

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.I Background of the Study

Human beings are made through God through notion of survival. Human beings additionally make wishes to be met to each others. Needs can be meant by all the necessary things for human in order to retain life. Human beings are not able to avoid the things they need. So, there are many type of needs which should be given and fulfilled. But also there are several spescific needs as like hunger and thirst which should be given at first (Cairo 76). It can be seen in human life that if the individual feels thirsty or hungry, then the individual will tend to try to quench thirst rather than the need for security. Even some people are willing to work for food and drink needs. This makes the need for food and drinks more urgent to be met to achieve the other needs. In another story of *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien, where during an adventure the Bilbo Baggins and the dwarves feel hungry, tired, and thirsty. It can be seen that this story applies basic needs to encourage the fulfillment of high needs.

Regarding of human needs, Abraham Maslow stated a human motivation theory said that all humans' basic needs should be individually met. The scale of sequential needs based on the theory described as these : psychological needs, safety needs, love, belongingness, esteem and also self-actualization needs. Needs lower bottom in the level of hierarchy should become categorized before individuals are able to met the higher up needs. From the layer of bottom to upwards, those needs are physiological safety, love, esteem, belonging, and also self-type of actualization

(McLeod 1). This hierarchy should be given by human beings, not only shown from reality of life but also inside literary 's characters as example novels. A novel is one of the literary outcomes in the form of writing and is related to literature stories about events that said as narrative. As a narrative, It is considered as a reflection of life. So that, characters are able to be claimed as human characters.

Abraham Maslow revealed that 'self-actualization', the top tier level of his needs theory of hierarchy can be integrated human part of encouragement. In his book, "*Motivation and Personality*" (1954), this motivation should begin from the bottom. First it comes from physiological and also biological side, then security, then belonging and also love, and the fourth level is to esteem needs, respectively. He emphasized that usually people adhere to Maslow's theory order for need satisfaction. However, the following needs may arise in degrees before the lower needs are fully satisfied. Also, the lower need may arise later and has no anticipated aspect of the need being apparent obviously. He also said that a healthy people is known as a condition where a person is able to make actualize themselves well, they are able to take care of the needs to help fulfilling their potential and also know or understand the world and things around them.

Maslow's model of hierarchy tends to study about the literary characters and their motivational side coming by its psychological side. Freud's human psychology theory has become first issue for analysis of literary and also other models scorned. Through Maslow's hierarchical model, literary figures are explained. The human needs hierarchy is claimed as the needs which should be given by human, not just showing from real life but also kind of literary works characters as like novels. A

novel can be one of the literary outcomes by writing and also is regarded to literature stories about actions as narrative. Their behavior *The Color Purple* though, and feelings are able to be treated as characters of human have.

Provide many life examples that justify the acts and response of characters that may become confusing or nonsensical. A literary work can be known as activity that applied deep feelings, creativity, and also inspiration (Endraswara 96). The literature psychology is going to reflect some psychological side or aspects of a character in prose, drama, or even property. Therefore, literary psychology can be known as study that looks at the source of literature on psychological abuse (Endraswara 97).

It is seen as a psychological event or also phenomenon, it tends to come through the characters if the it is based on prose or drama (Endraswara, p.96). So that the writer is aboit to apply such a psychological approach on purpose to help analyze the psychological issue of character named Celie in the novel *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker. One of the famous and controversial novels which explain the way on purpose to give the hierarchy of needs under oppression in life. *The Color Purple* is a narrative novel by Alice Walker, an American author. This book was first published in 1982, in 1983, won the achievement of Pulitzer Prize for fiction category, helping Walker the first African-American Woman to be the winner, as well as the Award of National Book.

The Color Purple tells about the girl named Celie, Celie is the main character is a young woman who has black skin in African-American society in the early 20th century. Celie struggles for justice by apply a hierarchy of needs in deal with her life.

It is shown in Celie's life which is gloomy because get the bad treatment by her father, making her think very weak. In this novel, Celie's character is really striking in her behavior and also her personality. Then, as she grew older, she found friends who made Celie rise again and become more independent and strong to achieve justice and fulfill her life's needs. However, she lives her life happily and enjoys it.

The writer likes to make up this novel *The Color Purple* due to the reason that it has various moral values to be learnt including value of friendship, affection, love and even issues and problems that Celie's character had which makes her a gradually independent, positive, and strong woman. Can be seen Celie's actions to achieve the highest level of human needs, is self-actualization. Psychological problems are had by the entire characters, it can also help exploring the psychological aspect of Celie based on the theory of the Human Needs Hierarchy by Abraham Maslow. How does Celie survive? by fulfilling her needs? So the theory that I use about Maslow's hierarchy of needs is considered suitable for analyzing the problem for this paper because of the factors that push Celie to achieve self-actualization as the highest need through the struggles she experiences.

The events come by Celie has many self-actualization. Based on theory of Maslow "(in Pratika and Dewi, 2014)", the use of entire talents, qualities and also capacities fulfillment of people is claimed as self-actualization. Maslow (in Feist, Feist, and also Roberts 282) said hat the entire humans have the self-actualize potential.

1.2 Research Problem

The research problems are to reveal the main ideas clearly and systematically about the research. From the background study to appear problems that are interesting to research are:

- 1. How does Celie fulfill the needs in *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker viewed from Abraham Harold Maslow's theory?
- 2. How is Celie's self-actualization in *The Color Purple* affect herself and the society around her?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

According to the questions of research and the focus written, the writer classify the objective into two categories which are:

- 1. To describe the main character's effort in *The Color Purple's* novel by Alice Walker to fulfill her needs viewed by Abraham H. Maslow.
- 2. To know Celie's self-actualization in *The Color Purple* affect herself and the society around her.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The results of are expected to give significance to contribute more to the various existing findings in the field of psychoanalysis in terms of the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization in the novel. It also illustrates that everyone has their own way of going through their needs in life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter described about the related theories to discuss further the struggle through the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization, Celie experiences. It also tells about previous studies that discussed the Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow's theory.

2.1 Review of Related Studies

These are several studies which are relevants to research of object. Aiming to figure out the character and also personality of Celie coming bu self-actualization explained.

The first research was run by Joko Suyono and also Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko in “*Engineering of Motivation to Employee by Employees Abraham Maslow Theory*”. It describes how the needs theory of Maslow's Hierarchy. It told that at the time a person went through some need level, he has not been motivated again by motivation level below. It can be seen in leaders, managers, or motivators of company should understand what their subordinates need. This study was done on purpose is to help maing encouragement through an organizational vibes that motivates employees to become active and productive. The outcomes stated that the theory has become learnt personal structures spesifically relating to further things drives some actions in companies. Maslow's decisions are big enough to help develop the company based on organizational psychology (Suyono & Mudjanarko, 2017). The difference is that companies and also employees should have motivation to fill their needs of life or organizational needs, applying theory of Maslow. Whereas, this research just focused on Celie’s achievement.

The second one was by Ritna Bahuwa in “*An Analysis of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Need in the Novel of Great Gatsby by Franciss Scott Fitzgerald’s*”. It describes about psychological love, needs, and also needs of actualization. It was done on purpose to help analyzing the theory of Abraham Maslow in the Gatsby novel by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald. This novel applied the theory of Abraham Maslow. The outcomes are two kind needs of Abraham Maslow which are not given, which are salvation and also love. So, the needs of actualization is not able to be met (Bahuwa, 2019). The difference is coming from the data. She figured out that Jay Gatsby was not able meet the safety needs and love and belonging needs. This needs are ranging from childhood into adulthood. But in this study the researcher just lead to explanation of a discrimination against a young girl named Celie. She is able to fulfill his love and needs of belonging with Shug Avery. After the presence of Shug who helped her through all the problems that befell Celie. The Researcher found that Celie as a woman who experiences oppression, however, she is able to fill the needs up to safety.

The third one was by Nailul Fauziyah called as “*Psychological Analysis of the Personality of Main Character in Go Ask Alice*”. It tended to figure out and define the psychological issue. It applied the objeçy from a novel called Go Ask Alice. The goal was to define the way the main character personality which is based on theory of Abraham Maslow. It applied psychological approach in the analysis (Fauziyah, 2008). The difference comes from the data and also characteristics. The previous research just explained the main character’s pshychology and things that influence them. While here it brings focus on Celie, the main character. Besides, it also comes

from the fulfillment of life needs for a person both in psyche and also personal of Celie.

These researchers found three researches related: motivation, life needs fulfillment, and characters. This study is different from previous researchers because the present researcher tends to help analyze the human needs hierarchy in the main character Celie. The research focuses on the needs of hierarchy of Celie. It applied the theory of Abraham H. Maslow. Then, it also defines the ways of self-actualization shown in the novel.

2.2 Review of Related Theories

2.2.1 Theoretical Background

It is used the theory of psychological approach. The theory was applied in order to decide the most suitable approach in analyzing the novels and in this study, the writer applied the Maslow theory (1970). Every human being has a personality that is different from one another. Humans have unique types, and that makes personality. As humans, they can choose things for their lives. It helps people have rights to be themselves.

This theory also explains about the encouragement shown of people in order to help giving their hierarchical needs and reveal the real character that they have. As reflection of human, the characters should make satisfying the five needs on purpose to survive and monitor their lives based on the theory of Maslow. Below were the explanations about the human needs types by Maslow. The purpose of using the theory is to analyze character of Celie deeper. It is also hoped that by having a deeper

analysis about the character of how to achieve the highest needs is self-actualization, the researcher could give answer to the research problems.

2.2.1 Psychological Needs

Physiological needs can be known as the needs which normally come from the bottom of needs hierarchy. It can be said as physiological drives. The most basic needs set which are: eating, breathing, drinking, and also excretion. In theory of Maslow, these basic needs dominate the organism and should be firstly met (Maslow 71). Human beings tend to reach homeostasis state, contains of physiological stability and also consistency (Maslow 38). Those activities tend to help maintaining the physical homeostasis, and also actions which need to satisfied in order to help contribute to a balance and predictability of human. Maslow noted, "To help urinate at the right time is able to become such a huge satisfaction, in culmination sense, discharge, and also finishing" (Maslow 41). it becomes evidence for physiological urge to be firstly met. These needs are different. First, they become basic needs which could be fulfilled. next, these needs tend to become characteristic which humans are going to repeat the nature. (Feist 279).

2.2.2 Safety Needs

When the physiological needs are already met, there are new needs coming in. It is called as safety needs. These needs are used as security for life. Humans need at the time they are in danger condition. They commonly others to come help. Safety needs takes great role especially for infants and also children. As the example, infants cannot identify people who can make

them harm. So they cannot stop the people. They are not able to do anything too. they need protection from their parents when being in danger. Then the adults, they are able to inhibit the potential threat due to the reason that they are taught to save their self (Maslow 17). Bodily illness can be danger too for people. A kid is able to be sick due to lack of good food, so the protection are needed from their parents. Another danger comes from feeling of unfairness. It let them feel anxious and also insecure. It takes role of their parents to help them. If the parents often show a fight, conflicts, divorce issue or even death, it is able to make the children more afraid. However parents who normally punish their children also can make the children scared and panic. Those children who are getting in this serious situation may indicate a fear of parental love's loss, so they put hate on their parents (Maslow 19). Based on theory of Maslow, at the time physiological needs are fulfilled, it comes a new needs of safety emerges that becomes primary encouragement of actions. financial security, Physical safety, protection from getting harm, and also containing adequate materials on purpose to help sustaining survival are claimed to become needs of safety within the framework. Safety needs ttakes human yearning, in which unexpected things become more rare. Human willl find out consistency and also choose familiarity to novelty; there comes a normal fear of the unknown and also preference for the known , which based on basic needs of human for safety and also predictability.

2.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs

At the time when the previous needs are fulfilled and satisfied, it is going to come the needs of love, affection and also belongingness. humans can have feeling o loneliness due to the lack of having friends, lover, a wife, or even children (Maslow 26). Abraham Maslow stated that needs of love and belonging can be meant as wish for a mate or children, friendship, having a family, a club, group and others, “love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood” (Maslow 279). It contains factor of sex and also skin contact to receive and give love. While Petri and Govern said that the needs of love takes both receiving and giving love, “The needs of love takes both receiving and also giving, love comes from another and person to love. (Maslow 336). If the needs of physiological and also safety sre met or also satisfied, the needs of affection, love, and also belongingness, then it will emerge to encourage person to their behavior (Maslow 345). You should be careful to define wether it is needs of love or sexuality: love becomes higher than any kind of physiological desire on purpose to procreate due to the reason that it reflects to emotional connection througj different quality than just sexual desire. But here receiving love is not enough. It also needs such a sexual aspect and contact of human. While Petri and also Govern revealed that the needs of love takes both giving and also receiving love, wether it comes from love from another or person to love, “The love needs require both, the receiving and giving of love, love from another and someone to love. (2012:

336). People must have the opportunity to love and be loved: in his private journal, Maslow lamented that he had not “paid enough attention to the need to admire as well as to be admired (parallel to love as well as to be loved)” (Maslow 1177). He wondered about the nature of the need to give to and provide for others, since he was sure that the need to be loved was a deficiency need, but the need to give love seemed to be more of a growth need. The social needs on the third level of Maslow’s hierarchy relate to human interaction and are the last of the so-called lower needs. Among these needs are friendships and family bonds both with biological family (parents, siblings, children) and chosen family (spouses and partners). Physical and emotional intimacy ranging from sexual relationships to intimate emotional bonds are important to achieving a feeling of elevated kinship.

2.2.4 Self-Esteem Needs

When the physiological, safety, and love needs are somewhat satisfied, a set of needs relating to esteem and self-respect emerge as primary determinants of human behavior. Generally speaking (with a few extremely pathological exceptions), people in our society wish to think highly of them, they want others to regard them with esteem, and they want this evaluation to reflect their true value (Maslow, 1943b). The esteem needs include the desire for a high and accurate estimation of the self as well as the need for others to appraise the individual as worthy. Esteem of others is differentiated from love or social relationships in Maslow’s theory. In this model, the opinions of others about oneself are considered to be a higher level of human need than

simple human contact. Self-esteem is the other important component of esteem needs. The need for self-esteem is not simply a desire to think well about oneself: it must be firmly based in order to fully satisfy the self-esteem needs. Firmly-based self-esteem is grounded in the real capacity, achievements, and respect from others that an individual maintains (Maslow 382). These needs have been described as a desire for self-respect based on accurate assessment by oneself and other trusted people. The development of self-esteem and ego strength leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, and capability; these emotions propel behavior toward the higher goals (Maslow 387). People who have satisfied their esteem needs tend to be hugely productive and well adjusted. However, thwarting of self-esteem can produce psychopathology, especially insecurity, helplessness, and inferiority complexes. Maslow specifically notes that self-esteem can be broken into two types: esteem which is based on respect and acknowledgment from others, and esteem which is based on your own self-assessment. Self-confidence and independence stem from this latter type of self-esteem.

2.2.5 Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the highest need in Maslow's theory. Even though all of those needs above have been satisfied, humans still think that there will be dissatisfaction and restlessness which these will come, unless humans do what they want and fit for them. For example, what a man can be, he must be. For example, a poet must write a poem, an artist must paint, and so on (Maslow 29). Moreover, Boeree states that self-actualization is someone's

potential turns into actualities, “self-actualization means to turn potentials in to actualities” (2006: 8). People involve the desire to fulfill potentials to be a person that you can be. Maslow makes the characteristic of self-actualization which consists of fifteen characteristics. However, the writer focuses on three characteristics. Those are more efficient perception of reality, acceptance of self and others, and creativeness. The first is more efficient perception of reality. It means that people perceive reality more effectively than most people do, “They perceive ultimate values more clearly than other people do” (Feist 289). In other words, people can accept reality although it is not they might want. The second is acceptance of self and others. It means that people can accept themselves the way they are, “they can accept themselves and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can ready accept others” (Zimbardo 488). The last is creativeness. Maslow argues that people are creative. Not all of people are creative, but they are creative in their own way, “Not all self-actualizers are talented or creative in the arts, but all are creative in their own way” (Feist 293). Maslow began to become interested in self-actualization through his relationships with two extraordinary human beings: Max Wertheimer and Ruth Benedict. He reports that his early investigations on “self-actualization were not planned to be research and did not start out as research, but as the effort of a young intellectual to try to understand two of his teachers whom he loved, adored, and admired and who were very, very wonderful people” (Maslow as quoted in Hoffman 150). The four needs required to achieve Self-Actualization that

stand lower in the Maslow's hierarchy are psychological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, and esteem needs. Those are basic survival are the first priority, and the highest potential follow on when other needs have been met. The potential one is called Self-Actualization. There are specific characteristics that described a self-actualizing person. Self-actualizing persons perceive objects and person in the world around them objectively. They have an efficient perception of reality that enables them to perceive reality as it is. Self-actualizing persons acquire a general acceptance of nature, others, and oneself. It is a matter of accepting oneself, their shortcoming, and their strength; without complaint or worry. Self-actualizing persons are those who attain spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness in behaving. They do not hide their emotion but can display them honestly. Self-actualizing persons have a focus on problems outside themselves. They give concerns on the works they are doing. Self-actualizing persons have needs for privacy and independence. They have a strong need for detachment and solitude. Their behaviors and feelings are strongly self-centered and self-directed. It means that they have the ability to make up their own minds, reach their own decisions, and exercise their own motivation and discipline. Self-actualizing persons are autonomous functioning. If a person is an autonomous functioning, she or he has realized that satisfaction of the growth motives comes from within. Self-actualizing persons have a continued freshness of appreciation. The theory of character is used as the methods to analyze the characteristics of Cellie. The main character is an important aspect in the

novel so it is essential to analyze the characteristics of Celie as the main character. The writer uses Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs's book, in *Literature and Introduction to Reading and Writing*, that "in studying a literary character it is important to know about the character traits, such as the character may be lazy or ambitious, anxious or serene, careful or careless, adventurous or timid, and so on" (p. 135). A good fictional writer is able to create the character traits so vividly that many readers are willing to regard the plot as of minor importance compared with the creation of people who give a sense of life's qualities and possibilities. The creation of the character traits is very vivid for it can encourage the reader's empathy and sympathy so that the reader will experience the reality of fictional world by himself (Dietrich 75).

The theory of character is used as the methods to analyze the character of Celie. Since the focus of the study is self-actualization's Celie, the use of Maslow theory will help the writer to reveal the Celie's struggle to achieve high needs is self-actualization. This theory will help the writer to see the Celie's process evolved for the better and managed to live a successful life. This will be used to support the self-actualization. The relation between human needs and character is also included in this chapter to explain how human needs will push toward a character in the novel. This will help the writer in doing analysis of the character in literary work. These types of needs will be used to find out how to achieve the highest needs that can be achieved by Celie who creates a self-actualization in her life.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains a description of the research approaches, how the data is collected, the procedures, and how the writer analyzes and interprets the data.

Method of Data Analysis

The data are collected through the comprehensive reading of the novel, highlighting, classifying the words, sentences, and dialogues in the novel related to human needs, and analyzing them by Maslow's theory on the hierarchy of human needs. In addition, this study also used qualitative research. The qualitative method is considered relevant to the present research since it involved data collection for describing the existence of the main character. The researcher intends to describe the data obtained, as they were found in the novel.

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Type

The research of this study is a qualitative method. Qualitative method is research and understanding of processes based on the methodology of studying social phenomena and human problems (Creswell 195). Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explored a social or human problem, the researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzed words, report detailed views of information, and conducted the study in a natural setting. Qualitative methods are emphasized with meaning and value and used to know hidden meanings, to develop theories, and understand social interactions and human psychology. In this research, the researcher used Abraham Maslow's

Hierarchy of Needs Theory to analyze the main character, as described in Alice Walker's in *The Color Purple* novel.

3.2 Research Approach

In analyzing the novel, we should focus on the intrinsic elements. There are five intrinsic elements how the novel as well as the other prose. In this paper, the writer only focused on the character while struggling to achieve the self-actualization of the main character then we know how the story relates to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory. Psychology discusses about human behavior in their relationship with their environment. Then, psychology is a knowledge that learns about human behavior, good as individual or their relationship in their environment. In this research, the writer used psychological approach as approach to analyze this novel because this theory is appropriate to answer the research problems. Psychological approach is a literature research approach which focuses on psychology aspects that contain in a literature work (Atar Semi 45).

3.3 Data Collection Method

This research uses qualitative literary research or literature study, then the data is taken from various written sources. The researcher got the data from collected by primary and secondary sources. The researcher used a novel, *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker as the primary source of the research. The main secondary sources that the researcher uses are Abraham H. Maslow: *Motivation and Personality* published by Longman, and other textbooks, journals, articles which were related to this thesis and also the source on the internet that contains all of the information that is useful for this thesis. The researcher uses used library research as the methods of collecting

data. Library research involves reference books, bibliography of textbooks, index of scientific journals, index of bulletins and magazines, index of newspapers, newspapers, and tabloids, index of documents index of manuscripts (Zed 10-15). Then, the researcher got all of the words that are written as quotations in *The Color purple*. The data that the researcher analyzed was only from the main character. So, all of the describing acts and behaviors, in the forms of narration from the main character that the researcher took from the novel were included of the data.

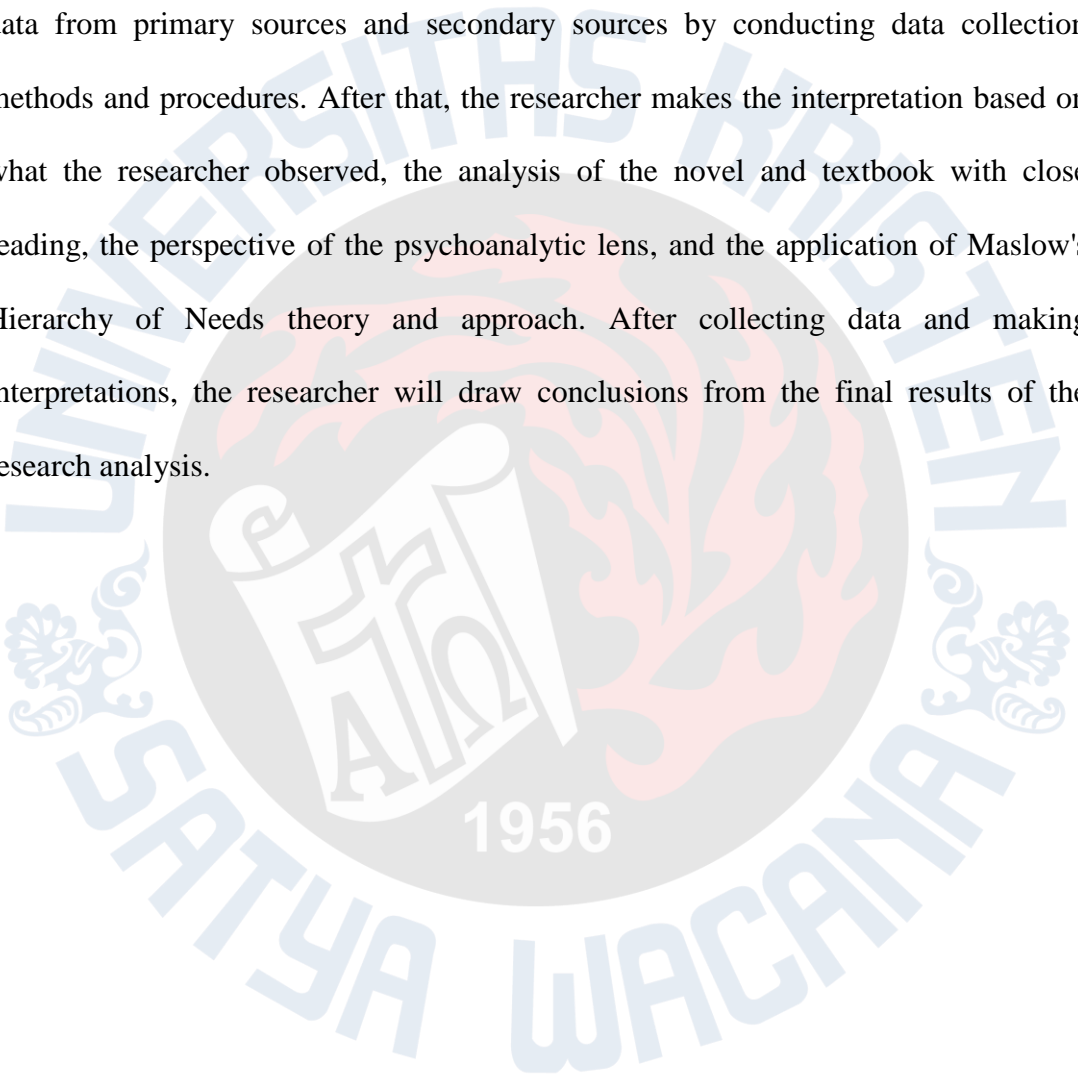
3.4 Data Collection Procedures

Qualitative research is to purposefully select participants or sites (or documents or visual material) that will help the researcher understand the problem and the research question (Creswell 149). In order to collect the data, the researcher did some steps.

1. The researcher is close reading the whole pages of the novel *The Color Purple*.
2. The researcher took a note to make a mark on words, sentences, dialogues, quotations, and narration that were related or indicated the characters in the novel *The Color Purple*.
3. Identifying the problems that will be discussed in the research.
4. The researcher understanding the related theories, and studies of the problems.
5. Collecting and classifying (cataloging) the data from the novel which are the quotations related to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory.
6. Choosing the appropriate approach for analyzing the research.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

There are several processes that are conducted in qualitative data analysis such as gathering data, making interpretations, and writing reports or the results (Creswell 151). In collecting data, the researcher collects qualitative data involving data from primary sources and secondary sources by conducting data collection methods and procedures. After that, the researcher makes the interpretation based on what the researcher observed, the analysis of the novel and textbook with close reading, the perspective of the psychoanalytic lens, and the application of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory and approach. After collecting data and making interpretations, the researcher will draw conclusions from the final results of the research analysis.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer describes the findings of the research by analyzing the needs and self-actualization of the main character, Celie in *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker. The discussion will be divided into two sub-chapters, namely the description of Celie's needs and Celie's self-actualization. The discussion will be divided into two sub-chapters, namely the description of Celie's needs and Celie's self-actualization. Maslow's Hierarchy of needs will be the base of the theory to answer Celie's needs and Self-Actualizations.

4.1 Celie's Needs According to Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

Celie is a young girl who has a disadvantaged life, and was born into poverty and loneliness. Celie also does not go to school, so she was illiterate due to a lack of education. She has no mother because she died, and lives with her stepfather, along with Celie's sister, and Celie's children. Celie is a victim of rape by her own father and has been pregnant twice. This makes her life filled with insults, injustice, and a lack of affection. However, she still struggles through life until she achieves glory in her life through stages of the hierarchy of needs.

4.1.1 Celie's Physiological Needs

Based on Maslow's view (in Feist, Feist, and Roberts, 271), Physiological needs are the basic needs of all needs on Maslow's theory of needs. Those needs are the needs for oxygen, water, food, sleep, and sex. In this novel, Celie and Shug got married and decided to live together. Here, Shug fulfills Celie's psychological needs when Celie is hungry and she cooks food for Celie.

“Finally Shug really seem to notice me. She come over and hug me a long time. Us two married ladies now, she say. Two married ladies. And hungry, she say. What us got to eat? Mr... drink all through Christmas. Him and Grady. Shug cook, talk, clean the house, talk, fix up the tree, talk, wake up in the morning, talk.” (Walker 42).

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that Celie has no problem in fulfill her physiological needs when with Shug. Attention from Shug provides fulfillment of Celie's psychological need for food. They shall have their food and water supply and breath of air which should be followed by others (Feist 279).

Celie's physiological need is about the need for sleep. Sleeping becomes important to keep humans body condition. In this novel, when Celie is on a car trip with Memphis and Grady, and also with Shug.

“Well, you know wherever there's a man, there's trouble. And it seem like, going to Memphis, Grady was all over the car. No matter which way us change up, he want to sit next to Squeak. While me and Shug sleeping and he driving, he tell Squeak all about life in North Memphis, Tennessee. I can't half sleep for him raving about clubs and clothes and forty-nine brands of beer. Talking so much bout stuff to drink make me have to pee. Then us have to find a road going off into the bushes to relieve ourselves.” (Walker 82).

The next basic need is sex. Since Celie has Shug who always makes she is comfortable, she can fulfill her basic need for sex when they are in a relationship. It can be seen in a part when Celie asks Shug starts with an erotic question about the virgin, and the deeper they got into the naughty scene in the car.

*“Y'all make love any better? she ask.
Us try, I say. He try to play with the button but feel like his fingers dry. Us don't git nowhere much.
You still a virgin? she ask.
I reckon. I say.*

I and Shug gone off in the car together. Shug asked me could she sleep with me.

She cold in her and Grady bed all alone. Us talk about this and that. Soon talk about making love. Shug don't actually say making love. She say something nasty. She say fuck.” (Walker 42).

Based on the quotation, it can be seen that Celie can fulfill getting her sexual needs with her will and based on love, unlike Celie's dark past when Celie's stepfather tries to intimate with her mother, she refuses with anger, “*can't you see I am already half dead*” (Walker 3). Instead of commiserating with her, he has shown a revengeful attitude. He entices Celie and satisfies himself, “*you gonna do what your mummy wouldn't*” (Walker 3). He has repudiated the ailing mother, fighting affliction for (health) as the basic need. Subsequently, Celie has to endure ‘Step-father’s rapacious actions. The scarcity of mom’s health is inadequate father’s sexual needs. According to Maslow, “It seems impossible to make any list of fundamental psychological needs and the description might depend on one’s wish” (Maslow 39). The infirmities of health needs devastatingly prompted Celie’s life. Celie’s stepfather has directed through scantiness of ‘sex’ and got demented for need. He has never fascinated by Celie before and considered her an “ugly” creature. Maslow declares, “for the person who is extremely hungry, no other interest but food” (Maslow 3). Once the basic need is satisfied it is no longer want. Like hunger, if sex is slaked it becomes unimportant. Celie’s Father behaves normally with wife later, “*she happy cause he good to her now*” (Walker 3). The mother’s health has created chaos in Celie’s life. Had her mother absorbed sound health, the circumstances in Celie’s life would have been different. The hierarchy of needs model emanates ‘sex’ in

psychological needs. As Maslow's states in the *Motivation and Personality* (1954), "Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need" (Maslow 44).

From the explanation above, it is clear that hunger, thirst, sleep, and sex are easily fulfilled by Celie with Shug. In this case, Celie can fulfill her basic needs after her problems with Step father. Therefore, she does feel in fulfilling her physiological needs when met someone.

4.1.2 Celie's Safety Needs

After the physiological needs satisfied, the second need will emerge. It is safety needs. These needs include physical security, stability, dependability, protection, and freedom from threatening forces (Maslow in Feist, Feist, and Roberts, 272). The safety need appears specially for protection, or someone who can give security. In the novel, Celie has attained all her physiological needs. Here Maslow raises a question, what happened to desires 'when there is plenty of bread and when his belly is chronically filled.' He illustrates "in this condition higher needs dominated and one the basic needs is satisfied other needs come up" (Maslow 38). The next level appears safety needs at the hierarchy. Maslow believes child safety needs are preferably concerned more with the orderly world, "injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious, and unsafe" (Maslow 40). Such behavior leads to speculate threats of an unreliable, unsafe and unpredictable world. However, Writer introduces Celie as a grown-up child. Similarly, an undeniable reality of Celie's life is her safety needs are threatened by her own guardian "Pa". Celie has been confronted with an unfamiliar occurrence when she is separated shortly from her mother. Maslow establishes parents' role in

safety needs mainly under such circumstances, “particularly at such times, the child frantic clinging to her parents is eloquent testimony to their roles as protectors (quite apart from their roles as food giver and love givers)” (Maslow 42). Though, Celie’s normal family system seems to be quite disputable. Consequently, she has never been treated as fortunate adults of society who satisfy their safety needs through their parents and social support.

The first finding of Celie’s safety need is fulfills the safety needs of her daughter. She treats the daughter better than she experienced before. She also feels scare if her daughter hurts, she readily supplies protection to Olivia as the daughter from Step Father.

“I see him looking at my little darling. She scared, but I say I’ll take care you. With God help” (Walker 5).

The second of Celie’s safety need is she gets a protection from Mr. Albert. However, she remains disdained of herself. She was tormented and distressed on her wedding day. When Mr. Albert’s twelve-year-old son injured Celie’s head by pelting stones and blood started to flow. In the redress of this cruel and disgusting behavior, Mr. Albert just said, *“Don’t do” (Walker 80)*. The insufficient and unsympathetic remarks of Mr. Albert further deteriorated her condition. Ironically, Celie’s husband has never become a defender and protector for her. This unsympathetic behavior of the husband has evolved into deep seclusion. Though in the hierarchy, safety level appears next to the physiological supplies, Celie has never received the physical and mental endorsement, neither from her parents also from her husband. Her protection was being threatened always. Her husband would beat her brutally and inhumanely.

Nettie and Kate have counseled her to instigate a voice against the viciousness of her husband. However, she has chosen to remain quiet. She works but never argues. Her voiceless dumb persona proves her futile to others. She 'only thinking' never brings stability to her personality. Nettie and Kate have been impotent to understand Celie's situation. That Celie has dependability to the lower needs. The behavior of Nettie and Kate might be considered as the behavior of people who are at their higher level of needs. They are incapable to apprehend that Celie's safety concerns are the chief priority. Nettie prompts her to react, Kate scolds to defend herself. However, none has assured her stability by holding her ground against the world. Nettie is considered the only blood relation, and depends for safety needs. The result, Nettie has emerged as a stable and daring person. Because they gives provides her with safety and care. Though Nettie loves Celie too, but she fails to provide her with protection. Maslow expresses that sometimes this safety need, particularly in some "neurotic adults" turns special appearance, like his or her safety needs often involves in finding a "stranger person with whom he/she may depend" (Maslow 42). Celie has always perceived Shug as "the most beautiful, stronger person." Celie's safety needs have been constantly disturbed by external threats, as Maslow's theory implies "living near the safety lines." Her safety needs are pivotal to satisfy with someone. Eventually, Celie and Shug sensed each other's security needs when they were together. She has been digging into Mr. Albert's violent behavior. Celie's response approves of his need for protection,

"Oh, Miss Shug, ... I won't leave you, until I know Albert won't think of hitting you" (Walker 72).

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that Shug presence is good for Celie. It means that Shug presence has fulfilled Celie's safety need.

4.1.3 Celie's Love and Belonging Needs

After the physiological needs and safety needs are gratified, the third need will appear. It is love and belongingness need. Love and belonging need means the wish for friendship, a mate and children, the need to belong in a family, a club, and so on, "love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood" (Maslow 279).

As a human being, Celie needs a friend. In the novel, Celie deeply craves for love and affection. Shug enters and works for Celie's safety needs. Simultaneously, she commences to fostering love and belonging needs. Shug has been Celie's first love. She is fond of listening, thinking, and imagining Shug. Her first encounter has fallen for her with cherish, "*I feel like once I see her eyes, my feet can let go the spot where they stuck*" (Walker 44). Shug's disposition brings all her lost relations. She reminisces, "*I work on her like a doll or like she Olivia or like her mama*" (Walker 51). Her craving for love surrounds these few people. Metaphorically, Mom, Olivia, and the doll represent her detached belongings. She lost her doll (her childhood), her children, and mother's love. She recollects memories to mitigate her torn sentiments. Celie disgusts Men. She feels repulsion for all the men she has encountered in her life. Her feelings are centered on women only; Mom, Nettie, Olivia, and Shug Avery.

“I comb and pat, comb and pat. First she say, hurry up and git finish. Then she melt down a little and lean back gainst my knees. That feel just right, she say. That feel like mama used to do. Or maybe not mama. Maybe grandma. She reach for another cigarette. Start hum a little tune.” (Walker 51).

Shug’s phenomenal presence has accomplished Celie’s belonging needs. Shug has become her whole world. Her disconnected soul receives all vanishing sounds with Shug.

4.1.4 Celie's Self-Esteem Needs

After the previous needs are fulfilled, esteem need will emerge. Esteem needs are the needs of human’s real ability, self-respect or self-esteem. Human beings also need the desire for strength, achievement, and confidence to face the problems.

When she receives the prestigious acknowledgment, Celie’s disintegrated personality has started to become whole again and she relies on Shug, *“He beat me when you were not here” (Walker 71)*. Further, Shug compliments Celie for being a “Virgin” (a sense of “dignity” for a girl). That she has considered of being deprived and thought of Nettie as having virginity, *“I know she be big..., But me never again” (Walker 17)*. However, she regains her self-confidence. Incessantly, Shug has contributed and endeavored hard to accomplish her esteem needs. *“if you were my wife, I’d cover you up with kisses stead of licks and work hard for you” (Walker 101)*. Maslow elaborates, “satisfaction of the self-esteem needs leads to a feeling of self-confidence, worth strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world” (Maslow 45). If someone sticks to meet this need, the result will produce inferiority, drawbacks, and meaninglessness to the victim. Celie and Shug to brings in the value of individuality by showing the power of existence. They have been

deprived of self-respect, especially Celie's Step father, and Mr. Albert mitigates her dignity. She has been regarded 'Ugly' throughout. Step father takes her out of school, *"you too dumb to keep going, to school"* (Walker 11). Step father's degrading attitude and Mr. Albert deserting behavior have brutally shattered her personality. Maslow's accepts "the most stable and the healthiest self-esteem is based on deserved respect from others" (Maslow 46). However, Celie informs Shug how step father disrespected her before mom and blamed her for having an illegitimate affair with a boy. Furthermore, she was bought by Mr. Albert only for children. Mr. Albert has never stood by her whenever she was beaten by his son. She was only taken for sex purposes. Celie describes his callous, *"he came on top of me and fuck and fuck, even when my head bandaged. Nobody ever loved me"* (Walker 103). Meanwhile, Shug proves herself the bacon of light and love, she often shows her tender feelings through words, *"I love you, Miss. Celie"* (Walker 103). With Shug's generosity, Celie has been provided with respect, recognition, and strength.

4.1.5 Celie's Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Maslow (Feist, Feist, and Roberts, 274), states that the need for self-actualization includes self-fulfillment, being aware of all self-potential, and the desire to be as creative as possible. The tendency might be expressed as the desire to prove what she can be and what she must be. As Celie experiences several needs in her life. However, she can achieve a high level of need is self-actualization. Celie experienced changes after successfully achieving self-actualization. Celie can actualize herself. She reaches her

dreams by passing the process step by step. She get a job that she loves, namely is sewing.

“I start to make pants for Jack. They have to be camel. And soft and strong. And they have to have big pockets so he can keep a lot of children's things. Marbles and string and pennies and rocks.” (Walker 85).

She realizes that she has to change her life better. She wants to move from past lives to the future. She wants to go away as far as she can from her step father. What a person really wants.” Furthermore, Maslow’s theory describes, “A Musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, what a man can be, he must be” (Maslow 46). The evidence of self-actualization occurs, timid and fragile Celie becomes spontaneous and free. She responds over the unjustified conduct of Mr. Albert for hiding Nettie’s letters. She anguishes and bursts before Shug, *“how I ‘m going keep from killing him” (Walker 129)*. The utmost emerging characteristic of self-actualization is transmitted through her strong reaction.

When Celie starts to acquire her self-actualizing characteristics, she attains the sense of reality simultaneously. She has become aware of her surroundings instantly. She denies Shug for favoring M. Albert, declaring and demanding truth, *“Mr. Albert not Christ, I’m not Christ” (Walker 129)*. Celie is transforming from a cataphor to a butterfly and she breaks the long-imposed silence on her personality.

4.2 Celie's Self-Actualization Affect Herself and the Society around Her

4.2.1 Celie be Taking Problems in Terms of Challenges

Self-actualization is someone’s potential turns into actualities, “self-actualization means to turn potentials in to actualities” (2006: 8). When we join an organization, we have to voice our thoughts. However, among them there are still

many passive members who are silent and not brave because some are afraid that their voices will not be heard. This dark mind makes us look like we are avoiding a problem, it makes us lag behind on many things. We must have the courage to speak out and take the consequences. That it is also useful for the organization. It can be seen in Celie has started taking problems for challenges. She peacefully contemplates and finds solutions during complications. She often visualizes her children coming home. She hesitates for telling them their embarrassing birth truth, *“I feel shame, more than love, to tell the truth”* (Walker 33). Later she gathers herself *“anyway, as they alright here”* (Walker 133). She has prepared to face the situation with a plan of adjustment as well. Once Celie wrote to Nettie and shared her experiences of visiting “pa”. *“For the first time in my life, I wanted to see Pa.” She has found out the truth about ‘Pa’ not being her real father”* (Walker 173). She stated Nettie, *“I don’t write to God no more, I write to you”* (Walker 173). Celie chose to take all her decisions individually. Be careful of real conditions and also able to objectively judge people and conditions had become such an good trait of personality of Celie.

4.2.2 Celie be Organizing and Creative

Celie reveals herself to become such a creative mind woman. In Memphis, she asked, *“how to make living?”* (Walker 192) But she has been working for “pants also making”. she firstly said yes that she did not know any idea of pant making, *“I did not know what I was starting”* (Walker 191). Apparently, she made a a pretty paints pair. Then she defines her own things. Celie also claimed her to become such a talented, innovative, and also organized woman. Before coming to her top decisions and experiences, Celie gets her joys with Nettie, *“I am so happy, I got love, I got*

work, I got money, friends and time” (Walker 191). “Not all self-actualizers are talented or creative in the arts, but all are creative in their own way” (Feist 293). Based on the real life, Humans also experience the ups and downs of life and have been in a slump position of economic need. Then we take steps to be creative to open a business to be able to continue living. this can be seen in Celie when struggling to start a business making pants.

4.2.3 Celie Being Comfortable with Oneself

Celie reveals her one of important distinctive from self of self-actualizing. She states, *“I know I can live contentedly without Shug” (Walker 257), she claims that she as able to live without Shug. Tiugh, Mr. Albert asks her to marry him at the second time, but she refuses it. And, Shug tells her about the arrival, “I be so calm, if she comes, I be happy if she doesn’t. I be content. And then I figure this the lesson I was supposed to learn.” (Walker 257). She already received life of normal flow, with or even without a person, “they can accept themselves and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can ready accept others” (Zimbardo 488). She has not bothered of presence of anybody. She stays calm and content living in harmony and peace.*

4.2.4 Celie be Focusing on the Problems

Self-actualizing is usually focused on problems outside themselves or the problem itself and not their egos. They became aware of a task they should do in life, and they carry out all of their energy (Maslow in Schultz, 102-103). Celie was known to become more aware of the prome tasks. It is able to be known at the time she

Cneeds money for her daughter, then Shug offers money but Celie has to make pants for her. It is known from this quote below

“Say, before she leave again, How much money you think you need thisweek? Then finally one day I made the perfect pair of pants. For my sugar, naturally. They soft dark blue jersey with teeny patches of red. But what make them so good is, they totally comfortable.” (Walker 85).

Then, it showed when she was determined to fight the man's family in order to save her sister. Celie puts all his energy to revenge to step-father.

“She say, All my life I had to fight. I had to fight my daddy. I had to safe my sister. A girl child ain't safe in a family of men. But I never thought I'd have to fight in my own house. She let out her breath.” (Walker 15).

4.2.5 Celie be Accepting Others as They Are, Not Trying to Change People

At first, Celie has depressed over Shug's relationship with her new lover that is still nineteen year old called "Germain". She can often feel her absence. Since she had been realizing her characteristics of self-actualizing, she tends to receive Shug's freedom and also told her she needs for space. "They can accept themselves and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can ready accept others" (Zimbardo 488). *“Shug got a right over the world in whatever the company she chooses. Just because I love her don't take away none of her rights” (Walker 244).* Moreover, *“who am I to tell her to love” (Walker 244).* Her personality of self-actualized had been showing by her decision of accepting Shug with her truth. Celie never gets to be imposed in anything toward Shug. Instead, she tends to value her actions and decisions.

4.2.6 Celie be Enjoying Other's Culture

Celie tends to deliberate Mr. Albert about things that been told by Nettie about Africa. Celie tells about African people and also culture, *“people in Africa try to wear what feels comfortable in the heat”* (Walker 246). The addition, *“Men sew in Africa, too”* (Walker 247). Moreover, she also figured out toward perspective of Olinka about “Adam”, and the contrasting ideas of white and also black men on the folk of Adam and Eve. The whole talks said it all different Celie. Mr. Albert gets interested and also surprised. Then, Celie tends to discloses misconception of Olinka about the color, they are sure that white people are all naked, *“the word for naked is white, but since they are covered by colors they are not naked.”* (Walker 240). She informs them anything, their hate, misconceptions. Olinka had revealed several kind of stereotypes against “Adam” and also “white”. They related this to “bible” and told abhor to all, which are having color different. Celie does replicating enough over Olinka, cultural values of African and also traditional thoughts. Eventually, she also has been achieved her “(first time from Mr. Albert)”, *“It took me long enough to notice you such a good company”* (Walker 250). Mr. Albert said and admires Celie’s personality has new lease for herself. 1956

4.2.7 Celie being Social Awareness or Interest

Person that has self-actualizing had already been filled with empathy, compassion, and desire to help people and nature. It is going to emerge some social awareness and also belonging sense to be helpful for others (Maslow in Schultz 107).

Celie has a greta emphaty sense. It can be shown in the this quotation below

“besides, she say. You not my maid. I didn't bring you to Memphis to be that.

I brought you here to love you and help you get on your feet. And now she off on the road for two weeks, and me and Grady and Squeak rattle round the house trying to get our stuff together. ” (Walker 84)

When Celie try to protect and calm Grady so that she can escape from Mamphis, and considers Grady his equal instead of her maid.

Furthermore, when Celie became more educated because of Netie teach Celie.

“No matter what happen, Nettie steady try to teach me what go on in the world. And she a good teacher too.” (Walker 6). However, Celie contributes her knowledge to society, It showed in the following quotation

“She is sitting there shelling peas or helping the children with they spelling. Helping others with spelling and everything else she think to need to know.” (Walker 93)

Celie's interest is in helping people around her to get a proper education. She is not ashamed that he did not receive a proper education in the past life.

4.2.8 Celie being Democratic

In their reality of life, this self-actualizing kind of people has no toleration to other people. They let and also receive anybody related to their social class, educational background, rank of politics or religion, race or even color. They never underestimate people with less intelligence or capabilities than them. These people are having great desire to learn (Maslow in Schultz 108-109). This character also can be shown in Celie. She never looked down on others certainly even people of Africans and also she is ready to learn the rise of these Africans.

“so proper. You really couldn't imagine them actually building? with their own hands? A school in the bush. Or battling reptiles. Or unfriendly Africans who thought, since they were wearing dresses with things that looked like wings behind, they should be able to fly” (Walker 95)

Therefore, Celie is enthusiastic everytime about the culture of Africans.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

According to the results and also discussion mentioned, it is able to be stated that: Firstly, there is the levels in human needs found in character of Celie(1982). There are five levels in human needs, named as psychological need, need of esteem, love and belonging need, safety need, and also need of self-actualization. Based on the results of the analysis, the five stages are the stages of needs from the lowest psychological need to the highest level of self-actualization need. Physiological needs: The first lower needs on the hierarchy of Maslow are the physiological needs. These are the basic need for to survive life including needs of having food and water, a place to rest, clothing, health, and also making reproduction. Maslow revealed that “these needs should be addressed before humans move on to the next level of fulfillment”.

The first is physiological needs. Celie has to fight against it due to the reason that she is not able to have it easily. She had to reach the stage of meeting someone, Shug Avery, who could fulfill her basic need. She also needs Shug to make her food. She usually eats and drinks made by Shug. Then, among the needs in lower-level is safety. This kind of needs contains aspects of protection both from violence and also theft, well-being, then emotional stability, security of health and finance. The second one is the needs of safety. Celie has difficult to fulfill this. She needs help by other. Her needs of safety are fulfilled by Shug’s existence and role, Nettie, and Mr. Albert.

Moreover, She saves her daughter. need of Love and belonging: It refers to the process of interaction and becoming in the last of lower basic needs. It is including need of having friendships and having good family in biological line. Physical and emotional intimacy over sexual relations on purpose to help intimating the emotional bonds and also elevated the skinship. Celie gives her needs of love and belongingness need at the time she are getting closer and falling in love with Shug. Next, is the need of esteem. She fulfilled this need by compliments of Shug Celie about her “Virgin”. Finally, self-actualization explain the fulfillment of your talent and potential as a human being. This needs becomes the highest level in theory of Maslow. The evidence it can be emerged, timid and also fragile Celie that comes up to be spontaneous and also free. She gives reactions over the unjustified based on Mr. Albert for letting her not knowing the letter from Nettie. The five needs to reach by her self-actualization.

Second, how Celie's self-actualization is affect herself and the society around her in *The Color Purple* through her experience with several problematic conditions. She had been adhered to her supplies of well-being, leading the threats of security for her and also its absence. She could not meet her needs of esteem. It is happened due to nobody has taken endeavorment on purpose to satisfy the affection and also well-being needs that she had, separated from Shug . At that moment, Shug finished her needs of belonging, Celie figured out the easy way to fulfill her needs of esteem and also advances to reach her higher self. The theory of Maslow stated a practical method on purpose to do analyze the needs of character. The personality of Celie had such a significant information about the gathering lower level needs' importance of,

prior to higher goods. Her life became dormant at the time the needs are not fulfilled by her. Then, at the time she begins relying on her true human magical gift and potential, by doing expend to her needs but in the hierarchal order, she contacts self-actualization affect herself and the society around her. Celie became a person who taking problems in terms of challenges, be organizing and creative, spontaneous and natural, comfortable with oneself, accepting others as they are, and enjoying other's culture. Celie reaches her dream to get work and open her business. She is able to actualize herself by changing life into her better version. She also use her creative idea and tried to make pants. It is menat that she is able to fulfill her needs of self-actualization. After analyzing this novel, it is able to be stated that Celie has ability to fulfill her entire needs of hierarchy with struggling and living her better life.

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