

**HIERARCHY OF NEED OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
PORTRAYED IN MICHAEL PUNKE'S *THE REVENANT***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

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THESIS

Present to

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character Portrayed in Michael Punke’s *The Revenant***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 15 June 2020

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that M Ainur Roziqin's thesis entitled **Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character Portrayed in Michael Punke's *The Revenant*** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

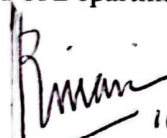
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MOTTO

“Being on time is not a guarantee but at the right time is an advantage”

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents

All my families

And also to those who search for the deepest meaning of life

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First and foremost, the writer wants to express gratitude to Allah Almighty for the grace so that this study can be completed as requirement of achieving undergraduate degree. Shalawat and salam are always given to the great prophet Muhammad SAW who will guide us in the end of the day. The researcher also wants to express his gratitude to people who have contributed to the completion of this study.

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The researcher realizes that this study is far from perfect. He will be grateful to people who will give critics and suggestions that make this study better. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the readers especially for students majoring in literature.

Malang, 15 June 2020

M Ainur Roziqin

ABSTRACT

Roziqin, M Ainur. 2020. *Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character Portrayed in Michael Punke's The Revenant*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Ahmad Ghози, MA.

Key word: *humanistic psychology, hierarchy of needs, Maslow*

The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge is a story about the struggle of the main character named Hugh Glass to survive and defend against the attacks of grizzlies. It's hard for Glass when he can do anything after his body is badly injured. He fell depressed and wanted to die when his friend left him alone in the middle of the forest. Hugh Glass as the main character has psychological problems. This study aims to describe the fulfillment of hierarchy needs such as safety need, love need, physiological need and self-actualization needs of the main character Hugh Glass in Novel the Revenant. This study uses a descriptive method with a psychoanalytic approach. The data source of this research is Novel the Revenant written by Michael Punke which was first published in 2002. The results of this study indicate that the fulfillment of hierarchy need is fulfilled by the main character such as: the form of fulfillment of safety need, love need, psychological need and self-actualization need. There mutual need of safety and love need are fulfilled around main character, his son, wife, and his friend. Besides, the form of fulfilling of physiological needs and self-actualization need in Hugh Glass as the main character in the novel *The Revenant* is where Hugh Glass really struggles to defend his life from all threats, including the threat of hunger, thirst, cold, and murder. Hugh Glass eats all kinds of food such as rotten meat and fruit. Hugh Glass also tried to defend his life from the attacks of wild beasts, local residents, and their enemies. The positive effect of fulfillment of psychological need influences his quality of life. His life is getting much better, more satisfied, honored and praised by his friend.

مستخلص البحث

محمدعين الرازقين، (٢٠٢٠) الإحتياج الهرمية إلى الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية لمايكل بونكي المعاود. البحث الجمعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: أحمد غازي، الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية: علم النفس الإنساني ، الإحتياجات الهرمية ، ماسلو

المعاود: رواية انتقامية هي قصة عن جهاد الشخصية الرئيسية الذي يسمى هوغ غلاس لعيش و صمد من الهجوم غرزيل. جعل كل الأنشطة صعباله. عندما تركه أصدقائه بمفرده في وسط الغابة، كان إكتأبا حتى أن يموت. كان لديه مشاكل نفسية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف سد الإحتياجات الهرمية مثل الإحتياجات الأمنية و الحب و الفسيولوجية و تحقيق الذات للشخصية الرئيسية هيغ غلاس في رواية المعاود. تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي بنهج التحليل النفسي. مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث يعني رواية المعاود لمايكل بونكي التي نشرت لأول مرة في عام ألفين وأثنين. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة أن يتم الشخصية الرئيسية سد الإحتياجات الهرمية مثل: شكل تلبية الإحتياجات الأمنية، والحب، والنفسية ، وتحقيق الذات. تم الإحتياجات للأمن والحب بأولاده وزوجته وأصدقائه. من ناحية أخرى، إن شكل سد الإحتياجات الفسيولوجية واحتياجات تحقيق الذات يعني يعيش هوغ غلاس حقاً للدفاع عن حياته من جميع التهديدات كالجوع والعطش والبرد و قتل. أكل هوغ غلاس أنواع الأطعمة مثل اللحوم المتعفنة و الفاكهة. يحاول الدفاع عن حياته من هجمات الحيوانات البرية والوطنيين وأعدائه. يؤثر التأثير الإيجابي لسد الإحتياجات النفسية على نوعية حياته. كانت حياته أحسنا وأكملنا واحتراما ومديحا من قبل أصدقائه.

ABSTRAK

Roziqin, M. Ainur, (2020) *Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character Portrayed in Michael Punke's The Revenant*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Ahmad Khozi, M.A.

Key word: *Psikologi Humanistik, Hirarki Kebutuhan, Maslow*

The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge adalah cerita tentang perjuangan karakter utama bernama Hugh Glass untuk bertahan hidup dan bertahan melawan serangan grizzlies. Sulit bagi Glass ketika dia bisa melakukan apa saja setelah tubuhnya terluka parah. Dia jatuh depresi dan ingin mati ketika temannya meninggalkannya sendirian di tengah hutan. Hugh Glass sebagai karakter utama memiliki masalah psikologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pemenuhan kebutuhan hierarki seperti kebutuhan rasa aman, kebutuhan cinta, kebutuhan fisiologis dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri tokoh utama Hugh Glass dalam Novel the Revenant. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan psikoanalitik. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah Novel the Revenant karya Michael Punke yang terbit pertama kali pada tahun 2002. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemenuhan kebutuhan hierarki dipenuhi oleh tokoh utama seperti: bentuk pemenuhan kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan cinta, kebutuhan psikologis dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Di sana saling membutuhkan rasa aman dan kebutuhan cinta yang terpenuhi di sekitar tokoh utama, anaknya, istrinya, dan temannya. Selain itu bentuk pemenuhan kebutuhan fisiologis dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri pada Hugh Glass sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel The Revenant adalah dimana Hugh Glass benar-benar berjuang untuk mempertahankan hidupnya dari segala ancaman, termasuk ancaman lapar, haus, dingin, dan pembunuhan. Hugh Glass memakan semua jenis makanan seperti daging busuk dan buah-buahan. Hugh Glass juga berusaha mempertahankan hidupnya dari serangan binatang buas, penduduk setempat, dan musuh-musuhnya. Pengaruh positif pemenuhan kebutuhan psikologis mempengaruhi kualitas hidupnya. Hidupnya menjadi jauh lebih baik, lebih puas, dihormati dan dipuji oleh temannya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Novel *The Revenant*: a Novel of Revenge is a novel that presents quite an interesting and captivating psychological concept. *The Revenant*: A Novel of Revenge is a novel written in 2002, based on a series of events in American frontier life. The Novel was adapted as a cinema film in 2015 directed by Alejandro G. Iñárritu. The Novel was republished in January 2015 to anticipate the upcoming release of the film. The Novel was the winner of the Golden Globe Award 2016, including the best film, drama and also inspiring film. The story focuses on problems of revenge, adventure, and the struggle of life.

This story takes place along the Missouri River. Hugh Glass is a woodsman, sharpshooter and game hunter, and perhaps most importantly is a survivalist. The story continues when it is attacked by a bear's mother, and the damage it has suffered is a cataclysm. His associates left him alone because they thought that he would not survive and died. However, Glass is not dead. He slowly regained the power to move and began to crawl towards the Fort Brazeau, where he hoped to supply before pursuing Fitzgerald and Bridger (his colleagues who were told to guard him). He survived by eating small animals and plants, but he beats their mother when he found a herd of wolves feeding the carcass of Buffalo. He makes them afraid of using a torch made from a sage branch and enjoys a few days of rest, relaxation, and a lot of eating. After regaining his powers, he pursued Fitzgerald for

revenge. In this case, the novel Michael Punke *The Revenant: Novel of Revenge* to Psychoanalysis and describes the character Hugh Glass to be analyzed, psychoanalysis theory of the need for hierarchy used in the novel.

The researcher selected the novel *The Revenant: A Revenge* novel because the novel tells of the main character struggle for survival and defend itself from the attack. It was hard for Glass when he could do anything after his body was badly injured. He fell depressed and wanted to die when his friends left him alone in the middle of the forest. After the researcher read this novel carefully, found that Hugh Glass as the main character had psychological problems.

Therefore, the researcher chooses a topic about his psychological problems in *The Revenant: Novel of Revenge*. Michael Punke not only tells of the death of the tragedy, but he also tells of painful memories that happened to the Hugh Glass's main character because of Grizzly and his friends who abandoned him. Therefore, the researcher is interested in discussing the dominant topic of novels that use the needs of the hierarchy.

The situation that occurs with Hugh Glass is called a life struggle where the main characters want to suppress their negative emotions. So, from the synopsis above, the authors want to put it as a thesis titled Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character Portrayed in Novel "The Revenant" By Michael Punke. That is part of the need for hierarchy used by Hugh Glass. The need for hierarchy is in human psychology that's why the researcher use psychology theory.

Literature as a "mental symptom" in which the psychiatric phenomena contained in his characters' behavior, thus the literary work can be approached using the psychological approach of Abraham Maslow (in Aminuddin, 1990:93). According to its development, the textual approach in literary psychology Today not only rests on a psychological approach. But it is also possible to do with other psychological approaches such as the need hierarchy approach that rests on the assumption that human needs are hierarchical, including the barrage of needs that form them. The psychological approach of the need is a form of the need that is felt by each individual to connect his or her life and to present himself to his existing life in the realm that he wants to occupy. For example, the need to be recognized, the need to be perceived, the need to provide positive energy as well as other needs based on the theory of Abraham Maslow.

In 1943, a Brooklyn-born American psychologist Abraham Maslow showed that humans continued to be motivated by one need or another. In his theory of human motivation, Maslow proposed that people be motivated to achieve certain needs. Needs that regulate the hierarchy of needs, consist of 1) physiological needs, 2) the need for safety, 3) compassion needs, 4) self-esteem, and 5) needs self-actualization. The argument strengthens the statement that Maslow's hierarchy of needs assumes that the need for a lesser degree pretends higher than higher-level needs (Feist & Feist, 2002). The above explanation is one theory of literary criticism as a tool to analyze or examine a form of literary work, as also applied in this paper.

It is true that every human being has primary needs such as water, food, sex and other needs. Therefore, research on the hierarchy of needs is considered as a

need to know and observe human needs. Somehow this has become important since the drama *The Revenant* by Michael Punke, Hugh Glass as the main character also has other basic needs, social need and self-actualization need.

There are several previous studies that also discuss psychological problems as seen from Abraham Maslow's theory. First, Latifatul Husna (2006) conducted a study on the *Psychological analysis of Sidney Sheldon's main character, The Other Sight of Midnight* based on Abraham Maslow's theory. The problem in this study is the psychological problem of the main character through Maslow's theory, especially those related to the need for love and security.

Second, Latifa Fuaidah (2008) conducted a study on the *Psychological analysis of the main character "Of It Happen to Nancy" by Beatrice Sparks*. The focus of this research is the main character psychology through Maslow's theory, especially those related to the need for safety, compassion, and the need for appreciation.

Third, thesis conducted by Astri Munarwono (2017) student of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University. From her thesis she portrayed the most interested part of *The Revenant's* novel based on main character journey. Hugh glass is the hero and to know the way Hugh Glass is a hero and phases of the journey based on the Hugh Glass's journey. The researcher uses the hero's journey theory. From the novel there are seventeen phases that throughout by Hugh glass. 1. The Call to Adventure 2. Refusal of the Call 3. Supernatural Aid 4. The Crossing of the First Threshold 5. The Belly of the Whale 6. The Road of Trials 7. The Meeting with the Goddess 8. Woman as the Temptress 9. Atonement with the Father 10. Apotheosis

11. The Ultimate Boon 12. Refusal of the Return 13. The Magic Flight 14. Rescue from Without 15. The Crossing of the Return Threshold 16. Master of the Two Worlds 17. Freedom to Live.

Fourth, Martina Ayu Shevania Lestari (2018) The student of Brawijaya university through her thesis “*The Revenant: The Portrayal Of White American Fur Traders’ Life In The Wilderness*”. Her study uses historical approach, movie studies, and cinematography to help the researcher analyze the data. From the results of the analysis, the researcher found some results that portray the fur traders’ life. The portrayal of fur traders’ life and historical facts that exist are mostly the same. The results that found such as traders who joined the company would spend months in the wilderness and left their family. They must also try in their own way to protect themselves from wild animals, harsh nature, lack of food supply or the changing of transportation while taking a journey. One condition that was faced by fur traders was the Indian rebellion which is also reflected in the film *The Revenant*. While in fact, it was actually happened in 1823 that referred to as Arikara War. The good relationship between white trappers and Indian Pawnee is also shown. In fact, Pawnee was one tribe that had a good relation with the American government at the time.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting research to determine the efforts of the main character in meeting the needs of the novel *The Revenant*. Researchers will describe the main character named Hugh Glass in the novel and how the main character fulfills needs.

As previously explained about the hierarchy of needs according to Abraham Maslow, there are five types of needs, namely physiology, affection, security, appreciation, and self-actualization. However, this study analyzes hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow such as psychological need, love and belonging, safety need and actualization need. Furthermore, the researcher adds it with the positive effect of fulfilling of hierarchy need of Hugh Glass through Abraham Maslow theory.

B. Research Question

Based on the research background, the problem formulations in this study are as follows:

1. What are Hugh Glass hierarchy of needs portrayed in Michel Punke's *The Revenant*?
2. What are the positive effects of fulfilling the hierarchy of needs on Hugh Glass's in Michel Punke's *The Revenant*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the above statement of problems, the researcher formulated the following research objectives:

1. To explain the hierarchy of need of Hugh Glass in Michael Punke's Novel *The Revenant*.
2. To describe positive effect on fulfilling the hierarchy of need of Abraham Maslow's theory.

D. Scope and Limitation

Based on the research above, the study aims to illustrate the psychological condition of the main character, Hugh Glass in the Novel "*The Revenant*" by Michael Punke. There are several novels describing psychoanalysis and there are some motivational theories developed by experts. Only in this study, the study only wanted to focus on the novel "*The Revenant*" in the concept of Abraham Maslow. There are 4 (four) classification requirements according to Abraham Maslow, among them is physiology, security, affection of appreciation, and self-actualization. Of these four needs, the researcher focuses on the need for: belongingness or love and safety need, physiology and actualization aspects because those types of needs are the most dominant in novel stories used as research instruments.

E. Significance of the Study

Practically, this research aims to stimulate readers in the world of literature, especially in novels. Among others will provide readers with an overview of the literary criticism. It is aimed at the reader not only to read the literary work but also to understand what is read and able to dance that read with the latest knowledge.

Theoretically, this study hopes to contribute to the development of literature. Above, this research will show results in the form of reference for the next researcher who is interested in researching literary research with a psychoanalysis approach.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid miss understanding, the researcher explains about the meaning of which keywords are used in this study. The purpose of the definition of the keyword is for the reader to be in the same frame between the reader and the researcher, the researcher will give explanation related to the term, such as:

1. Mechanisms of life struggle. The mechanism of life struggle is a set of systems that try to change reality to overcome anxiety.
2. Revenant. A man who has risen from the grave to terrorize the living man.
3. Self-Actualization: the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, and refer to the realization of a person's potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences.

G. Previous Studies

To support the research, several preceded researchers from reliable sources relating to psychological analysis have been searched and read. Several authors that conducted researchers with Hierarchy of Need of Main Character Portrayed in Novel “*The Revenant*” by Michael Punke as the object have been found. They have conducted researchers from several perspectives including Psychology Analysis.

1. Latifatul Husna (2006) conducted a study on *Psychological analysis on Sidney Sheldon's Main Character, The Other Sight of Midnight seen by Abraham Maslow's theory*. The problem in this research is the psychological problem of the main character through Maslow's theory, especially those related to the need for love and security.

2. Latifa Fuaidah (2008) conducted research on the *Psychological analysis of the Main Character "Of It Happen to Nancy" by Beatrice Sparks*. The focus of this research is the main character psychology through Maslow's theory, especially those related to the need for safety, compassion, and the need for appreciation.
3. Amalia and Yulianingsih (2020) conducted research on *Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Psychological Study on the Main Character in the novel Surat Dahlan by Khrisna Pabichara*. The results of this study indicate that the physiological needs that Dahlan needs are the fulfillment of sleep and eating needs. Both are physical actions, to maintain individual survival. Unmet physiological needs will have a negative impact on the body, ranging from loss of homeostasis to death.

Dahlan's need for security is found in the need for protection and freedom. This need was needed by Dahlan when he was overcome with anxiety because he imagined his life being killed by the army when his demonstration failed. Dahlan's anxiety proves that he needs the safety needs in terms of protection and freedom.

Love and affection are part of the need for love and belonging that can be seen from the individual's desire to build a relationship, both with the environment, family, and the opposite sex. Dahlan needs love and affection from someone he hopes for, namely Nafsiah.

Dahlan's need for self-esteem, he fulfilled through his hard work in working as a journalist. The first need for self-esteem he got was in the form of praise, recognition, and trust, because of the potential that Dahlan had. The pinnacle of Dahlan's success was when he was trusted to lead Jawa Pos.

Self-actualization is a need at the final level which is assessed as a benchmark or achievement of success in making the most of the potential that exists in the individual. Dahlan's character, described by Pabichara, has succeeded in achieving this level of need, which can be seen from the fulfillment of the four levels of needs below him. Another criterion to measure that the individual has actualized himself, can be through fourteen individual characteristics that are actualized, Dahlan already has several of them, namely being honest, likes challenges, never afraid to fail, better understands life with a lot of gratitude, and accepts every difference. which exists.

4. Nopi Rahmawati (2019) conducted a study on the *hierarchy of needs aspect of the main character in Han Kang's vegetarian novel: a study of Abraham Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology*. The results of this study indicate that Young Hye's physiological needs have been met quite well. He fulfills this need by choosing and sorting the food he consumes because since Young Hye has decided to become a vegetarian, she doesn't want to eat any kind of food that contains animal elements at all. Then she

fulfills her sexual needs by having sex with her brother's husband while they are doing a photo shoot and it lasts for three times.

The need for security is a level need that is fulfilled by humans after the physiological needs are relatively satisfied. In this case, Young Hye as the main character in the novel *Vegetarian* fulfills her need for security by seeking help and protection from her sister. He rebelled when forced by the medical team to eat, and at the same time he also asked to be released from the mental hospital. Luckily he has an older brother who always cares for him.

Next is the need for love and belonging. If the physiological and safety needs are well met, there will literally be a higher level of need, namely the need for love and belonging. This need can be fulfilled in Young Hye because she has a sister who loves and cares for her. Even when Young Hye's husband and other family members don't care about Young Hye, her brother still faithfully accompanies and takes care of his sister while she is in the hospital.

Then the fulfillment of the need for self-esteem is a form of personality as an effort to gain recognition as a whole person. Young Hye, who has decided to become a vegetarian since a strange dream she had one day, makes her want to be understood and appreciated that she has stopped eating all kinds of foods that contain animal elements. He wanted

to be recognized as a vegetarian. Therefore, he refuses to give any food or drink containing animal elements.

Followed by the highest level of needs is the need for self-actualization. This need will arise if the needs below it have been fulfilled properly. In this case, Young Hye thinks that her life is hers and she has the right to do whatever she wants, including being a vegetarian until she really doesn't want to eat at all. Young Hye tells her sister that she doesn't need food anymore and she just needs water. Thus, the description above is the overall result of a discussion of the stratified needs of the main character named Young Hye in Han Kang's novel *Vegetarian*. The description above is also an explanation of the five problem formulations that have concluded the final results.

5. Rostanawa (2018) conducted research on the *Hierarchy of Needs for the Main Characters in the Novel Pulang dan Laut Ber Statistik by Leila S. Chudori (Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Psychology Study)*. The results of this study indicate that in the novel *Pulang dan Laut Bercepat* by Leila S. Chudori, various forms of fulfillment of needs are found by the main character. Among them are divided into two namely physiological needs which include the need to eat and drink, dress, rest, sex, and have a place to live. Then the second is psychic needs which include the need for security, love, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

6. Risnawati (2018) conducted a research on *fulfilling the needs of the characters in the novel about you by Tere Liye, the study of the psychology of humanism, Abraham Maslow*. The results of this study indicate that the character Sri is able to meet all levels of needs contained in Maslow's theory, namely physiological needs, the need for self-actualization, the need for love and belonging, the need for security, and the need for self-esteem. The Zaman character is also able to meet all levels of needs contained in Maslow's theory, namely physiological needs, needs for self-esteem, needs for security, needs for love and belonging, and needs for self-actualization.

This achievement is realized because of the potential and effort, as well as the fulfillment of the basic needs of each character so that the goals of these figures can be achieved. Meanwhile, the characters of Nur'aini, Lastri and Eric only fulfill three of the five aspects of the stratified needs as proposed by Abraham Maslow, including physiological needs, the need for security and the need for love and belonging.

7. Reli Fitriani (2017) conducted research on the *psychological analysis of the character 'I' in the novel Bunda Lisa by Jombang Santani Khairen using Abraham Maslow's humanistic theory and its relation to literary learning in high school*. The results of this study indicate that the character Aku is a creative, intelligent, ingenious, responsible, not easily discouraged, has high solidarity, simple, independent, patient, compassionate, wise. His creativity, intelligence, and ingenuity have

brought Aku to fulfill his physiological needs well. His sense of responsibility and concern for others has led him to fulfill his security needs well. Hard work, patient, wise and not easily discouraged make my character able to fulfill the need for love and belonging as well as the need for self-esteem. His independence, simplicity, objectivity, and social interest are able to bring him to fulfill the need for self-actualization. The five needs of the character Aku are in accordance with what was stated by Abraham Maslow.

8. Marlina (2016) conducted research on the *analysis of the needs of the main character in the novel Aku Lupa That I am a Woman by Ihsan Abdul Quddus and its Relevance to Literature Learning in High School: Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Studies*. The results of this study indicate that the main character has been able to fulfill some of his needs based on Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The main character has managed to become an ideal person, although not completely perfect. The main character is a character with a personality that is intelligent, selfish, ambitious, confident, unyielding, strong, tough, sincere, democratic, humorous, and creative. Facing problems and solving them on logical considerations.
9. Rizki (2016) conducted research on the *analysis of the Psychology of My Character in the Collection of Short Stories in the Middle of the Family by Ajip Rosidi with Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Psychology Study and its Relation to Literature Learning in High School*. The results of this

study indicate that the character Aku is a very confident person. The self-confidence that is in him is an award from himself. In addition, my character is also a brave person. My character is brave to defend and fight for his rights as a child. The needs of the character Aku are able to be met as a whole as the needs stated by Abraham Maslow.

10. Nurlelah (2014) conducted research on the *analysis of Abraham Maslow's Humanistic Psychology of Ami's character in the Postcard Novel From Neverland by Rina Suryakusuma and its Relation to Literature Learning in High School*. The results of this study indicate that the character Ami is someone who has sincere feelings so that she cannot feel happiness over the suffering of others. Ami's character is also someone who is able to accept the situation so that she can rise from adversity to fulfill basic needs to the level of self-actualization as proposed by Abraham Maslow.

11. Halifah (2016) conducted research on the *psychological humanistic study of the protagonist in the novel Bumi Cinta by Habiburrahman El Shirazy*. The results of this study indicate that the character Ayyas is able to fulfill the hierarchy of personality needs according to Maslow's theory. First, the physiological needs found in the psychological character of Ayyas are the need for air/temperature that is normal for the body, the need for food, drink, and health for the body, and the need for rest/sleep. Second, the need for security found in the psychological character of Ayyas is security for maintaining faith. Third, the social needs found in the psychological character of Ayyas are the need to love and be loved by fellow human

beings and the need to love and be loved by the opposite sex (life companion). Fourth, the need for self-esteem found in the psychological character of Ayyas is the need for self-esteem. Fifth, the need for self-actualization found in the psychological character of Ayyas is the need to want to get the best (perfect) result and the need to get the truth and goodness.

12. Kartika Nurul Nugrahini (2016) conducted research on the *Personality and Self-Actualization of the Main Character in the Novel Supernova Episode Particle by Dewi Lestari (Review of Literary Psychology)*. The results of this study indicate that first, the personality that stands out in the main character named Zarah in the novel Particle by Dewi Lestari is intelligent, rebellious, and stubborn. Intelligent personality is shown by broad insight, critical thinking, has a strong intuition, and the habit of Zarah's character doing things with a scientific attitude. The rebellious personality is shown by the attitude of Zarah who dares to disagree with others. Stubborn personality is shown firmly to the main goal, which is to find Firas (his father), has consistent thoughts, and is determined to defend the research results of Firas (his father). Second, the inner conflict experienced by the main character named Zarah in the novel Particle by Dewi Lestari is a desire that does not match reality and inner conflict. The main conflict is Zarah's escape from cultural constraints in society due to ideological differences. Third, the self-actualization of the character Zarah in Dewi Lestari's novel Particle consists of two goals, namely the

desire to find Firas (her father) in order to find the truth of the origin of life in the universe and the desire to become a professional photographer. Until the end of the story, Zarah has not succeeded in knowing the truth of science and the origin of life in the universe.

13. Naomi (2020) conducted research on the *hierarchy of needs for the humanistic psychology study character Abraham Maslow in Andrea Hirata's dwilogy novel Padang Bulan*. The results of this study indicate that Maslow's hierarchy of needs experienced by characters in Andrea Hirata's novel *Dwilogi Padang Bulan* includes: (a) Physiological needs include food, water, air, and sleep, (b) Safety, which includes self-safety from outside dangers. , (c) Love and Possession includes love given by family or people around, (d) Self-Esteem includes responsibility, (e) Actualization is the highest achievement after going through the previous four processes.

The author's representation of Ikal's character and the author himself has gone abroad and studied there. Although in the novel it is not mentioned directly, but the friends and places visited by Ikal are the same as the author's college, namely Andre Hirata.

14. Deni Cahyo Aji (2019) conducted a study on the *psychological analysis of the humanistic personality of the main character in the novel Anak Rantau by Ahmad Fuadi and his feasibility as a literary teaching material in high school*. The results of this study indicate that Hepi's personality is

influenced by an internal drive or motivation to meet the needs of life. There are various kinds of life needs that must be met by Hepi. These needs can be organized in a hierarchy consisting of the most basic needs to the highest needs. After Hepi fulfills the most basic needs, Hepi strives to fulfill the higher needs. The higher the level of needs that Hepi wants to fulfill, the greater Hepi's efforts to fulfill these needs. In order to achieve the hierarchy of needs, the personality that appears in Hepi can be classified into two types, namely unhealthy personality (metapological) and healthy needs (metaneeds). However, the Hepi personality is dominated by healthy personality types (metaneeds).

Judging from the aspects of language, psychology, and cultural background, the novel *Anak Rantau* by Ahmad Fuadi has fulfilled an important principle in the selection of teaching materials, namely according to the ability of students at the learning stage. Therefore, the novel *Anak Rantau* by Ahmad Fuadi deserves to be used as literature teaching material.

15. Baiq Tety Yuliana (2020) conducted research on the *multilevel needs analysis of the "adit" character in the novel Semangkuk Rendang in Uncle Sam's country by Ryan Maulana (Abraham Maslow's study of humanistic psychology)*. The results of this study indicate that there are various forms of stratified needs experienced by Adit figures, namely (1) physiological needs consisting of the need to eat, drink, rest and move, (2) the need for security consists of the need for protection and not fear, (3) the need for

safety and security. love and ownership consists of the need for family affection and marriage, (4) the need for self-esteem consists of the need for status and pride, (5) the need for self-actualization consists of the need for achievement and success. Of the five needs, there are those that can be met and that cannot be met by Adit figures so that there are several ways that Adit figures can solve unfulfilled multilevel needs, namely by (1) working hard which consists of trying and not complaining, (2) rising from problems consisting of fighting adversity and support from friends, (3) never giving up which consists of being able to face problems and keep fighting.

16. Istiqomah and Arwan (2020) conducted research on the *achievement of the stratified needs of the main character in the novel alkhaitu ar-rafi'u by ihsan 'abdu al-quddus: a study of literary psychology*. The results of this study indicate that the main character in the novel al-Khaitu ar-Rafi'u by Ihsan Abdu alQuddus goes through three phases in fulfilling multilevel needs according to Abraham Maslow's Humanistic psychology theory. The three phases are marked by the presence of a female character named Yulanda. Prior to Yulanda's presence, the main character had fulfilled physiological needs, safety needs, self-esteem/esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. However, the need for self-actualization is not perfect if the lower needs have not been met or are slightly fulfilled.

After meeting the character Yulanda, the main character tries to fulfill the third need, the need for love and belonging. After these needs

are met, the main character, assisted by Yūlanda, tries to fulfill the next needs, namely the need for self-esteem/esteem and self-actualization needs. The main character manages to achieve all of these tiered needs. But it didn't last long, because Yūlanda left the main character. Loss of love makes the main character feel lonely and empty. At the end of the story, the main character is unable to fulfill the need for love and belonging and is not perfect in fulfilling the need for self-actualization.

Based on some of the previous studies above, it can be understood that the topic aspects of these studies are more or less the same as the research topics carried out by researchers, namely discussing the psychology of the needs of the main character in the novel in terms of Abraham Maslow's theory of needs. However, in this study the researcher will present a novelty to the aspects of the types of needs. Whereas several previous studies presented analyzes of the types of needs for affection, security, and appreciation, the researchers presented the types of physiological and self-actualization needs. This makes the difference and the new thing from this research.

H. Research Methods

The sub-chapter is a very detailed method of research. It is divided into research design, data collection and analysis data as follows:

1. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive method, which is an analytical method with a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts and characteristics of

certain sources. The approach used is a psychoanalytic approach. This approach is used in this study with the aim of knowing the psychological symptoms that occur in the main character in the novel *The Revenant*. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Hugh Glass's need and the positive effect of fulfilling of hierarchy need of main character in Michael Punke's Novel *The Revenant*.

2. Data Sources

The data source is the research subject from which the data was obtained. Research in literature, data sources in the form of novel texts, short stories, drama and values (Siswantoro, 2005: 63). The data source of this study was the Novel *The Revenant* written by Michael Punke who was first published in 2002. The Revenant contains 320 (three hundred and twenty) pages which is published by Carrol and Graff Publishing, on June 10, 2002 in New York, United State of America (USA).

3. Data Collection

The first step that researcher does is to read the novels comprehensively. This requires more than once reading to gain an intact understanding of the data source. Then, give more attention to each word, sentence, and activity done by the main character especially related to the aspect of hierarchy need of main character and the positive effect of fulfilling of hierarchy need of main character portrayed on novel *The Revenant*. Then, the researcher chooses which data is required by this research. The Data is taken by the researcher in the form of words, sentences, dialogue and statements in the novel focused on research objectives. The selected

data will be listed in this study. Important data in the data source will be marked to guide this research in order not to exit the essence of the research.

4. Data Analysis

Next Step after data collection is data analysis. The step in the data analysis is (1) categorize data, which the researcher selected by looking at the data that has a relationship between psychoanalysis and data obtained from the research results. (2) After the steps the researcher analyzes and interprets the data based on the theory developed by Abraham Maslow. (3) The researcher concludes the data based on the theory of Abraham Maslow.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. Psychological Approach

Psychoanalysis is a discipline that was started around the 1900's by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory deals with human mental function and development. This science is a part of psychology that has made a major contribution to human psychology so far (Minderop, 2013: 11).

Sigmund Freud was born in Freiberg, Moravia, on 6 May 1856 which became the territory of Austria-Hungary. Freud himself was a man who came from a Jewish family. Freud's father was named Jacob Freud, a textile trader or agent. Freud studied medicine in Vienna and worked in Professor Brücke's laboratory. The discoveries of psychoanalysis have introduced Freud to be an influential person in his day. The term psychoanalysis itself appeared in 1896.

Sigmund Freud did not provide an explanation for his psychoanalytic theory because Freud's explanations were always changing. In 1923, in a journal in Germany, he explained the meaning of psychoanalysis. First, this term is used to denote a method of researching psychic processes (such as dreams) that so far cannot be reached scientifically. Second, psychoanalysis is also used as a method for curing psychological disorders caused by neurotic patients. Third, this term is used to denote all psychological knowledge obtained through the methods and techniques that have been carried out. Psychoanalysis focuses its attention on one concept, namely the unconsciousness (Susanto, 2012: 55-57).

This is further clarified by Hall & Lindzey (1993: 60), which states that in this vast area of unconsciousness, there are suppressed drives, passions, ideas and feelings, a large underworld filled with power. - the vital, invisible force exercising vital control over the conscious thoughts and actions of the individual.

There is one simple and clear connection between psychoanalysis and literature which is important to draw upon in conclusion. Right or wrong, Freud's theory views that the fundamental motivation of all human behavior is avoiding pain and obtaining pleasure (Eagleton, 2010: 278).

B. Character

In reviewing the elements of fiction are often found the terms “Figures” and “Characterizations”, “Character” and “Characterizations”. Differences of these terms need to be understood. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010:165) The story figure is the person (the person) who is featured in a narrative, or drama, which the reader interpreted to have moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action. According to Aminuddin (2013:79) The events in the literary work of fiction as well as events in daily life, always carried by the character and certain actors. Actors who carry events in the fictional story so that the event is able to forge a story called a character.

From some of these opinions it can be understood that the figure is a person or performer who is featured in a story or literary work that has a very important role. Because without a character in a story can be said the story will not live and will not be interesting to read. In relation to the whole story, the role of each figure

is not the same. There are figures that can be classified as a central figure or a main character and a figure that can be classified as an additional figure. According to Wellek and Warren (2014:288) story figures in a fiction can be distinguished based on several things including:

1. Based on his role in a story, the story is divided into two, the main character and the additional figure. The main character is a prominent figure of his storytelling in the novel in question, while an additional figure is a mere complement.
2. Based on the character appearance function, namely the protagonist and antagonist figure. The protagonist is a character we admire, one of which is popularly called a hero. The protagonist displays something that matches the reader's view, the expectations of the reader. The antagonist is the leading figure of conflict.
3. Based on Characterizations, the character is divided into two, namely simple (simple or flat character) and rounded character (Complex character). A simple person is a person who only has one particular personal quality, one particular trait. The whole character or a complex figure is a figure that has the complexity revealed from the various possibilities of his life, the personality and identity side (Wellek and Warren, 2014:288).

The story figures, as stated, will not immediately be present to the reader. They need a means of allowing his presence. As part of a comprehensive and unified work of fiction, and has an artistic purpose, the presence and attendance of stories must also be considered and not separated from these objectives. The problem of the creation in a literary work is not solely related to the issue of the type and the character of the story, but also how to depict the presence and the right attendance so as to create and support the artistic objectives of the work in question.

C. Characterization

The term "character" refers to the person, the story performer. Characters, personalities, and character, pointing to the character's traits and attitudes as interpreted by the reader, refer more to the person's personal qualities. As Jones said in Nurgiyantoro (2007:165), the founder is a clear representation of the person depicted in the story.

Stanton in Nurgiyantoro (2007:165) suggests that the use of the term "character" itself in a variety of English literature suggests on two different understandings, namely as the figures of the story displayed, and as attitudes, interests, emotional desires, and the moral principles possessed by those figures.

Thus, character can mean 'performer' and can also mean 'Characterizations'. The mention of the name of a certain character, not infrequently, immediately suggests to us his role.

The character, according to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2007:165), is a person who is featured in a narrative, or drama, which the reader interpreted has the moral qualities and certain likelihood as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

In the case of a personage, it is based on words (verbal) and other behaviors (non-verbal). Distinction between one person and another is more determined by personal quality than physically seen.

Thus, the term 'emphasis' is wider than 'Character' and 'Characterizations' because it also includes the problem of who the story is, how it is made, and how the placement and painting in a story are able to give a clear picture to the reader.

The character and founder is also very important in a fictional work, as it is one of the elements of the builder in a story explaining the term "figure" showing the person or more leading to who is the main character in the novel. People must have a character and characters as a way of placing a character with certain characters in a story. The character in the story must also have an image or also called Jones ' founder (in Nurgiantoro 2010:167) stating that the character is a clear representation of the one shown in a story.

Characterization and characterized by characterization are often also likened to the meaning of character and personality pointing to the placement of certain figures with certain characters in a story. The founder is the author's way of describing and developing character characters in the story. The depiction of the figure can be through physical imagery and behavior, the environment of his life, his way of speech, the way of his mind and with depictions through other figures.

When the term character is used not to refer to a person in a literary work, usually it refers to the overall its, his personality, the behavior of his life, his spiritual quality, his intelligence, even his physical form, and his morality based on the criteria of developing or absence of the character's stories in a novel, figures can be distinguished into static figures and developing figures. A static figure is a prominent story that is not essentially a change and the development of the characterizations as a result of the events that occur. Static figures have relatively fixed, undeveloped attitudes and characters from the beginning to the end of the story. The character's attitudes and character develops, thus, will experience development and or change from the beginning, middle, and end of the story, according to the demands of the overall coherence of the story.

D. Depictions of Fictional Work

Although the word figure and the character is often used by people to mention the same or more or less the same, they actually do not refer to the exact same thing. The character says to the notion that people or actors appear in a fictional work. The determination is a clear representation of the person shown in a story. Figures can also be interpreted as people who are featured in a narrative or drama story, which readers are shown to have moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in deed (Abrams through Nurgiyantoro, 2010:85). Thus, the emphasis has the scope of the person featured in a fictional story and its depiction.

In addition to the above two terms, often used the word character and characterizations lead to the character traits and attitudes of the story. The character

is more referring to the character's personal quality picture shown in a story. Perpetrators of a representation of likeness, character or personage in a fictional work is called an affair or a founder. Characterization means an actor, representation of character. There are two commonly used ways to display the character in the story, in a direct and indirect way.

E. The Hierarchical Theory of Abraham Maslow

Maslow's need hierarchy is an interdisciplinary theory that is useful for making nursing care priorities. Hierarchy of basic human needs including five priority levels. The bottom most basic or first level includes physiological needs, such as air, sex, water and food. The second level is safety and protection needs, including physical and psychological security. The third level contains the need for love and belonging, including the relationship of friendship, social relations, and love relationships. The fourth level is the need for self-esteem, including self-confidence and self-esteem. The last level is the need for self-actualization of the state of achieving potential and has the ability to solve problems and adapt to life (Potter and Perry 2009).

There are five basic necessities according to Abraham Maslow:

1. Physiological needs (Physiological needs) is a necessity of God that has the highest priority in the Maslow hierarchy. So that someone who has not fulfilled other basic needs will first fulfill his physiologically needs. This requirement has eight kinds such as: Oxygen, fluids, food, urinary elimination, rest, activity, health, and sexual (Mubarak & Chayatin 2007).

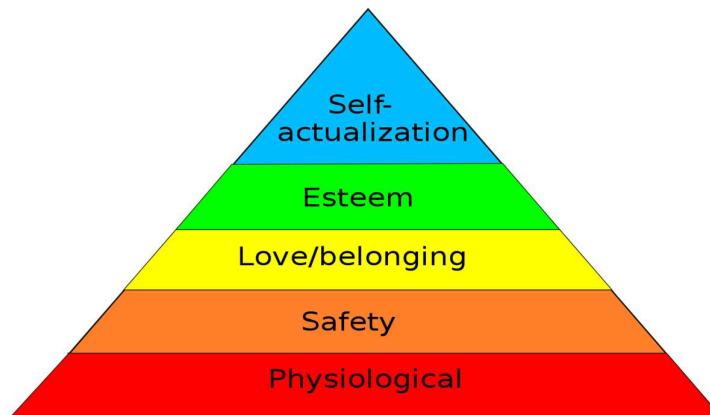
2. Safety and Security needs are needs that need to identify types of threats that can be harmful to humans. Maslow provides examples of things that can satisfy safety and security needs such as those where people can feel safe from danger such as shelters such as homes that provide protection from weather disasters (Robbert J, et. al2013).
3. The need for love after a person meets the needs of physiological and security, they become motivated by the need for love like a desire to make friends, the desire to have a spouse and a child, the need to be a part of a family, a community, and a society environment. The love and existence includes some aspects of sexuality and relationships with other humans and also the need to give and get the Love (Feist Jess & Feist Gregory 2010).
4. The need for self-esteem has two components, namely: a) to respect oneself (self-respect) is the need for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, confidence, independence, and freedom. People need the knowledge of himself, that he is worth being able to take on the tasks and challenges of life. b) Gaining appreciation from others (respect from others) is the need for appreciation from others, fame, domination, become an important person, honor and appreciation.

The need for self-esteem if not satisfied will cause awkward, weak, passive, dependent on others, the cowardly, unable to overcome the demands of life and inferiority in associating. According to Maslow the self-esteem of others should be gained based on self-esteem to oneself. People

should gain self-esteem from self-ability, not from external fame that he cannot control, which makes it dependent upon others (Alwisol 2004).

5. The need for self-actualization is the desire to gain satisfaction with oneself (Self fulfilment), to realize all his potential, to be anything that he can do and to be creative and freely reach the top of his potential achievements. This self-actualization needs a need to want to evolve, want to change, want to experience transformation into more meaningful (Alwisol 2004). This need is the pinnacle of human needs hierarchy that is the development or realization of potential and capacity in full. Maslow argues that humanity is motivated to be everything he can afford to be desired. Although other needs are fulfilled, but when the need for self-actualization is not fulfilled, one will experience anxiety, inexperience or frustration (Syamsu & Juntika 2007).

The hierarchy of needs expressed by Maslow assumes that the need for low-level needs to be fulfilled or at least the other needs are fulfilled before the high levels need to be motivating. The five needs that make up the hierarchy are conative needs, which means that these needs have the character to push or motivate (Feist Jess & Feist Gregory 2010).



2.1 Figure Hierarchy Basic needs Maslow (Asmadi 2008)

According to Maslow's view, the highest need is the need to actualize oneself. In this model of hierarchy, lower human needs must be satisfied before the importance of higher necessity (Howard & Miriam 2006).

Maslow's personality theory is based on some basic assumptions about motivation. Motivation is usually complex or consists of several things (motivation is usually complex) that have a habit that one's behavior can arise from several separate motivations. For example: the desire to sexual intercourse can be motivated not only by the need to be related to the genitals, but also by the need for Force, love and self-esteem. In addition, the motivation to commit a behavior can be realized or unnoticed by people doing. For example, the motivation of a student to get high scores with gaining power (Feist Jess & Feist Gregory2010).

These are list of phenomena determined by the positive effects of satisfying the hierarchy of human needs based on conative-affective, cognitive, character traits, and interpersonal:

- a. Conative-affective
 - 1. Feeling of fullness and physical properties.
 - 2. Feeling safe, peaceful and protected.
 - 3. Feeling of belonging, being accepted, and exploring the love.
 - 4. Feeling confident, competent, achieving success, honored.
 - 5. Self-satisfaction, mature, healthy, feeling integrate and perfection.
 - 6. Have more abundant and more positive emotional life.
 - 7. Conversion in the level of aspiration and frustration.
- b. Cognitive
 - 1. All types of deeper understanding, more efficient and mire realistic.
 - 2. The power of intuition is getting stronger.
 - 3. More focused on reality, object, and problems. Then do not put the ego at first.
 - 4. More knowledgeable and more integrated.
 - 5. Higher creativity, art, music, wisdom and science.
- c. Nature and character
 - 1. Calmer
 - 2. Kind, sympathetic, and not selfish
 - 3. Generous
 - 4. Great soul
 - 5. Friendly
 - 6. More able to accept a sense of disappointment
 - 7. Honest and responsible

d. Interpersonal

1. Better citizen, neighbors, parents, friend and partner.
2. Mature and open in term of politics, economics, social, religion, and education
3. Respect for the younger and older

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher present data analysis related to research problem. The result of the study will be divided into two parts and presented it in narrative form, including Hugh Glass's hierarchy of need, and the positive effect of fulfilling the hierarchy of need on Hugh Glass's life.

A. Hugh Glass's Hierarchy of Need portrayed on Novel *The Revenant*

1. Safety Need

After the physiological needs are satisfied sufficiently, human being needs the existence of another need that emerges as the dominant need and it need demands a satisfaction, namely the need for security or safety need. The needs for the sense of security is included of physical security, freedom, protection and freedom from threatening forces such as disease, fear, danger, danger, and natural disasters.

Safety need is also includes the need for physical security, freedom from threatening forces such as fear, danger. Physical human needs are needs that are needed by someone caused by disturbances in their environment.

This need is needed by a person to reach his next needs, and also the need of safety from the forces that potentially creates danger and anxiety. The need for security is a need that will be gotten by a person after his physiological needs are sufficiently satisfied. This need is a need that encourages individuals to obtain peace, life filled, and life normally from the environmental conditions. The safety

need is appeared on novel since the conflict of two races is begun, as saw on the Hugh Glass word,

"I hope they don't have to shoot anymore"

This was Hugh Glass's words when he and his group were pinned down in a lake. The statement shows that the main character wants and needs a safety need. The conflict between the white race and the black race makes the main character lose a sense of security. The friction between two races is often occurs both in open and closed spaces. Even in terms of basic need of human being, such as hunting, looking for food and other sources of life are seldom to be fulfilled.

We can also see the safety need when the main character is mostly goes to be died. But his friends chose to save themselves while they were being chased by the enemy. Based on his friend perception, Hugh Glass appearance just only makes his group at risk and able to make his friends killed. The choice runs to be; Hugh Glass as one person is died or they as a group are died.

"You have to think about your son. Okay? Because you're going to kill him. You will kill us all. I can strafe you if you want. Get rid of that suffering, very quickly and easily..." said his friend impatiently. He just took his gun and tried to kill Hugh Glass but his son came and saved him. Hugh glass said, All you have to do is blink... If you want me to do that. Save your child and blink. You just need to blink. Trust me!! Hugh Glass said"(Punk,2016:87)

From the quotation above, we know how the main character also wants himself to be saved. On the other case, their group also wants them to be safe. As if through the quote above, viewed that there is a gap between the needs of the main character and his friends. In the end, they left Hugh Glass with his son in the jungle.

We can also see the safety need when the main character has been attacked by a big bear. He forces himself to move rather than die in the wilderness. The need to survive and having safety is able to be seen when Hugh Glass is moving, it is an really effort to makes himself is safe and secured.

“...I will reach my body until it can move with the help of a stick. If I can only move five kilometers per day, then let it be. Better five kilometers behind me than ahead of me. After all, moving will increase a chances of finding food.” (Punk, 2016:104).

The quotation above seems as the main character motivate his self to move from step to step. It is usually done to stimulate his body, motivates and strengthens it for fulfilling his safety need. The need of safety as if disappears his wound after attacked by huge bear.

2. Love Need

When the physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, then the needs for love, affection and belongingness start to emerge. Those needs are included; the drive for friendship, the desire to have a partner and have an offspring, the need to be close to family and interpersonal needs such as the need to give and receive love. The individual need for love and belonging is a need that encourages someone to have effective relationships or emotional sense with others, both through his friend as a friendship or with his boy or girl friend as love affection or perhaps in the family environment or in his society.

The form fulfillment of love need is clearly appeared in the beginning of the novel,

“It's okay, son... I know you want this to be over. I'm right here. I will be right here...But, you don't give up. You hear me? As long as you can still grab a breath, you fight. You breathe... keep breathing” (Punk, 2016:08)

When Hugh Glass's child was born, he understands that the son's life would be difficult because he was born of two races at once. His mother is of black race while his father is living in the middle of white race. At that point Hugh Glass shows the depth of his love toward his son. The need for love is a feeling of mutual love, respect, and appreciation. The main character feels how the sense of love becomes a sense of belongingness.

The feeling of belonging is seen through the communication of main character and his son in the jungle. At that time the main character is mostly goes to be died from being attacked by a bear. Hugh Glass' son starts a dialogue with his father who is still fainted. Hugh Glass suddenly answers and recalls back his memory to his wife. Both were born from different races and each fought each other to defend the land and food sources.

“Can you hear the wind, Father? Remember what mother used to say about wind? The wind cannot defeat a tree with strong roots. You are still breathing...” “I miss her so much. I will be right here...” replaced Hugh Glass with all his power. Suddenly, his memory recalled his past. His wife with all her strength keeps fighting toward enemies. His wife death after his house burned during a war involved two races. His wife is death but her word strengthens him to live. Her word still alive... As long as you can still, grab a breath, you fight. You breathe. Keep breathing. When there is a storm... And you stand in front of a tree...If you look at its branches, you swear it will fall. But if you watch the trunk, you will see its stability”.

The quote above sharpens the need of love and belonging which is appeared not only to represent the love of his son but also for his wife. The main character is motivated by the words of his wife, magically strengthens himself to still alive.

3. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the most urgent necessity, making it the most first by the individual. Physiological needs are the most fundamental of necessity and are certainly the most important problem when these needs are not met. In this study, there is an overview of the fulfillment of the physiology needs experienced by the main character Hugh Glass. It delivered the need for physiology in the aspects of food and beverages, clothing, and rest needs.

a. Food and Beverage Needs

A hungry man will always be motivated to eat and drink, not to find a friend or be rewarded. People will ignore or suppress all other needs until their physiological needs are satisfied in order to obtain a balance in thinking for the next needs. It is also experienced by the main character Hugh Glass.

Based on the results of the study, Hugh Glass was able to drag his body that was still injured to the springs. It was done to fulfill the need for the thirst to be lost. It is as shown by the following quotation:

“... His fever had subsided. Water! His body screamed asking for a drink. Glass dragged itself into the spring.” (Punke, 2016:94).

Hugh Glass Bite The snake, torn raw meat. Until finally the flesh was cut off. He chewed the chewy flesh. He did it to fulfill his food needs so that he would not be hungry anymore. It is shown by the following quotation:

"Glass Bite the snake, shreds the raw flesh as if it was a part of the tip of the corn. Finally, the flesh was cut off. He chewed the chewy flesh..." (Punke, 2016:121).

Glass to spend an hour only to break the bones and sip the contents. Glass ignores the bitter taste of meat in tongue. Sip the fluid from the bones and look for the spare ribs. He did so to remove his hunger. Until he does not care about the taste of food he eats. It is shown by the following quotation:

“... But hunger makes it no matter. Glass ignores the bitter taste on the tongue, sipping the fluid from the bones, then looking again at the ribs. ... Glass spends almost an hour breaking bones and sipping its contents.” (Punke, 2016:129).

Hugh Glass ate the roots of the bitter herbs from previous dandelion he took the leaves from traps. Glass drink water from water river as much as possible. He did so to fulfill his physiological needs of hunger and thirst. It is shown by the following quotation:

"Glass finds a sheltered place in a riverbank niche. When he can no longer resist hunger, he eats the roots of the dandelion that he had taken his leaves for traps. Glass drink from river water to wash the taste of the bitter left in Mulur. Then, he was lying to sleep." (Punke, 2016:134).

Glass inserts a clipped gut into its mouth and starts chewing. He did it because he could not resist his hunger.

“... Barely restraint the food, Glass enters a clipped gut into his mouth and begins to chew.” (Punke, 2016:157)

On a state of deprivation of food Hugh Glass tried to eat anything to keep him alive. The Chew is one of food eaten by Hugh Glass. it is the only way how to survive in the middle of jungle. Food and drink are

clarified as basic need. Without fulfilling both of two mean that he tries to kill himself.

b. Apparel Needs

Physiological needs in addition to eating humans require clothing to make it easier to live in everyday life. This need is a necessity that includes an urgent need in its fulfillment and must be fulfilled by human beings as possible, because if not fulfilled one will feel unconfident in their daily lives. This requirement can also be interpreted as needs of the type of goods that can be used as a protector of cold and goods that can be used in daily life. However, in fulfillment of this need, it cannot always be satisfied completely or minimally can be overcome. It is also experienced by the main character Hugh Glass.

According to research, Hugh Glass spent almost all his power just to lift his head. Glass back to the blanket. He did it because he was not cold anymore. He did it with strength even though he was experiencing pain due to coughs. It is shown by the following quotation:

"When the pain from cough began to subside, Glass again focuses on the blanket. I had to get warmth. He spends the whole power just to lift the head. " (Punke, 2016:91).

Hugh Glass sticks out his hand to grab a blanket when the object is already in its range. He pulled the blanket up to cover his shoulders. He did

so that he could get warmth and that his body that was still full of wounds could be covered with blankets. It is shown by the following quotation:

"Glass begins to feel the pain beat on his back that tears. He sticks out his hand to grab a blanket when the object is already within range. He pulled the blanket up to cover the shoulder... " (Punke, 2016:91).

Hugh Glass sought a long branch of a tree. The branch will be used as a walking stick. This was done to make it easier for him to walk. It is shown by the following quotation:

"... Glass is looking for a long branch to use as a walking stick. ... With the help of the wand, Glass believes he can walk upright now." (Punke, 2016:159).

Glass decided to make two small boats instead of making one big boat. He did so to facilitate the journey until he reached the destination even though it took a week to complete his work. It is shown by the following quotation:

"It took a week to make a cow boat. Glass decided to make two small boats, instead of a large boat." (Punke, 2016:328).

The quote above denotes that the main character needs the cow boat for his access to move him and his group faster. The need of the coat means the need of the apparel because the function of the boat is to make him easier to carry out the appeal. The source of the appeal is the cow. The man character slaughters the cows, takes it's skin and modify it to be an apparel.

4. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs are necessity that encourages individuals to express themselves or self-actualization. The individual's need for self-

actualization can be interpreted as an individual's desire to gain satisfaction with himself, to realize all of his potential, the desire to become increasingly self-righteous, to be anything according to his ability and to be creative to freely reach the pinnacle of his potential achievements to be the one who fits his desire and potential to perfect himself through the disclosure of all potential.

Based on the results of the study, the authors saw that there was fulfillment of self-actualization needs by the main character Hugh Glass. It is appeared when Glass dares to make decisions about the steps he will take for the future. The decision was the way he did to get his future. As a new direction he will travel for his future. It is shown by the following quotation:

"... He must make a decision for his future. Fast. He had no intention of joining the pirate Group. Glass has a new view of the sea. In the past, he regarded the sea as a synonym of freedom, now nothing more than a place on a small vessel. He decides to take a new direction. " (Punke, 2016:107).

The fulfillment of the needs of the Glass is when he feels excited when he will do the adventure without a compass. The spirit he was experiencing was evidence of where Glass wanted to immediately fulfill his passion for adventure. It is shown by the following quotation:

"Glass and Greenstock don't know much about Texas, but Glass suddenly finds itself excited. He imagined an adventurous without a compass to the middle of the continent. ... And so, they moved north and east, assuming one when they would meet the river Mississippi. After over a thousand six hundred kilometers of travel, Glass and Greenstock survived the Texas open view." (Punke, 2016:111).

Hugh Glass was about to travel with Captain Henry. The decision he did to fulfill his passion for adventure. Something that has stolen his interest in the world of nature. It is shown by the following quotation:

"The next morning, Hugh Glass left with Captain Henry and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. ... His decision to the West was not a decision taken in haste or forced. But it's free with any decision in his life. ... In his letter to his brother, Glass wrote ' I felt an interest in this adventure, which I had never tasted before in my life. I'm sure, my do this is true..." (Punke, 2016:118).

Hugh Glass firmly rejected the offer of someone to join the work. The assertive refusal he did so that his greatest desire to take revenge could be realized. This is evidenced by the following quotation:

"Glass back is shaking, this time more firmly. I have my own affair that must be dealt with ' "(Punke, 2016:212).

Hugh Glass hit Bridger's strong face until Glass can feel the fracture of the nose bones of Bridger. He did so to satisfy his desire to avenge one of the people he considers has betrayed him. Even he admitted that the action was an act that had been thousands of times he imagined before. He was even grateful and pleased not to miss the opportunity to hurt Bridger through the physical contact he felt. It is shown by the following quotation:

"The first blow of Glass struck her face firmly. Bridger is not against. ... Glass can feel the fracture of the nasal cartilage Bridger, seeing the blood that he produced. Already thousands of times he imagined how to satisfy this moment and now it has arrived. He is grateful not to shoot Bridger – glad not to miss the opportunity to take revenge in this way, through the alienating physical contact. ... A second Glass blow to the bottom of the Bridger chin, making it fall down to the wooden wall..." (Punke, 2016:299).

Hugh Glass at the end issued a shot at the direction of someone named Fitzgerald. He was one who had betrayed the Glass. A person is the target of Glass vengeance. The shot done by Glass was the way he did so that his revenge desires could be fulfilled. It is shown by the following quotation:

"Glass cannot stand anymore. He was to go behind a robe to grab a gun in his belt. He plucked the firearms and shot. The shot misses and nesting on shoulder of Fitzgerald. " (Punke, 2016:362).

The quotation above emphasizes that Huge Glass need a self-actualization. His self-actualization is able to be seen by his way of shooting a Fitzgerald, a man who tries to trap him and his son on the huge problem of a clash of two races. Beside Fitzgerald informs such bad issues to make Huge Glass be murdered by his friend.

B. The Positive Effects of Fulfilling the Hierarchy of Need on Hugh Glass

After all the hierarchies need is ready to be fulfilled, there are some positive effects appeared on main character that can certainly effects his life such as happiness, satisfied, abundance and prosperity. Positive effect of love fulfillment is able to be seen in chapter ninety seven

"they can speak in short language. Each can fill the other's mind. They laughed at each other at the story. Being away from Philadelphia became torture. Every time Glass remembered Elizabeth's eyes when they were exposed the sun. (P97)

The page above is indicated that the love of main character is fulfilled very well. It is reflected by the word "*each can feel the other minds*"

which has similar meaning of depth love filled by Elizabeth through main character heart. But the effect is certainly able to be seen on the last sentence “*Every time Glass remembered Elizabeth's eyes when they were exposed the sun*”. This sentence means that Hugh Glass’ soul is clearly filled and satisfied until he still remember the reflection of Elizabeth since he looks the sun.

Furthermore, the effect of love is able to be seen on page ninety eight. It emphasizes the fulfillment of love inside of main character is existed. It is when the main character has been remembering the love of Elizabeth. Love acceptance and being loved by him makes Hugh Glass is satisfied.

“In it was kept a beautiful pearl with a beautiful gold ring. He gave it to Elizabeth. She is really happy to be filled in love” (98)

The fulfillment of love of main character is totally clear enough from the word above. The happiness, satisfied and hearth filled are the effects of the achievement of esteem need based on Abraham Maslow.

On the other case, the achievement of the highest need that Hugh Glass achieved makes himself is respected by another soldier named Kiowa. Kiowa is showed all his respect toward Hugh Glass. That's what makes Hugh Glass feel comfortable, and easy to accept in a new environment. It means that his self-actualization has been achieved. This can be seen from how Hugh Glass responded, who felt a little superior to others.

“Kiowa admired the story of Glass walking from the Gulf of Mexico to ST Louis. .. a man like you can be very useful in my post... About that I never asked for your advice. (213)

The quote above is able to be seen on two sides: the admiration of his friend by the acts of Hugh Glass so far and the dare of Hugh Glass as newbie among the soldiers says the word “*about that I never asked for your advice*”. First case means that main character is struggling to get his safety need. It is because during the journey the main character is alone and has to hide behind the tree when he faces his enemies. Through the fulfillment of his safety need he got a respect from the soldier. The second case denotes he just filled his self-actualization need. It is because among the soldiers, getting the respect, honored and be praised are all what they search.

After Hugh Glass fulfilled the entire hierarchy of human need, he got many positive effects, which certainly affected his life. Now, his physical and psychological needs are getting better than before. Love, affection, self-appreciation and self-confidence drive him to life satisfaction.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Based on the research problem, discussion and data analysis, in the last chapter, the researcher will present conclusions and suggestions related to the study “*Hierarchy of Need of The Main Character portrayed in Michel Punke’s; The Revenant*”

A. Conclusion

Based on the data exposure and data analysis above, the conclusions of this study are divided into two sections according to two research problems: The hierarchies of need based on Abraham Maslow’s hierarchies of human need theory, portrayed on novel *The Revenant* and the positive effects of fulfilling the hierarchy of need on Hugh Glass life.

First, Hugh Glass can fulfill his hierarchy of needs, including psychological need, love and belonging, safety need and self-actualization need. Hugh Glass psychological need include food, water and apparel need. The safety need seems when the conflict between two races is begun, and then when the main character is mostly died by the attack of huge bear. The love need is able to be seen when the child of main character is born. It is because the baby is born through two races at once. The last is self-actualization need is able to be seen when the main character is dare to make decision for his future life. Furthermore, self-actualization is able to be seen when the main character struggles himself to do his revenge to his friend who killed already his son.

Second, after Hugh Glass entire his hierarchy of need, he feels some positive effects that have a profound influence on his life. His life is much better, more satisfied, honored and praised by his friends.

B. Suggestions

After concluding the discussion and the data analysis, the researcher wants to provide the suggestions to the rider and further researcher. For readers, this research can add insight to be able to know the need required by human as well as being self-motivated to keep on struggling in achieving those needs, because in real life many people who do not realize what need are required, and not all people can reach the hierarchy of human need to the highest level (self-actualization). It is because the more he tries to achieve, the more the obstacle exists and finally the less he gives his power for his highest need.

Furthermore, the researcher really wants this research is well accepted by the reader and able to be a reference for next researcher. When the researcher want to conduct the same study as researcher conducted. With all hopes, next researcher uses the other object and sharpens the ideas with the different perspective.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

M Ainur Roziqin was born in Probolinggo on January 26st, 1995. He had ever



studied at Elementary School of Bahrul Ulum Besuk-
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2020. During his time as a student, he was active in joining intra and extra-campus
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