hope your dear mother will come and see me more often now. You and Lord Illingworth start almost immediately, don't you?

GERALD. I have given up my intention of being Lord Illingworth's secretary.

LADY HUNSTANTON. Surely not, Gerald! It would be most unwise of you. What reason can you have?

GERALD. I don't think I should be suitable for the post. (Wilde, 1893:56)

Gerald had convinced himself to revoke his intention to be Lord Illingworth's secretary. Some people who do not know the reason, like Lady Hunstanton, might see that his decision is unwise and wastes a good opportunity. He seems to have lost the respect of Lord Illingworth. Thus, for Gerald, it is the right choice to get away from the person who made his mother suffer and put his girlfriend in danger. In this case, Lord Illingworth has lost the second category of esteem needs formulated by Maslow (1970), which is why Gerald does not respect him anymore.

Moreover, Mrs. Arbuthnot still asked Gerald and gave him a choice about whether he would stay with his mother or go with Lord Illingworth. Without a doubt, Gerald, who has lost faith in Lord Illingworth, said that he will stay with his beloved mother, who raised him since he was a child with lots of love, rather than with an immoral person who ruined everything. This can be proven in the following dialogue:

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Gerald, if you are going away with Lord Illingworth, go at once. Go before it kills me: but don't ask me to meet him.

GERALD. Mother, you don't understand. Nothing in the world would induce me to go away with Lord Illingworth, or to leave you. Surely you know me well enough for that.]No: I have written to him to say – (Wilde, 1893:58)

As the love between son and mother grew, Gerald convinced himself and made a decision that he would stay with his mother. It is clearly because his perspective on Lord Illingworth has changed from the beginning. He no longer adores and aspires to be like him. The two kinds of esteem needs that Maslow (1970) categorized have turned the person who adores Lord Illingworth into the person that hates him, and that person is his own son. It is because he abuses it and does not care about anything except his own desires.

Gerald feels disappointed in Lord Illingworth. He wants Lord Illingworth to take responsibility for his mother's life, which Lord Illingworth has ruined. The responsibility that Gerald wants is to ask Lord Illingworth to marry his mother. In this case, Gerald demands justice for his mother from Lord Illingworth.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. What can you have to say to him?

GERALD. Can't you guess, mother, what I have written in this letter?

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. No.

GERALD. Mother, surely you can. Think, think what must be done, now, at once, within the next few days.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. There is nothing to be done.

GERALD. I have written to Lord Illingworth to tell him that he must marry you.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. Marry me?

GERALD. Mother, I will force him to do it. The wrong that has been done you must be repaired. Atonement must be made. Justice may be slow, mother, but it comes in the end. In a few days you shall be Lord Illingworth's lawful wife.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. But, Gerald –

GERALD. I will insist upon his doing it. I will make him do it: he will not dare to refuse.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT. But, Gerald, it is I who refuse. I will not marry Lord Illingworth. (Wilde, 1893:58-59)

Gerald demanded justice from Lord Illingworth by asking him to marry his mother due to her troubled past. Thus, he wrote a letter to Lord Illingworth in which he asked him to come to his house to talk about the responsibility that Lord Illingworth should take. Gerald persuaded his mother to accept his decision to marry Lord Illingworth. However, Mrs. Arbuthnot clearly refused Gerald's request. She said that she would not marry Lord Illingworth. Even though he is a conglomerate who has everything, which the man with higher esteem needs, she still refuses to marry him. It is because she has already been disappointed with Lord Illingworth's actions in the past, and she does not want to repeat the dull past with him. Lord Illingworth's traits clearly abuse and use his self-esteem needs as formulated by Maslow (1970) arbitrarily. So that Mrs. Arbuthnot does not value him as a good person.

At the end, Gerald's point of view toward Lord Illingworth has changed. At first, he is very respected and adored, and he wants to give everything just to be like Lord Illingworth. He saw him as a role model for men. Then, after knowing the truth about Lord Illingworth, his positive point of view changed into a negative one. Contrary, instead of respecting and adoring him, Gerald despises him and shows him no respect anymore. It is clearly stated by him in the following dialogue:

HESTER. Do you respect the man who is your father?

GERALD. Respect him? I despise him! He is infamous.

HESTER. I thank you for saving me from him last night.

GERALD. Ah, that is nothing. I would die to save you. But you don't tell me what to do now! (Wilde, 1893:62)

Without a doubt, Gerald clearly stated that he despises Lord Illingworth. No more accepted, respected, honored, and adored from Gerald to the man who has achievement, power, status, honor, and position. Gerald's love for the women he loves can change his perspective toward Lord Illingworth. Currently, he sees Lord Illingworth as just a dishonorable bad man.

As a result, we can conclude that Maslow (1970) categorized the esteem needs into two kinds. Those are self-esteem and self-respect, which are important for individuals. Once they fulfilled the esteem needs, they might obtain the desired achievement, power, status, honor, and position by themselves and be accepted and respected by others. Which the individuals might live a life with confidence. However, if individuals abuse and use their esteem needs arbitrarily, they might lose it, especially the self-respect. People who respect them at first will turn into people who despise them at the end. As seen through Lord Illingworth.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is provided in this chapter. The answers to the research problems that the researcher proposed in the previous chapter are discussed in this conclusion. This chapter also includes the writer's suggestions for readers and upcoming scholars.

A. Conclusion

According to the research problem and data analysis, the conclusion of this study is divided into two parts. Lord Illingworth portrays two types of esteem needs and the effects of those esteem needs on other characters in the play. First, Maslow (1943) categorized the esteem needs into two parts: based on internal factors and based on external factors. Both of them are done by Lord Illingworth in the play. Esteem needs based on internal factors portrayed by Lord Illingworth through his traits, achievements, and power. His desire to fulfill his esteem needs motivated him to fulfill his self-esteem so that he could earn the full potential of his self-esteem, which helped him obtain success and power that made him valuable as a human being. Moreover, Lord Illingworth exhibited esteem needs based on external factors through his reputation, fame, and position, which made him accepted, respected, and recognized by others.

Second, there are two responses of other characters towards Lord Illingworth's esteem needs in the play. Those are the positive point of view and the negative point of view from other characters toward Lord Illingworth. Thus, there

are some characters who have a positive point of view of Lord Illingworth, such as Lady Hunstanton, the Archdeacon, and Gerald. Moreover, there are also some characters who have a negative point of view of Lord Illingworth, such as Lady Stutfield, Kelvil, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Hester, and Gerald. Furthermore, the responses change gradually as the story progresses. For instance, at the beginning, Gerald greatly admired and respected Lord Illingworth and considered him as a role model for men. However, his positive point of view has changed to a negative one because he knows the truth: Lord Illingworth is not as good as he thinks. The reason that Gerald's positive point of view of Lord Illingworth changed to a negative one is because Lord Illingworth abused and utilized his esteem needs. As seen through Gerald's point of view toward Lord Illingworth, the perfect role model for man is apparently just a wicked, irresponsible, immoral, selfish, and dishonored man.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion of the discussion and data analysis, the researcher intends to provide recommendations to the reader and other researchers. For the readers, this research can increase knowledge to be able to know when the individual has fulfilled the two categories of esteem needs and what he can obtain from others, such as his traits, achievements, power, reputation, and respect. Also, the researcher expects that the readers can learn to manage their self-esteem needs as well as possible. So that they are not ended up as Lord Illingworth, who abuses and uses his esteem needs arbitrarily, making people disrespect him and consider him an antagonist character in the play.

Furthermore, the researcher expects that this research can be a reference for the next researcher who has an interest in the same theory or object. Thus, if the next researcher wants to use the same theory, it is better to analyze it from a different perspective, for instance from the perspective of safety needs or love and belonging needs. Moreover, if the next researcher is interested in the same object, it is better to use another theory. So that, the research will contribute and close the gap between the research field and the previous research due to the novelty of the research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Muhammad Syahril Akbar was born in Pasuruan on March 6th, 2001. The author was born from the couple Wahyudi and Lilis Ernawati. He is the first child of three siblings, namely Aisyah Chumairoh and Fatimah Chauroh. SMKN 1 Bangil was his last education before entering the university. During school he participated in several activities such as computer club, and English debate team. He graduated from the school, and in 2019 he continued his education in the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and graduated in 2023. During his study at the university, he activated in some organization such as Excecutive Student Council Humanities Faculty UIN Malang (DEMA fakultas Humaniora 2022), Steering comitte in PBAK-F HUM 2022 UIN Malang, Comittee in PBAK-F HUM 2021 UIN Malang, Comittee in Festival Budaya 2022 Humanities Faculty UIN Malang, Comittee in Festival Budaya 2021 Humanities Faculty UIN Malang, Comittee in Maliki English Festival 2021 UIN Malang. It was beneficial to him in acquiring soft skills, new relationship, new point of view, and teamwork experiences, as well as in terms of building the framework of his critical thinking and communication skills, particularly in terms of public speaking.

