

**MAIN CHARACTERS STRUGGLES OF PHYSIOLOGICAL
NEEDS FULFILLMENT AS DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN
HESBA STRETTON'S *JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER* AND
BRENDA'S *FROGGY'S LITTLE BROTHER***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

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

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2023**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Main Characters Struggles of Physiological Needs Fulfillment in Hesba Stretton’s *Jessica’s First Prayer* and Brenda’s *Froggy’s Little Brother***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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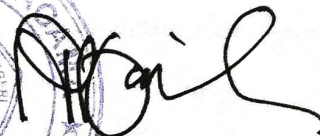
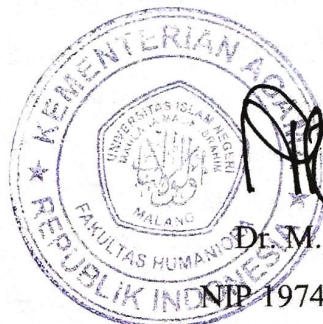
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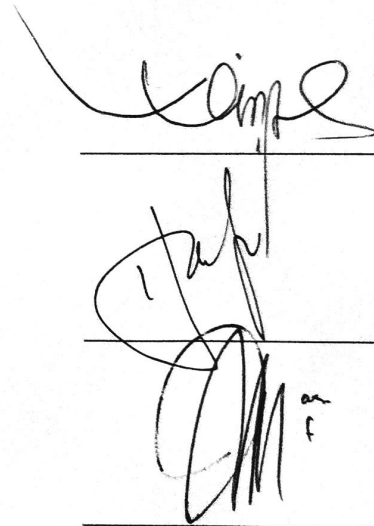
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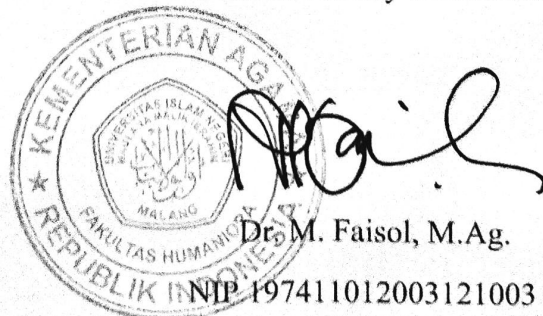
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MOTTO

“It’s always the little things that make the big things happen.”

— Jeffrey Fry

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to,

1. The researcher himself, who has been working all day and night to make this thesis possible.
2. Both of the researcher's parents who have been working hard to ensure their child has a decent living, and to be a decent person.
3. Nilla Syafhira Octavia, the person who always gives love, motivation, suggestion, critics, and everything that the researcher needs in life also in composing this thesis.
4. Destitute children around the world who deserve decent livings.
5. Government who are expected to conduct effective, soluble, and preventive actions to decrease the number of destitute children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher thank to Allah SWT for His graces and blessings throughout this time. Then, shalawat and salam are delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Second, the researcher deliver all of his gratitude to both of his parents for their love and hard work in raising this little child. The researcher also deliver his gratitude to both of his brothers for their unending supports upon his decisions in life. The researcher also deliver his biggest love and gratitude not to mention to Nilla Syafhira Octavia for always being around in every ups and downs, also for willing to be around in the researcher's future ups and downs.

The researcher also thank to Saddam Syafier Afyzon for introducing Maslow's theory to me. The researcher's gratitude also goes to his supervisor, Mr. Hafidhun Annas, M. Hum. for all the guidance of the thesis making. The researcher also thank to Apip, Nathan, and other students who are under the same supervision that always willing to share any knowledge regarding the thesis making. The researcher also sent his gratitude to all English Literature students who always support each other in finishing the studies.

Lastly, the researcher is aware of the fact that this thesis is far from perfection.

Thus, any suggestions and critics are welcomed.

Malang, November 12th , 2023

The Researcher,



Muhamad Zuhrianto

ABSTRACT

Zuhrianto, Muhamad. (2023). *Main Characters Struggles of Physiological Needs Fulfillment as Destitute Children in Hesba Stretton's Jessica's First Prayer and Brenda's Froggy's Little Brother*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Hafidhun Annas, M. Hum..

Keywords: Destitution, destitute children, human needs, physiological need, literary criticism

Exploring the destitution phenomenon through psychological perspective has been an interesting matter to pay attention to. It becomes a problem when destitute people could not fulfill their needs, especially their physiological needs due to their hardship. However, in studying destitution, rather than conducting the field research, conducting library research by studying literary works is also possible. As in this study, the researcher used Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* as the data source. Jessica and Froggy are both destitute children because they are left by their parents. This study dug into both characters' struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs. Further, the Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow is used in revealing the characters' struggles. This study revealed that the most struggles which Jessica and Froggy encountered was the hunger need's struggles. For instance, in fulfilling her hunger need, Jessica has to earn money to be able buy food by doing errands. However, she often received physical violence from her employers, such as smacks, kicks, and pinches. As to Froggy, he also has to earn money to buy food. Froggy used to work as a street sweeper. Unfortunately, he earned a shilling (equals to 12 cents) merely in his first day. He never obtained more than threepence (equals to three cents) after. Thus, the finding of the study showed that destitution affected Jessica and Froggy's fulfillment of their physiological needs.

ABSTRAK

Zuhrianto, Muhamad. (2023). *Main Characters Struggles of Physiological Needs Fulfillment as Destitute Children in Hesba Stretton's Jessica's First Prayer and Brenda's Froggy's Little Brother*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Hafidhun Annas, M. Hum..

Keywords: Kemiskinan, anak-anak miskin, kebutuhan manusia, kebutuhan fisiologis, kritik sastra

Sudah menjadi hal yang umum untuk melihat fenomena kemiskinan (ekstrem) dengan kacamata psikologi. Masalah terbesar pada fenomena kemiskinan (ekstrem) adalah ketika orang-orang miskin tidak mampu untuk memenuhi kebutuhan mereka, terlebih kebutuhan fisiologis. Ini terjadi sebab kesulitan yang mereka alami. Lebih jauh, pengkajian terhadap kemiskinan juga dapat dilakukan melalui penelitian kepustakaan dengan mengkaji karya sastra di samping terjun langsung ke lapangan. Seperti halnya pada penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan *novelette* karya Hesba Stretton yang berjudul *Jessica's First Prayer* serta novel *Froggy's Little Brother* karya Brenda sebagai sumber data. Jessica dan Froggy merupakan anak-anak miskin yang ditinggalkan oleh orang tua mereka. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini mengkaji kesulitan-kesulitan yang dialami kedua karakter dalam memenuhi kebutuhan fisiologis mereka. Peneliti menggunakan teori Hierarki Kebutuhan dari Abraham H. Maslow dalam mengungkap kesulitan-kesulitan yang dialami kedua karakter. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kesulitan terberat yang dialami Jessica dan Froggy adalah kesulitan dalam memuaskan rasa lapar. Contohnya, untuk dapat memenuhi rasa laparnya, Jessica harus bekerja sebagai pesuruh. Uang yang didapat kemudian dia pakai untuk membeli makanan. Namun, tidak jarang dia menerima kekerasan fisik dari orang-orang yang mempekerjakannya. Kekerasan itu berupa cubitan, tamparan, hingga tendangan. Sama halnya dengan Froggy, agar dapat membeli makanan dia harus bisa mendapatkan uang. Froggy pernah bekerja sebagai tukang sapu jalanan. Sayangnya, uang sebesar satu shilling (setara dengan 12 sen) hanya dia dapatkan di hari pertamanya saja. Setelahnya dia hanya mendapatkan uang tidak lebih dari tiga sen. Kemudian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kemiskinan memengaruhi pemenuhan kebutuhan fisiologis Jessica dan Froggy.

مستخلص البحث

زوهري أنتو، محمد. (٢٠٢٣). الشخصيات الرئيسية صراعات تلبية الاحتياجات الفسيولوجية كأطفال معدمين في صلاة جيسيكا الأولى لهيسبا ستريتون وشقيق بريندا فروجي الصغير. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: حفيظون أناس الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: الفقر المدقع، الأطفال المعوزون، الاحتياجات البشرية، الحاجة الفسيولوجية، النقد الأدبي

كان استكشاف ظاهرة العوز من خلال المنظور النفسي أمرا مثيرا للاهتمام يجب الانتباه إليه. تصبح مشكلة عندما لا يستطيع الأشخاص المعوزون تلبية احتياجاتهم، وخاصة احتياجاتهم الفسيولوجية بسبب معاناتهم. ومع ذلك، في دراسة العوز، بدلا من إجراء البحث الميداني، من الممكن أيضا إجراء بحث المكتبة من خلال دراسة الأعمال الأدبية. كما في هذه الدراسة، استخدم الباحث صلاة جيسيكا الأولى لهيسبا ستريتون والأخ الصغير لبريندا فروجي كمصدر للبيانات. جيسيكا وفروجي كلاهما طفلان معدمان لأن والديهما تركهما. حفرت هذه الدراسة في صراعات كلا الشخصيتين في تلبية احتياجاتهما الفسيولوجية. علاوة على ذلك، يتم استخدام نظرية التسلسل الهرمي للاحتياجات من قبل أبراهام إتش ماسلو في الكشف عن صراعات الشخصيات. كشفت هذه الدراسة أن أكثر النضالات التي واجهتها جيسيكا وفروجي كانت نضالات الحاجة إلى الجوع. على سبيل المثال، في تلبية حاجتها إلى الجوع، يتعين على جيسيكا كسب المال لتمكين من شراء الطعام عن طريق القيام بالمهام. ومع ذلك، غالبا ما تلقت عنفا جسديا من أصحاب عملها، مثل الصفع والركل والقرص. أما بالنسبة لفروجي، فعليه أيضا كسب المال لشراء الطعام. اعتاد فروجي العمل ككناس شوارع. لسوء الحظ، حصل على شلن (يساوي اثني عشر سنتا) فقط في يومه الأول. لم يحصل أبدا على أكثر من ثلاثة بنسات (يساوي ثلاثة سنتات) بعد ذلك. وهكذا، أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن العوز أثر على تلبية جيسيكا وفروجي لاحتياجاتهما الفسيولوجية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As human beings, we depend on three basic necessities to survive: food, warmth, and water. These necessities are referred to as physiological needs and are considered the most crucial ones. Satisfying physiological needs should always be given priority over other needs. According to McLeod (2022), when physiological needs are not met, the human body will not function optimally (p. 4). For instance, when someone is extremely hungry, they do not have enough energy to do things and may even experience severe pain in their stomach. Moreover, neglecting physiological needs can also affect the fulfillment of other needs. For example, if someone is suffering from extreme hunger, they will not be able to work to earn money.

However, not everyone can fulfill all of the needs mentioned earlier easily. There are destitute people. Destitute people are people who cannot fulfill their physiological needs. They do not have money, food, or a place to live comfortably. Worldwide, about 150 million people are homeless. Based on the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) research, about 2.4 million people experienced destitution in the UK, including over half a million children in 2019 (Hetherington, 2020). In Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, 24,000 people are destitute, with approximately 10,500 street children and 13,500 homeless adults in 2018, based

on the report by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (United Nations Children's Fund, 2019).

In reality, some children also faced destitution. Children were supposed to have a good life, where they could enjoy a healthy meal and be well rested in a warm and comfy place, not in the streets, railway, narrow alleys, or even under the bridge. UNICEF in 1986 has identified three categories of children in difficult situations: children on the street ('home-based' children who return home at night), children of the street ('street-based' children who have less or no family support), and abandoned children (those 'children of the street' who have severed all ties with family and completely survive on their own) (Dabir & Athale, 2011). Those children did not have enough money to buy food or a place to live. To gain money to buy food, some of them have committed crimes, and some of them did not. Also, some of them have starved to death.

The sorrowful life of destitute children can be seen not only in our surroundings but also in literature. Literature has a significant role in reminding people about the lives of destitute children. There are Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*. *Jessica's First Prayer* was published in 1867, while *Froggy's Little Brother* was published in 1875.

Both works have a similarity and differences in their story. Jessica and Froggy, in each literature, are destitute children who live in the streets of the UK. *Jessica's First Prayer* tells a story about Jessica, a young and destitute child who lives in London without love, education, or food from her parents. Stretton did not

present a father figure for Jessica in the story. However, Jessica lives with her mother, who is also a destitute and wayward person. She does not take care of Jessica well. Cannot depend her life on her mother, Jessica wanders off through London to fulfill her needs on her own. In comparison, *Froggy's Little Brother* narrates the story of Froggy, an orphaned and destitute child who struggles for his own life and his ill brother, Benny. His mother died because of an illness, and his father died because of a fatal injury.

Thus, this research analyzed the physiological needs of Jessica in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Froggy's physiological needs in *Froggy's Little Brother* along with their struggles in the form of literary criticism, which specifies on psychological criticism. In analyzing both narratives, the researcher used the psychological theory of human motivations called the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow (1943).

The theory had a view that human actions are motivated by five stages of needs, namely physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs. Maslow formulates these needs levels hierarchically. It means that humans will start fulfilling needs from physiological until self-actualization needs orderly. Thus, the researcher only focused on analyzing the physiological needs of the main characters of the selected literature.

There is a reason why this study only focused on analyzing the physiological needs, rather than all needs proposed by Maslow. First of all, as described earlier that physiological needs are the most basic needs that must be

prioritized to be fulfilled. It's because the unfulfillment of these needs will lead to improper functions to human's body, and could even lead to illness or death. This study focused only on analyzing physiological needs because it is related to the topic of the study, that is destitution focusing on destitute children who don't have parents to rely on their life. Thus, because of this parental absence, the struggles of physiological needs fulfilment by destitute children are occurred. They don't have parents to buy them food, decent clothing, water, etc.

It becomes a problem when such basic needs fulfillment has struggles, even when it is not fulfilled. Approximately 3.1 million children die from undernutrition each year according to UNICEF in 2018 (UNICEF, 2018a). Hunger and undernutrition contribute to more than half of global child deaths, as undernutrition can make children more vulnerable to illness and exacerbate the disease (UNICEF, 2018a). Undernutrition is a condition where a person is having a lack of nutrients.

According to Maslow, a person will not be able to fulfill the higher needs (like the love needs) if a person hasn't fulfill his or her physiological needs first. The unfulfilled physiological needs will prevent he or she from fulfilling other hinger needs (Maslow, 1970, p. 52). So, this study only focused on analyzing the physiological needs due to their importance to human life compared to other needs.

The reason for choosing Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* for this study is threefold. Firstly, the issue of

destitution is portrayed in both works. These narratives depicted the story of two children who live in destitution. Secondly, both works present their main characters' needs and how they were fulfilled, which is coherent with the researcher's theory about human needs, particularly physiological needs. Lastly, there are no existing studies on these literary works that have used a psychological approach. Therefore, this study's novelty lies in utilizing a psychological approach to analyze Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*.

In addition, there is also a reason behind the choosing of more than one literary works as the data source of this study. The researcher chose two literary works in the purpose of comparing the works. As destitute children, both main characters from each works have their own similarities and differences in fulfilling their physiological needs, including the struggles. Thus, this study compared the similarities and differences of both characters' struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs. This is in the purpose of gaining deeper understanding about destitute children's struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs.

There are ten studies used as a reference in understanding Maslow's theory. These studies comprise six journal articles, one proceeding, and three theses. The first three studies come from Latifah et al. (2019), Citra et al. (2020), and Lubis & Satria (2021). Latifah et al. (2019) found that one cannot fulfill the self-actualization need if one does not have the self-actualization characteristics. In comparison, Citra et al. (2020) found that the occurrence of the needs is not

always hierarchically. Then Lubis & Satria (2021) revealed that social issues like racism could affect the fulfillment of the needs.

The following studies consist of three journal articles and one proceeding from Ni'mah & Rizal (2022), Virginia & Satria (2022), Ninggar & Sayogie (2022) and Praditya & Wulandari (2019). Ni'mah & Rizal (2022) found that the fulfillment of self-actualization needs could be done with the help of other people. Virginia & Satria (2022) revealed that self-actualization needs could be fulfilled even though other lower needs are not fulfilled. Ninggar & Sayogie (2022) and Praditya & Wulandari (2019) then discovered that the characters from the literature they studied could fulfill all needs, though the characters encountered problems. The last studies come from three theses by Kusuma (2018), Basri (2019) and Wardani (2020). Kusuma (2018) found that the failure of needs fulfillment could have a severe impact, such as death. Basri (2019) found that self-actualization needs cannot appear and be recognized by a child since children cannot understand their full potential. Basri (2019) also revealed that the unfulfilled lower needs will make someone ignore to fulfill the higher needs. Wardani (2020) found that the success of the fulfillment of all needs will lead someone to have a better and happier life.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the researcher composes two problems as follows:

1. What are the physiological needs of the main characters as destitute children described in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*?
2. What are the struggles of the main characters as destitute children in fulfilling their physiological needs described in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*?

C. Significance of the Studies

The researcher elaborates the significance of the study into two aspects, namely theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is expected to deepen the understanding of destitute people's struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs, especially destitute children. Furthermore, this research can be used as a reference in understanding the way of applying Abraham Maslow's theory to literary research.

Besides, there are two practical significances of this study. First, using this research as a reference, future researchers are expected to conduct research on Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* by analyzing other needs based on Maslow's theory. Moreover, the researcher hoped that this research would increase people's awareness of destitute children's lives, specifically for the government, which is expected to conduct effective, preventive, and solutive actions to decrease the number of destitute children.

D. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher limits the study with two limitations to keep the study focused on what is intended. First, the researcher limits the analysis solely to the physiological needs of the main characters in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*. Then, the researcher focused on analyzing only the main characters, Jessica and Froggy.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Hierarchy of Needs: A theory created by Abraham H. Maslow that states that human actions are encouraged or motivated by five stages of needs, namely physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs.
2. Physiological Needs: The lowest level of human needs consists of biological needs, such as food, water, air, warmth, rest, etc.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Psychology of Literature

Psychology and literature are very different. Psychology is a scientific discipline that studies the human mind and characters and their influence on human behavior. Literature is a discipline that studies written arts such as drama, prose, and poetry. However, many figures have been able to connect these two disciplines. Sigmund Freud is known as the one who pioneered the idea of connecting psychology and literature. He focused his concern on the mental problems of the characters in literary works. As a doctor, he also analogized the characters as his patients (Endraswara, 2008, p. 48). Moreover, according to Lodge (1988), Lacan, Bloom, Cixous, Hartman, and Mitchell have developed Freud's idea of psychology in literature into many aspects and emphases (Endraswara, 2008, p.47).

Furthermore, there are some statements regarding the definition of psychology of literature. First, Endraswara (2008) said that the psychology of literature is really a discipline, which, precisely, is an interdisciplinarity of literature and psychology (p.16). Then, using the genetic assumptions in terms of the origin of the literary works, psychology was built. We will talk about the author when discussing the origin of the works. Thus, the author's psyche is studied in the psychology of literature (Minderop, 2010, p.52). Moreover, Weliek

and Warren (1954, p. 75) said that the psychology of literature has four possible meanings: it is a psychological study of the author as a type or individual, or the study of (literary works) creative process, or the study of applied types and laws of psychology in the literary works, or the study of the psychology of the reader, which focuses on the effects of the literary works psychologically.

Each meanings of psychology of literature proposed by Wellek and Warren are elaborated as follows. First, in studying the author as a type or individual, the main idea is to reveal the author's psychological memories, the author's psyche types, the cultural psychology aspects of the author, and the author's personalities. (Endraswara, 2008, p. 141-154). While in studying the literary works creative process, psychology of literature could be used to reveal the psychological motivation of the creative process, the psychological style of the creative process, the psychological identities of the creative process, the creative process as the form an self actualization of the author, and the psychological stages of the creative process, models of the creative process. (Endraswara, 2008, p. 212-229).

Next, here are the elaboration of what will be studied in using psychology of literature to analyze how the theories or laws of psychology are applied in literary works. There are many psychological theories that could be used in analyzing literary works. One of them is the Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow which is used in this study. Using Maslow's theory, this study revealed the struggles of the main characters of the selected literary works as destitute children in fulfilling their physiological needs.

Lastly, we will look deeper on the effects of the literary works to the reader psychologically through psychology of literature. According to Endraswara (2008), the researcher of psychology of literature could focus on the flow of the works' ability in transferring the effects to the reader. The effects could be transferred in two ways. First, the effects could be occurred in a hard way. This means that the effects could be seen quickly. It is possible that the reader will feel angry or frustrated simultaneously, after reading the works. It is also possible that the effects could change the reader's behaviour quickly. Meanwhile, the effects also can be occurred in a soft way. The effects could be in a form of wisdom. The effects reached the reader's psyche slowly. However, the effects that transferred in the soft way could change the reader's worldview (p.158).

B. Hierarchy of Needs

There is a reason why Maslow formulated his Hierarchy of Needs theory. Krech, Crutchfield, Livson, and Wilson (1974) said that Maslow believed that psychologists had spent far too much time studying methods to reduce stress or prevent pain and anxiety. They continue by saying that "Maslow felt that a new emphasis is needed to understand the full range of personality development, including serious consideration of human joy, well-being, and growth potential" (p. 721).

In understanding the full range of human personality development, utilizing Maslow's theory becomes crucial. Maslow said that human behavior is more determined by the tendency to reach specific goals in order to have a happy

and pleasant life (Minderop, 2010, p. 48). Using the Hierarchy of Needs theory, human problems in reaching their goals could be defined and analyzed.

Maslow classifies human needs into five hierarchical levels. Those are the physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, esteem needs, and the need for self-actualization.

1. Physiological Needs

At the first level, there is the physiological need. The most common examples of physiological needs are hunger and thirst, the need to eat food, and the need to drink water. Human needs food and water. There are also the warmth need, the need to have warm body temperature. Without all of those needs, the human body will not operate properly, even could lead to illness or even death. Other examples of physiological needs are "... air, sleep, and sex" (Schultz, 1977, p. 62). In addition, the deprivation of physiological needs also leads to "... malnutrition, fatigue, loss of energy, and obsession with sex" (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268).

Moreover, Maslow (1970) said that the physiological need is flexible to be fulfilled with other activities rather than the specific needed activities (p. 36). For example, if one is hungry, one is able to satisfy the hunger by drinking water or smoking cigarettes, not by eating food. Further, Maslow (1970) also said that the forms of physiological needs cannot be specified due to the different biological needs of each person (p. 36). For instance, one could have the thirst need more than the need to eat if he lacks more water than food. Other specific examples

could be when someone needs more protein than carbohydrates, he or she will eat more chicken, meat, fish, or any other sources of protein rather than eating more sources of carbohydrates like rice, potatoes, etc.

However, Maslow proposed the classic forms of physiological needs that will be found in every human. These forms are "... hunger, sex, and thirst" (Maslow, 1970, p. 36). Thus, relating to latter Maslow's remark, it can be concluded that the struggle of physiological need fulfillment cannot be defined either.

2. Safety Needs

Humans will be motivated to fulfill their safety needs when their physiological needs are met. Humans are needed to be safe physically, mentally, and economically. A person is safe physically and mentally when he or she is not suffering any physical diseases like diabetes, heart disease, or mental disorders like bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. While economically, a person is considered safe when he or she has a stable financial. One will not worry about financial matters because her or his finances are stable. He or she will receive a monthly, weekly, or even daily income. This condition is possible only if someone has a stable job. So, it is all about stability and consistency. Further, Maslow (1970) said that the safety needs include the needs of "... security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector" (p. 39). Thus, if one's safety is threatened,

one will feel "... fear, insecurity, and dread" (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268).

Moreover, there are two important things that are needed to pay attention to regarding the safety needs. First, Maslow proposed the example of an ideal condition that indicates a person is safe. Maslow (1970) said this is a condition where a person has "...a safe, orderly, predictable, lawful, organized world, which he can count on and in which unexpected, unmanageable, chaotic, or other dangerous things do not happen, and in which, in any case, he has powerful parents or protectors who shield him from harm" (p. 41). Second, Maslow (1970) also suggests how the unfulfilled safety needs affect the fulfillment of other higher needs. He said that if the safety needs are not fulfilled, these needs will dominate a person to spend all of his or her efforts to fulfill the needs. This will be happened if the physiological needs are already fulfilled and the safety needs remain unfulfilled. One will be thwarted from fulfilling the higher needs like love, esteem, or self-actualization (p. 39).

3. Love Needs

Next, if the physiological and safety needs are met, humans will face the love needs. They are the needs of love and affection. One can find the needs within the relationship with groups, colleagues, friends, family, or partners. There will be disadvantages if these needs are not fulfilled. According to Maslow (1970), one will suffer the loneliness, ostracization, rejection, and the unsociability. Also, the deprivation of love needs will make a person become "... defensive, overly

aggressive, or socially timid” (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268). Moreover, one will hunger for affectionate relations with people and strive to achieve love needs with great intensity (Maslow, 1970, p. 43).

Further, there is an advantage if a person has sufficiently fulfilled the love needs. One is considered to have sufficiently fulfilled the love needs when one has important people who accepted him or her in their life. Thus, people who have had their love needs met adequately since childhood do not panic when they receive denied love. These people are confident that they will be accepted by those who matter to them, so when others reject them, they are not devastated (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 264). Lastly, Maslow (1970) added that if one wanted to receive love and affection from others, he or she must give the same things (p. 45).

4. Esteem Needs

Furthermore, there is the esteem need. Maslow (1970) said that humans need admiration, self-respect, self-esteem, or respect from others. Humans can obtain esteem from themselves or others. Human has the desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, confidence in the face of the world, independence, and freedom (p. 45). This desire is called as self-esteem. Self-esteem is “... based on real competence and not merely on others’ opinions” (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 265). On the other hand, human also has the desire for “... reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and

glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation” (p. 45). This desire is called as reputation (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 265).

Moreover, one will receive some advantages by fulfilling this need, that is, “... feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world” (p. 45). However, if these needs are not fulfilled, we will feel “... inferior, discouraged, and helpless in dealing with life” (Schultz, 1977, p. 63-64). In addition, the deprivation of esteem needs also leads to “... self-doubt, self-depreciation, and lack of confidence” (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268).

5. Self-Actualization Needs

Lastly, if one is able to fulfill the physiological, safety, love, and esteem needs, one will face the need for self-actualization. It is the need to reach the self-potential at its peak. Maslow (1970) said that the forms or examples of this need differ for each person (p. 46). It is based on each’s field, profession, educational background, or any other factors. For example, one who is interested in painting will actualize himself when he creates his masterpiece, or a songwriter who is able to compose hundreds or thousands of songs. One can also be considered self-actualized when able to raise a child into an independent person.

In addition, Maslow (1943) said that a self-actualized person will have his or her capabilities’ full potential with full of creativity (p. 383). So, we can say that a self-actualized person is a creative person. Lastly, there are negative impacts if this need is not satisfied. Schultz (1977) noted that “... we will be

frustrated, restless, and discontent if we fail to attempt to satisfy the need for self-actualization.” He also said that “... we will not be at peace with ourselves and cannot be described as psychologically healthy” (p. 64). In addition, the unfulfilled self-actualization needs will leads to metapathology (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268). Maslow defined metapathology as a condition where there is “... an absence of values, the lack of fulfillment, and the loss of meaning in life” (Feist, Feist, & Roberts, 2018, p. 268).

6. Needs Fulfillment

After elaborating on each human need in the Hierarchy of Needs theory, the researcher found it crucial to give attention to two things regarding the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham H. Maslow. First, Schultz (1977) said that humans will not face all needs at the same time (p. 62). Humans will only face the needs needed to be satisfied at certain moments. For example, when one is starving, one will not look for safety, love, respect or even try to reach one’s full self-potential capacity.

The second thing that we need to pay attention to is that the way humans fulfill their needs is not always hierarchical (Maslow, 1970, p. 51). There will be a reversal of the needs fulfillment order. For instance, there is a case where one is able to skip lunch due to a meeting with friends, relatives, or partners. So, one prioritizes the love need rather than fulfilling the physiological need first.

C. Comparative Literature

In order to gain deeper understanding about the struggles of destitute children's physiological needs fulfillment, a comparison of the two selected literature is needed in this study. Thus, the researcher used the study of comparative literature. There are several definitions about comparative literature. Dass (2000) said that comparative literature is "a comparison between the two literature. Comparative literature analyses the similarities, differences, and parallels between two literature. It further studies themes, modes, conventions and use of folk tales, myths in two different literature or even more" (p. 1).

Other than that, D'haen, Domínguez, and Thomsen (2013) said that comparative literature is "the study of relations, in the literary field, between different national or linguistic groups" (p. 57). More broader, Zepetnek (1998) and Cao (2013) suggest that "comparative literature is an interdisciplinary field whose practitioners study literature across national borders, across time periods, across languages, across genres, across boundaries between literature and the other arts (music, painting, dance, film, etc.), across disciplines (literature and psychology, philosophy, science, history, architecture, sociology, politics, etc.)" (Sangia, 2014, p. 1).

It can be concluded that in comparative literature, there are many aspects that can be compared from the literary works, including the psychological aspects of the characters within the works. Hence, this study compared the similarities and differences of the struggles of the main characters' physiological needs fulfillment

as destitute children portrayed in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the process of conducting the research. In this chapter, the researcher explained the process by elaborating on the study design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher conducted this study in the form of literary criticism. Literary criticism is a study that dives into a literary work, examining its literary elements. The purpose of literary criticism is to uncover the phenomenon which is happening in the literature. The study's outcome is expected to be a message or a value that can be reflected in human life.

Literary criticism uses relevant theories as a base and guidance in examining the literary work. The researcher could reveal the intended phenomenon within the literary work through literary criticism using theories. Without theories, the study will lose the limitation, which is able to make the study itself unclear. Furthermore, the researcher uses the Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow as a base theory and guidance for this study, which is elaborated on in Chapter 2.

The researcher used the Hierarchy of Needs theory in composing this thesis in the form of psychological criticism. Psychological criticism is a type of literary criticism which focused to reveal the psyche aspects of the characters of

the literary works. Thus, in order to reveal the psyche aspects of the works' characters, any psychological theories could be used. In this study, the researcher used the Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow to reveal the struggles of the main characters from the selected literary works in fulfilling their physiological needs.

B. Data Source

This research used two literature as the data source. First, a novelette entitled *Jessica's First Prayer* by Hesba Stretton, which was published in 1867. This literary work consists of 29 pages. The second literary work is Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother*, which consists of 123 pages. *Froggy's Little Brother* was published in 1875. Those works were set in the capital of the United Kingdom, London. The researcher used both literary works as the data of the research, which were anthologized in Elizabeth Thiel's book entitled *Jessica's First Prayer and Froggy's Little Brother*, which was published in 2013. The book consists of 224 pages. The book was published by Palgrave Macmillan, a British publishing company headquartered in the London Borough of Camden.

C. Data Collection

The researcher went through several stages in collecting the data of the study. First, the researcher read the whole content of Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* (1867) and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* (1875) in Elizabeth Thiel's *Jessica's First Prayer and Froggy's Little Brother* (2013). After the first

reading, the researcher reread the data while at the same time taking notes. The notes consisted of the important points related to the research topic. The researcher collected the data by quoting important sentences from the data of the two literary works that have been said before. Moreover, the researcher started analyzing the quotations using the related theories and the supporting data found.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is one of the crucial parts of conducting this research. It is because the researcher used data analysis to answer the problems of the study. In answering the first problem, the researcher classified the physiological needs of Jessica and Froggy as the main characters. Moreover, the researcher elaborates on the struggles of the main characters in fulfilling their physiological needs. The researcher uses Maslow's theory to answer the problems. After that, the researcher compares the similarities and differences of the struggles of the main characters. Thus, the researcher described the results of the analysis. Finally, the researcher formulated the conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the findings and discussion of the analysis of the data. Firstly, this chapter informs the physiological needs of the main characters of *Jessica's First Prayer* and *Froggy's Little Brother* as destitute children. Secondly, this chapter elaborates the struggles of each characters in fulfilling their physiological needs. Lastly, this chapter compares the struggles of both characters' physiological needs fulfillment as destitute children.

A. Jessica's First Prayer

1. Jessica's Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the biological needs that need a highest priority to be fulfilled rather than other needs. Hunger and thirst are the example of physiological needs. The researcher finds three physiological needs of Jessica as the main character in Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer*, namely hunger, thirst, and warmth. The researcher then elaborates the data of Jessica's physiological needs.

a. Hunger

Stretton creates the character of Jessica as a little girl who lives with her mother. Jessica's mother neglects her. While Stretton do not present the father

figure. This condition results Jessica to suffer mostly in fulfilling her hunger need.

The researcher finds that hunger is the need that primarily found in this novelette.

“For several years the crowd work-people had paused by the coffee-stall under the railway-arch, when one morning, in a partial lull of his business, the owner became suddenly aware of a pair of very bright dark eyes being fastened upon him and the slices of bread and butter on his board, with a gaze as hungry as that of a mouse which has been driven famine into a trap” (p. 5).

The datum above shows the hunger need of Jessica. In the text above, Jessica is visiting a small coffee stall. The stall location is under one of many railway arches in the city of London. At the very beginning of the story, Stretton already shows that hunger is one of Jessica’s physiological needs. There are two evidences that prove hunger is one of Jessica’s physiological needs. First, Stretton narrates that Jessica is staring at the slices of bread and butter on the coffee stall’s table. She pays attention to the food. Hunger is the only need that drives a person to look for food. Second, at the end of the text of the datum above, Stretton describes that Jessica is staring at the bread and butter slices with a hungry look.

““You’ve had no breakfast, I suppose,” said the coffee-stall keeper, in the same low and confidential voice, and leaning over his stall till his face nearly touched the thin, sharp features of the child. “No,” she replied, coolly, “and I shall want my dinner dreadful bad afore I get it, I know. You don’t often feel dreadful hungry, do you, sir? I’m no griped yet, you know; but afore I taste my dinner it’ll be pretty bad, I tell you. Ah! very bad indeed!”” (p. 5).

The datum above shows two evidences of Jessica’s hunger need. In the first paragraph of the datum, the coffee stall owner asks if Jessica is not having breakfast. Then, Jessica confirms that she does not have breakfast yet in the following paragraph. It indicates her hunger need. It can be seen by the fact that

she is hungry because she has not have breakfast yet. Then, the second evidence of Jessica's hunger need can be seen when she asks the coffee stall owner whether he often feels starving. The fact that Jessica asks this question shows an understanding that Jessica often feels extreme hunger. The following sentence in the datum above strengthens this statement. Jessica says that she is not griped yet. According to notes from the book, the word 'griped' means a sharp pain in the bowel that occurs because of extreme hunger (Thiel, 2013, p. 172). It shows that Jessica experiences extreme hunger, thus showing that Jessica indeed has the hunger need.

“But when the appointed time was finished, she presented herself at the stall, with her hungry eyes fastened again upon the piles of buns and bread and butter, which were fast disappearing before the demands of the buyers. The business was at its height, and the famished child stood quietly on one side watching for the throng to melt away.” (p. 7).

There are two other evidences that prove hunger is one of Jessica's physiological needs. The datum above shows that Jessica is visiting the coffee stall again but at a different time. The first evidence can be seen by the description that Jessica is staring at the piles of buns, bread, and butter that are on the coffee stall's table with a hungry look. The second evidence can be seen by Stretton's description of Jessica as the 'famished child'. According to Merriam-Webster's dictionary, the word 'famished' means 'intensely hungry' (Famished Definition, n.d., para. 1). Thus, these two evidences prove that hunger is one of Jessica's physiological needs.

b. Thirst

Next, Jessica has the thirst need. It is the need to drink water. The kinds of water or drinks are based on one's needs. It could be freshwater or other beverages. This need is also crucial for humans since the body comprises "...approximately 62% of water" (Tulchinsky & Varavikova, 2009, p. 294). The researcher only finds one datum regarding this need.

"Whoever the wretched child was, she did not speak; only at every steaming cupful which he poured out of his can, her dark eyes gleamed hungrily, and he could hear her smack her thin lips, as if in fancy she was tasting the warm and fragrant coffee." (p. 5).

The datum above shows Jessica's thirst need. It can be seen by the author's description of Jessica's interest upon the coffee that the stallkeeper serves. First, the author describes that Jessica does not speak and only stares at the coffee. Also, Jessica's big interest upon the coffee can be seen by Jessica's gesture. She smacks her lips as if she is drinking and tasting the coffee. She knows that she cannot have the coffee because she does not have money to buy it. She then imagines that she is drinking the coffee by doing the gesture. This big interest upon drinks only occurs if someone has the thirst need. Thus, the datum above shows Jessica's need of thirst.

"The snug, dark corner, with its warm fire of charcoal, and its fragrant smell of coffee, had been a paradise to her for these two brief spans of time; but she had been guilty of the sin which would drive her from it."(p. 10).

The datum above shows Jessica's recollection of how comfortable she is being around the coffee stall. At this point, the owner of the coffee stall finds out

that Jessica is trying to steal his coins that falls purposely to the ground. The recollection of the coffee stall comes to Jessica's mind due to her worry that the stall owner may prohibit her to visit the coffee stall for the next days. While she is remembering the condition of the coffee stall, the remembrance of the smell of the coffee comes to her mind. This remembrance indicates her thirst need.

c. Warmth

Other than hunger and thirst need, Jessica also has the need of warmth. It is the need to have a warm body temperature. The researcher only finds two data of this need.

“Stooping down to a basket behind his stall, he caught sight of two bare little feet curling up from the damp pavement, as the child lifted up first one and then the other, and laid them one over another to gain a momentary feeling of warmth.” (p. 5).

Jessica visits the coffee stall many times. The datum above shows her first visit. At the datum above, there are two evidences of Jessica's warmth need. First, Stretton describes Jessica as a barefooted child. People often use a shoe or other kinds of footwear to protect their feet from hot or cold environments. Barefooted people, like Jessica, often feel the cold or hot temperature on their feet, which is unpleasant. The second evidence can be seen in the description when Jessica tries to gain warmth by covering one of her feet with another foot.

“The lobby was empty now, and the crimson doors closed. The policeman, also, had walked on. This was the moment to escape. She raised herself from the ground with a feeling of weariness and sorrow; and thinking sadly of the light, and warmth, and music that were within the closed doors, she stepped out into the cold and darkness of the streets, and loitered homewards with a heavy heart.” (p. 15).

The datum above describes a condition where Jessica heavyheartedly leaves a church that she finds far away from his home. Jessica feels comfortable being around the church. She likes to listen to the music. She also likes to see the splendor of the church. At the datum above, Stretton describes how sad Jessica is as she has to leave the church, which also leaving the light, warmth, and music. The fact that Jessica is leaving the warmth she gains from the church shows her need of warmth.

2. Jessica's Physiological Needs Fulfillment Struggles

Physiological needs are the biological needs that need a highest priority to be fulfilled rather than other needs. It is because the human body will only function optimally by fulfilling this need. However, destitute children have some struggles in fulfilling the physiological needs because they are having a condition where they lack possessions. They do not have much money to afford food or decent dwellings. Thus, in *Jessica's First Prayer*, the researcher finds six data of Jessica's physiological needs fulfillment struggles, as follows.

a. Hunger Struggle

Hunger is the most crucial need. By eating food, a person will be able to gain energy. Using this energy, a person will be able to do other activities for the purpose of fulfilling other needs. However, destitute children like Jessica have to face some struggles in fulfilling this need due to their conditions.

“For several years the crowd work-people had paused by the coffee-stall under the railway-arch, when one morning, in a partial lull of his business, the owner became suddenly aware of a pair of very bright dark eyes being fastened upon him and the slices of bread and butter on his board, with a gaze as hungry as that of a mouse which has been driven famine into a trap.”
(p. 5).

The datum above shows the beginning of the story. Stretton introduces Jessica as a girl suffering with her hunger need. This is due to the fact that her mother neglects her. Jessica’s mother is not taking care of Jessica for a long time. Even she thinks that Jessica is a burden to her. In the datum above, Jessica’s struggle of her hunger need can be seen by the description that she is hungry as a mouse who has been driven famine into a trap. This indicates how terrible her hunger was.

“But when the appointed time was finished, she presented herself at the stall, with her hungry eyes fastened again upon the piles of buns and bread and butter, which were fast disappearing before the demands of the buyers. The business was at its height, and the famished child stood quietly on one side watching for the throng to melt away.” (p. 7).

The datum above shows that Jessica is visiting the coffee stall. At this point, Jessica makes an agreement with the coffee stall owner that she is allowed to visit the coffee stall, and the owner will give her breakfast, but only on Wednesday. Thus, she can come to the stall every Wednesday. This shows how Jessica fulfill her hunger need. Because of the fact that her mother will not give her any food, Jessica has to look for the food by herself. So, she has to visit the coffee stall every Wednesday and wait for the owner to give her food. It is a struggle for Jessica since she is allowed to come only on Wednesday morning. It

is unclear how she fulfill her hunger need on the other day, even on Wednesday lunch or supper. Also the location of the stall is on a street, Jessica can be hit by any vehicle anytime since children often unaware of their own safety. So, being around in the street is dangerous for her.

“Yet Jessica was hardly a burden to her. It was a long time since she had taken any care to provide her with food or clothing, and the girl had to earn or beg for herself the meat which kept a scanty life within her.” (p. 11).

The datum above shows Jessica's struggle in fulfilling her hunger need. At the datum above, Stretton states that Jessica is no longer receiving care from her mother. Her mother thinks that Jessica is a burden to her. Due to this condition, Jessica has to look for food on her own. Jessica has two ways of obtaining food. First, she has to buy it using the money she earns from doing some errands for some people in her surroundings, as described on page 11. In addition, according to the author's description on page 6, in doing the errands, she also suffers physical violence such as smacks, kicks, and pinches. Then, she also begs to people to give her food.

b. Thirst Struggle

Jessica has also has the thirst need, the need to drink water to satisfy her thirst. As crucial as hunger, this need should not be ignored. It is because of the fact that the human body consists of approximately 62% water. However, Jessica also has a struggle in fulfilling the need.

“Whoever the wretched child was, she did not speak; only at every steaming cupful which he poured out of his can, her dark eyes gleamed hungrily, and he could hear her smack her thin lips, as if in fancy she was tasting the warm and fragrant coffee.” (p. 5).

The datum above shows Jessica’s struggle in fulfilling her thirst need. Jessica is a destitute child who does not have any money to buy herself food or water. Jessica’s struggle in fulfilling her thirst need can be seen by the description *“he could hear her smack her thin lips, as if in fancy she was tasting the warm and fragrant coffee”*. Here, the author explains how bad Jessica’s thirst is. Because Jessica knows that she cannot afford the coffee, she then imagines as if she is able to drink and taste the coffee by smacking her lips.

c. Warmth Struggle

Warmth need is the need to have a warm body temperature, not hot or cold. Fulfilling these needs is not as easy as one might think. Similar to the hunger need, Jessica also encounters some struggles in fulfilling this need.

“Stooping down to a basket behind his stall, he caught sight of two bare little feet curling up from the damp pavement, as the child lifted up first one and then the other, and laid them one over another to gain a momentary feeling of warmth.” (p. 5).

The datum above shows Jessica’s first appearance at the coffee stall. From the datum above, Stretton describes Jessica's struggle in fulfilling her warmth need. Throughout the story, Stretton describes Jessica as a barefooted girl, as mentioned in page 5, 8, 16, 29, and 30, which means she wanders through the streets of London without wearing any footwear. At the datum above, Jessica feels cold on her feet. Due to the fact that she doesn't have any footwear, she uses one

of her feet to cover up her other feet to gain warmth. This is sorrowful since she cannot even afford food. This effort is not enough to avoid the cold. Thus, this time, Jessica was unable to fulfill her warmth need.

“She raised herself from the ground with a feeling of weariness and sorrow; and thinking sadly of the light, and warmth, and music that were within the closed doors, she stepped out into the cold and darkness of the streets, and loitered homewards with a heavy heart.” (p. 15).

Jessica often spends her time every Sunday at the church she finds far away from her home. There, she is able to gain warmth rather than being outside, which is the cold streets. As Stretton’s description on page 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 26, and 32, Jessica does not have a decent pair of clothes suitable in such a cold environment. So, she goes to the church to satisfy her warmth need. At the datum above, Jessica leaves the church because the Sunday prayer on that day is already over, and the church is about to be closed. This becomes more sorrowful because Jessica has to wait until next Sunday to come to the church for the purpose of fulfilling her warmth need.

B. Froggy’s Little Brother

1. Froggy’s Physiological Needs

The researcher finds three needs of Froggy as the main character in this novel, namely hunger, thirst, and warmth. Similar to Jessica, Froggy has the hunger need to be primarily found in the story.

a. Hunger

The death of Froggy's parents results in direct effects on himself. Froggy has to replace her mother's position as a mother who takes care of himself and his brother, Benny. This includes providing food and treatment to his ill brother. On the other hand, the fact that his father left Froggy money, which is only enough to pay their house rent, makes him to look for additional money in order to fulfill all of his and his brother's necessities. This condition makes the hunger need to be mostly found in the story.

"Froggy was very hungry, and would have liked some supper, but he never said so. He felt that this was no time for expressing any of his own wants with poor mother lying there so still and so pale; and father looking so grave." (p. 48).

The datum above shows that Froggy has the hunger need. It appears when Froggy and his family get home after a long working day. His father works as a person who hold a small traditional puppet show named Punch and Judy. Froggy, Benny, and their mother accompanies the father in doing the work every day. One day, when the family is on the way home, Froggy's mother is having a fatigue. This happens before his mother's death. When the mother reaches the home, which is only a garret in a rental house, she begins to lay down in the bed while Froggy is told by his father to undress his brother, give him supper, and then put him to bed. Right after that, when Froggy is about to go to sleep, the hunger came to strike his stomach. The author explicitly describes this.

"Everybody, indeed, appeared to be eating. Froggy was getting very hungry, and every now and then looked longingly at the pastrycook's, where there were so many nice things to be got for a penny, but he could not make up his mind to part with the one he had till he had earned another." (p. 62-63).

Similar to the previous datum, the datum above clearly shows Froggy's hunger need. It happens on the first day of Froggy being a street sweeper with his newly-bought broom. Froggy starts sweeping in the morning. The hunger need came to Froggy at midday while other people also began to look for lunch.

““Mac,” repeated Froggy louder, thrusting the money into his hand, “take your two bob back again, I say. I’d rather starve than steal, and I know you’ve stole ‘em! You’re all of you thieves, amt I don’t wants to speak to you again!”” (p. 97).

The hunger need of Froggy can be seen in the datum above in the sentence, “I’d rather starve than steal,”. According to Collins Dictionary, the word ‘starve’ means to suffer greatly from lack of food (Starve definition, n.d., para. 1). The condition when someone is having a lack of food will lead them to the need of hunger since hunger is the need to eat. Thus, this datum indicates the hunger need of Froggy.

“He was depending upon a fire for one thing to warm his poor little body by, and perhaps something hot for supper as soon as Froggy came home, and perhaps Froggy might bring money in his pocket as well to pay for some candles, and some wood, and some oatmeal, and all the other things they were so much in need of.” (p. 100).

The datum above is another evidence showing that Froggy has the hunger need. It can be seen by the description of Froggy and Benny's necessities. The words "something hot for supper" and "some oatmeal" show the need for food by Froggy. Usually, Froggy and Benny eat supper together. Then, the evidence that indicates that Froggy needs the oatmeal as the food can be seen by the description of the author that oatmeal is one of the things that Froggy and Benny are in need

of. Thus, the need for oatmeal as a food by Froggy indicates that he has the hunger need.

“Benny sat himself down on the floor close to Froggy, and for a few minutes they were silently engaged over their pies, as if satisfying such hunger as theirs was a very serious matter indeed.” (p. 104).

There are two evidences that show the hunger need as one of Froggy’s needs. First, it can be seen by the author’s description of how Froggy and Benny eat their pies. They eat them in silence for a few minutes. It shows their enthusiasm in eating the meal. Second, due to their enthusiasm in eating the meal, the author explicitly says that satisfying the hunger need as if the most important thing to be done by Froggy and Benny. These two evidences indicate the hunger need of Froggy.

“He ran eagerly to the bedside, and showed Benny the bread. “Look, darlin’!” he cried holding it aloft, “a beautiful loaf, crusty and hot, all for we!”.” (p. 152).

We can see at the datum above that Froggy’s hunger need can be seen through the description of how enthusiastic Froggy is when showing the loaf bread to Benny. The enthusiasm of Froggy about the bread can be seen by two things. First, the author describes how Froggy eagerly run to the bedside, where Benny lays down. Froggy does this because he wants to show the bread to Benny as soon as possible. Then, Froggy describes the bread to Benny as a ‘beautiful’ loaf bread. These two things shows the great interest of Froggy upon the bread. The big interest of a food lead to the need of hunger.

b. Thirst

Other than the need of food, Froggy also has the thirst need. This is the need to drink water. Other than hunger need, this need is also crucial to satisfy. This is because the human body consists of "...approximately 62% of water" (Tulchinsky & Varavikova, 2009, p. 294). The researcher finds that there is only one datum which indicates Froggy's thirst need.

"Froggy was very hungry and very thirsty, and the sight of the beer and refreshment was very tempting to him, but there was an extremely uneasy feeling in Froggy's mind that his companions had not come by their gains lawfully and that he ought not to keep the money Mac had given him. (p. 152).

The datum above shows an event where Froggy finds out about the truth that his friend Mac invites him to do some thieving. At some point, when Mac and his other friends (other than Froggy) are done with their thieving, they ask Froggy to eat lunch and drink beer at the local public house. Also, Mac gives some money to Froggy. However, knowing that the money comes by doing the thieving, Froggy decides not to use it, though he is starving and thirsty. Here, the author clearly states that Froggy has the thirst need by saying that Froggy is thirsty.

c. Warmth

The third need of Froggy is the warmth need. It is the need to have a warm body temperature, not hot nor cold. The researcher finds two data that indicate this need.

“The moment Froggy reached the garret, which was as cold as an ice-house,” (p. 72).

The author describes the ‘garret’, where Froggy lives as cold as an ice-house. This explains how cold is the temperature inside Froggy’s house. The description of the coldness of Froggy’s room is concerning what the author has said on page 70, where Froggy already meets the winter season. The description of Froggy’s environment temperature indicates that Froggy has the warmth need. Thus, Froggy needs to satisfy his warmth need due to the coldness of his environment.

““but you know what Mac said; we was sure to get on to-day, and he’d share everythink with me. So we shall ‘ave a good supper to-night, Benny, and p’r’aps be able to ‘ave a fire and get warm.”” (p. 88) .

The datum above shows the evidence of Froggy’s warmth need through his utterances to Benny. Froggy’s utterances are about his hope of gaining a decent meal to eat at supper, also a fire. Here, ‘fire’ means a fireplace in their room. Then, to be able to use the fireplace, Froggy needs coals or wood sticks to burn with. What Froggy says is that he wants to earn money to buy coals. Using the fireplace, Froggy and Benny will have a warm temperature inside their garret. This desire to have warm temperature environment indicates the warmth need of Froggy.

2. Froggy's Physiological Needs Fulfilment Struggles

Physiological needs are the biological needs that need a highest priority to be fulfilled rather than other needs. It is because the human body will not function optimally without fulfilling this need. However, it is not only Jessica who experiences struggles in fulfilling physiological needs. As an orphaned and destitute child, Froggy also encounters struggles in fulfilling his physiological needs. The researcher elaborates all of Froggy's struggles in the following section.

a. Hunger Struggle

Hunger is the most crucial need. An individual will be able to gain energy by eating food. Then he or she will be able to do other activities in order to satisfy other needs using the energy gained from the food. However, people who lack possessions like Froggy will fail to fulfill this need easily. Even in some circumstances, Froggy fails to satisfy this need.

“Everybody, indeed, appeared to be eating. Froggy was getting very hungry, and every now and then looked longingly at the pastrycook's, where there were so many nice things to be got for a penny, but he could not make up his mind to part with the one he had till he had earned another.” (p. 62-63).

The datum above describes Froggy's struggle in fulfilling his hunger need. The datum above takes time at midday and place in a street where Froggy works as a street sweeper. At the datum, many people are starting to prepare themselves for lunch. While Froggy cannot eat any single food due to the lack of money he possessed. On the page 62, Froggy earns a penny from his sweeping. Then at the

datum above, Froggy decides not to use the penny to satisfy his hunger. It is because he worries that he will not be able to buy food for his brother. At this point, Froggy fails to satisfy his hunger need.

“...but the truth was that poor little Froggy and Benny were nearly starved with cold and hunger up in their miserable garret. They were often miserably off for food...” (p. 70).

The datum above describes Froggy's struggle in fulfilling his hunger need. It is clearly said that Froggy is nearly starved with hunger. This means that he is almost unable to fulfill his hunger completely. Sometimes, Froggy is able to get food to fulfill his hunger need. However, it is also often that he is unable to fulfill his hunger. The author even emphasizes that Froggy is often unable to get food. This happens due to the great strikes which occurs in the Welsh coal mines. This strike results in the increased price of coals, which also increases the price of food. This is another case where Froggy cannot fulfill his hunger need.

“We can't have no supper, Benny, to-night, cos there's no money to buy none.”(p. 74).

The datum above shows another example when Froggy is unable to fulfill his hunger need due to the lack of money possession. This happens when Froggy cannot earn any money from his street-sweeping. There are very few people who are actually walking on the street which is swept by Froggy. If there are some people who walk there, they will not care to give him even a penny. In fact, Froggy's landlady, gives him meat the day before and still leave a small portion to eat on the day when Froggy gets no money from his street-sweeping. However,

there is a cat who eats the meat before Froggy gets home. Thus, Froggy fails to fulfill his hunger need by having no food to eat at supper.

“Froggy was very hungry and very thirsty, and the sight of the beer and refreshment was very tempting to him, but there was an extremely uneasy feeling in Froggy’s mind that his companions had not come by their gains lawfully and that he ought not to keep the money Mac had given him.” (p. 94).

Here, Froggy has another struggle in fulfilling his hunger need. Froggy accompanies Mac and other children in doing their thieving. It can be seen that Froggy is really hungry at the time. Mac gives him two shillings (equal to 24 cents) earlier. Actually, Froggy can use it to buy food. But Froggy has a suspicion that Mac and his friends earn the money by doing the wrong thing (on page 94 Froggy has not find out Mac and his friends are thieving yet). So he decides not to use the money and suffer the hunger. Thus, this time, Froggy fails to fulfill his hunger need once more.

“They were just in the condition to enjoy a scrimmage of any kind, and so they closed round Froggy, and began knocking him about as hard as they could, waxing warmer as their blows became harder. Froggy was a plucky little fellow, and struck out gallantly with arms and legs, back and front and to the sides of him (for he was attacked by his cowardly assailants at all points), and at last succeeded in giving Dandy a tremendous black eye, and to the other two such kicks and blows, as to disable them for a moment, and then Froggy thought he would make his escape before they could renew their attack. He could not afford to fight longer, because his jacket was getting torn to pieces, being ragged already, and then he had not the strength for it either, for he had had no beer and sausage-rolls to sustain him as his antagonists had had, and he was feeling faint for want of food. .” (p. 98).

The datum above shows another struggle of Froggy in fulfilling his physiological need. In fulfilling his hunger need, Froggy must eat any food. In doing so, Froggy needs to earn money to buy the food. Other than being a street sweeper, Froggy is asked to do some thieving by his friend Mac. However, Mac is not honest about his plan to Froggy in the first place. So, it can be said that Mac trapped Froggy to be a pickpocket.

Later, Froggy realizes that what he is doing is helping Mac and his friends to do some thieving. In the datum above, the author describes how Froggy physically fight with Mac and his other friends, who also pickpockets. This happens right after Froggy declares his condemnation upon Mac and his friends' business. From the datum above, Froggy's struggles can be seen in two ways. First, by the offer of gaining lots of money by Mac, Froggy traps into almost doing the thieving. This results in turning Froggy into a fight with Mac and his friends due to his opposition upon doing thieving. Second, Froggy has to fight in the condition where he has not been eating anything. This definitely makes his hunger become even worse.

"Benny and mes quite out of em, and we've got no breakfast to-morrow, nor no money neither, and we're afraid as how we shall have to go into the House," (p. 106).

The datum above is parts of a letter which Froggy writes. Froggy addresses his letter to Queen Victoria. In this letter, Froggy tells the Queen his condition. He says that he lacks of 'vittals'. The researcher finds the closest possible word to 'vittals' is 'vittles'. According to Collins Dictionary, 'vittles' is

the dialect spelling of 'victuals' (Vittle definition, n.d., para. 1). From Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the word 'victuals' means the supplies of food (Victual Definition, n.d., para. 2). Froggy also says that he cannot have a breakfast at the next day this letter is written. This datum shows two struggles of Froggy in fulfilling his hunger need. First, Froggy lacks of food. Then, Froggy cannot have breakfast the next day. Because of this lack of food, Froggy continually fails to fulfill his hunger need.

“He remembered what father had done on one occasion when he was pressed for money to pay for mother’s funeral; he went out and pawned some things, and then when he had had some good days out at the West End with the Punch and Judy show, he had called at the pawnshop again, and redeemed them. Froggy thought he would do the same.” (p. 107).

The datum above shows how Froggy earns money to buy food rather than doing the street-sweeping. He recollects when he saw his father going to a pawnshop to pawn things. By pawning a few things, his father earns some money from the pawnkeeper. This money is a loan that should be paid later. So that the items which have been pawned can be redeemed. By pawning things leave by his parents, Froggy can obtain money, which is enough to last Froggy and Benny for six days if Froggy an minimize the expenses as described on page 109.

“How he envied those people whom he saw eating hot chestnuts, and drinking hot coffee at the stalls!” (p. 129).

The datum above shows another struggle of Froggy in fulfilling his hunger need. Froggy is on his way home when he sees many people are having their lunch. Earlier, Froggy is going to the Buckingham Palace. He wants to see if his letter has reached th Queen. Sadly, the letter does not reached the palace. On his

way home, he sees many people are taking their lunch. Some of them are eating hot chestnuts. The fact that Froggy ‘envied’ them, as described in the datum, shows that Froggy cannot have his lunch. This is because his money will not be able to last Froggy and Benny for the next few days if he uses that to buy his lunch at the time. This is another example of when Froggy is unable to fulfill his hunger need.

“We gets on very bad indeed,” declared little Benny earnestly, thinking Froggy had not been half strong enough in saying they got on “middling.” “We gets emptier and emptier, and all our little ribs is sticking out.” (p. 81).

In the datum above, Benny, Froggy’s brother, describes their condition after the death of their parents. He is asked by his friend, Mac. Benny says that he and Froggy are getting “emptier and emptier”. This means that their hunger is not getting fulfilled for days. This is according to what he says next, that is “all our little ribs is sticking out”. When something is sticking out, it becomes more apparent to be seen. This means that Froggy and his brother are getting skinnier due to the lack of eating, which is indicated by their stuck-out ribs.

“Poor Froggy had had no dinner, and he was by this time ravenously hungry. Just to satisfy the cravings of hunger, he crept to the fire, and made himself a small basin of porridge; a very small one it was, because he was anxious to leave a large share of the oatmeal for Benny to-morrow.” (p. 141).

The datum above shows when Froggy is already at home after returning from Buckingham Palace. At midday, Froggy cannot eat because he does not have enough money to buy food. Then, when he gets home, he finds his brother is getting sick. He then decides to spend his last money to buy his brother food and medicine. After ensuring his brother is getting better, Froggy begins to satisfy his hunger need because he has not eaten anything since midday. However, there is a struggle suffered by Froggy. He has to eat a tiny portion of the food he has bought. It is because he is afraid that Benny will not have breakfast the next day if he eats all of the food that night. If Froggy eats all of the food, he cannot buy other food since all of his money has already spent. Thus, Froggy fulfills his hunger need, though he faces a struggle.

“She was tall and gentle looking, dressed in quiet black clothes, and carried in her hand a basket full of the food and necessaries, which she had discovered were so sadly wanting when she had visited the garret earlier in the day.” (p. 160).

Here, the story of Froggy is about to end. Benny is having an illness. The person described in the datum is the person who will take care of Froggy and his brother for good. She comes to Froggy’s room with food and necessities, which the author describes as “sadly wanting”. This expression shows how big Froggy’s need in those things is, including the food. This great need then indicates Froggy’s great lack of the thing, which is the food. Froggy’s lack of food is the evidence of his struggle in fulfilling his hunger need.

“Froggy looked round the poor garret, where he and Benny had been starving so long — the scene of so many struggles, so many tears (but with all its poverty it had a friendly home look to him) and he said mournfully, “Oh, let me stay!”” (p. 161).

At this point, Benny’s illness cannot be cured, and he died because of it. When Froggy’s new caretaker tells Froggy to move to the new home with her, Froggy refuses it because the garret has so many memories of Benny. Froggy cannot stand to leave the garret. Here, the author describes how Froggy recollects his memories of the garret with Benny. The author says that Froggy and his brother “had been starving so long”. This shows how big Froggy’s struggle in fulfilling his hunger need was. This is indicated by the fact that starvation is the most thing Froggy remembers in his recollection of the garret with his brother.

b. Thirst Struggle

The researcher finds that Froggy also has the thirst need, the need to drink water. This need is as important as the hunger need. It is because the human body consists of approximately 62% water. However, Froggy also has a struggle in fulfilling the need. The researcher finds one evidence that shows Froggy’s struggle in fulfilling this need.

“How he envied those people whom he saw eating hot chestnuts, and drinking hot coffee at the stalls!” (p. 129).

The context of the datum above has been explained earlier. From the datum above, we can see that Froggy ‘envied’ the people who are having their lunch at the street stalls. Not only he envies those who ate hot chestnuts Froggy also envies those who drink hot coffee. This is an example of Froggy’s thirst need struggle. He cannot buy any drinks, including the coffee, to satisfy his thirst need.

This is due to his lack of money. Thus, Froggy cannot fulfill his thirst need.

c. Warmth Struggle

Warmth need is the need to have a warm body temperature rather than being hot or cold. It is not as simple as one might think to satisfy this need. Destitute children, like Froggy, has few struggles in fulfilling this need.

“They were often miserably off for food; and as to fire, they never thought of such a thing, even on the bitterest days, except when Benny and some other half frost-bitten little boys and girls made a pilgrimage to a rubbish heap in the neighbourhood,” (p. 70).

In the datum above, the author describes the condition of destitute children in London, including Froggy and Benny, at winter. The author says that Froggy and his brother often have zero food and also zero fire. This fire is used to warm the temperature within Froggy and Benny’s room. Due to the lack of money, Froggy cannot buy the coals or wood sticks to make the fire. So, to keep the warmth inside the room, Froggy and Benny replace the coals or the wood sticks with the rubbish heap. Thus, even though Froggy satisfies his warmth need, it is not the best way to do it. The use of rubbish to make a warmer environment can lead a person to suffer illnesses. This is because the smoke of rubbish burning contains chemicals, according to a research by Wiedinmyer, Yokelson, and Gullett (2014).

“Froggy shivered along, with his shoulders up to his ears, and a hand in each sleeve, trying to keep the cruel wind from cutting down his poor little neck at the back, and from stealing up his arms in front. He had no warm flannel jersey and drawers on like most of the little boys he met trotting along by the side of their mammas; Froggy’s clothing was of the thinnest and scantiest, and it was impossible to keep the cold out.” (p. 126).

The datum above shows another struggle of Froggy in fulfilling his warmth need. Here, Froggy is on his way to the Buckingham Palace. He wants to see whether his letter has reached the Queen. Even though the weather is not too frosty, there is a strong wind blowing continually. From the datum, The author describes how Froggy deals with the wind. He tries to warm himself by raising his shoulder to keep the wind from sweeping his neck. He also warms his arms by covering his sleeves with his hands. The fact that Froggy does not have decent clothing makes it impossible for Froggy to satisfy his warmth need. Thus, from the datum above, Froggy cannot fulfill his warmth need due to the struggle he suffers.

C. Comparison of Main Characters’ Struggles of Physiological Needs Fulfillment in Hesba Stretton’s *Jessica’s First Prayer* and Brenda’s *Froggy’s Little Brother*

After analyzing the struggles of the physiological needs of both characters from each works, the researcher finds it crucial to compare the similarities and differences of each characters’ struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs as destitute children. The researcher elaborates the similarities and differences, as follows:

1. Similarities of the Struggles

a. Frequent Needs Skipping

In both works, the main characters often skip to fulfill their physiological needs. They often ignore their hunger, thirst, and warmth needs. This is because of their condition as destitute children. They often skip their meals. They often do not eat any food since they do not have much money to buy food. They also cannot afford to buy any drinks to fulfill their thirst need. The same condition also occurs to their warmth need. Both main characters, Jessica and Froggy, do not have money to buy decent clothing to cover their body from cold environment temperature. As to fire, Jessica does not have any tools to make a fire. While Froggy, he also does not have money to buy wood sticks or coals to make a fire. Though sometimes he uses rubbish heap to make a fire, this does not happens every time. Both Jessica and Froggy do suffer the coldness.

b. Physical Violence Receiving

Both characters from each works suffer physical violence during their efforts in fulfilling their hunger need. In *Jessica's First Prayer*, Jessica, the main character, receives kicks, smacks, and pinches while doing errands to earn money. She receives this violence from her employers. While Froggy, the main character in *Froggy's Little Brother*, receives physical violence when he is in a fight with some pickpockets. This fight occurs because of Froggy's opposition upon the pickpockets' business. In the story, one of the pickpockets which also a friend of Froggy, entraps Froggy in doing the thieving.

c. Unsolved Thirst Need Struggles

Both characters do have struggles in fulfilling their thirst needs. The struggles are on their inability to buy any drinks. This happens due to their lack of money. They do not have money to buy drinks. Unfortunately, they do not have any solution regarding this struggle. So both characters leave their thirst need unfulfilled.

d. Cause of the Struggles Occurrence

Both characters do have struggles in fulfilling their physiological needs. This struggle let them to not having the fulfillment of their physiological needs easily, even cause them to having the needs unfulfilled. All of the struggles occur because of one cause, that is the destitution. Being destitute children means having lack of possessions, including money. This lack of money is the cause of the occurrence of both characters' physiological needs fulfillment struggles.

2. Differences of the Struggles

a. Forms of Hunger Need Fulfillment Struggles

Though both characters live as destitute children, they have different struggles in fulfilling their hunger need. In fulfilling her hunger need, Jessica has to beg to people for food. She also has to earn money to be able to buy food. In earning money, Jessica once works by doing errands for people in her surroundings. However, she receives physical violence such as smacks, kicks, and pinches from her employers.

Not only that, Jessica has to visit a coffee stall every Wednesday which are far away from her house. There, the stall owner gives her breakfast. It is a struggle for Jessica since the stall owner allows her to come only on Wednesday morning. It is unclear how she fulfill her hunger need on the other day, even on Wednesday lunch or supper. Further, the location of the coffee stall is in a street. Jessica can be hit by any vehicles anytime since children often unaware of their own safety. So, being around in the street is dangerous for her.

As to Froggy, he has to earn money to buy food. However, his way in earning money is different to Jessica. Froggy once works as a street sweeper. However, he never obtain any worth money. The most money he receives for his street-sweeping was threepence that worths three cents. Though he once earns a shilling which worths 12 pence on his first day, he never obtain more than threepence after. Froggy also has tried to write a letter to Queen Victoria asking for help to provide him necessities and money. But he does not get any responses. Further, Froggy once pawns his things. He pawns things left by his parents. The loan money he gains from this pawning is only enough to last him and his brother for six days. However, Froggy is not able to redeem his things, since the money he asks to the queen does not reach.

b. Warmth Need Struggles Solution

There is a difference in terms of overcoming the warmth need's struggles by each characters. The author of *Jessica's First Prayer* describes that Jessica has to visit a church which is far away from her house every Sunday. There, Jessica is

able to warm her body, rather than being outside at the cold streets. Then, Froggy in *Froggy's Little Brother* also has a solution to his warmth need's struggle. Froggy has a fireplace in his garret. Though he does not have much money to buy wood sticks or coals to make a fire with, he makes the fire using rubbish heap. Froggy collects the rubbish that scatters around the neighborhood.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher finally drew conclusion after analyzing Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* (1867) and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* (1875) using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory. Here, the researcher provided the summary and conclusion of this study. The researcher also provided suggestions to the readers and future researchers who will work on literature about destitute children or to who will use Maslow's theory.

A. CONCLUSION

Jessica and Froggy were destitute children who lived in the great city of London. They're both left by their parents. Jessica was neglected by his mother. Her father did not appear in the story. While Froggy's parents were died. His mother died because of an illness, and his father died because of an accident. These children were already poor. Then, they become even poorer after their parents leave them. Destitution brought struggles to their needs fulfillment, especially physiological needs. The researcher found that both Jessica and Froggy have the need of hunger, thirst, and warmth.

The struggles made by destitution caused them to not have their physiological needs fulfilled easily and even caused them to fail the fulfillment. In order to fulfill her hunger need, Jessica has to walk far away from her home for a free breakfast. She had it at a coffee stall. However, not every day Jessica could

have her breakfast. She is allowed to come only on Wednesday. While Froggy has to work to earn money for the purpose of using the money to buy food. He once tried to work as a street sweeper. But this occupation only provided him one time in his first day. He got nothing for the rest. In addition, the researcher revealed that the most struggles that Jessica and Froggy encountered was the hunger need's struggles.

Those are the examples of the struggles of two destitute children in fulfilling their physiological needs. What is actually more sorrowful than this is that there are more destitute children out there than just Jessica and Froggy who have such kinds of struggles, even worse. Also, what they have to fulfill is not just physiological needs. There are more needs that they have to fulfill in order to be able to live their life. Thus, it is really sorrowful when children have to suffer in fulfilling their needs due to the destitution existing in their lives.

B. SUGGESTION

The researcher has suggestions to readers. This study could be a starter for those who are interested in destitute children's literature. By understanding destitute children's literature from psychological perspective, readers could easily find out the struggles of destitute children in fulfilling their needs, especially the physiological need. Thus, it could broaden readers' knowledge about destitute children's life, especially their sufferings. In the end, by understanding destitute children's life through literature and studies, readers are expected to initiate any

concrete actions in the help of reducing the number of destitute children in our surroundings, or even around the world.

To the future researchers, the researcher also has suggestions. Firstly, there are numerous literature about destitute children. Each of them could be studied in many perspectives. Future researchers could use other psychological theories or even use the comparative studies theories to seek deeper understanding about the destitution phenomenon among destitute children in different places by comparing the literature.

As to Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* (1867) and Brenda's *Froggy's Little Brother* (1875), future researchers are expected to conduct studies using the same theory on other needs, namely the safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs. This is because the fulfillment of one need could affect other needs, either is it difficult or even unable to be fulfilled. Thus, surely other needs of Jessica and Froggy are needed to be studied along with their struggles which resulted by the destitution.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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