CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

Literature is the manifestation of mind in the form of writing. According to Jones (1968) Literature is simply another way, we can experience the world around us through our imagination. Literature is related with art, which the author uses poetic language, inner happiness, and emotion in process of writing literary work. Literature is written works, especially those considered superior or lasting artistic merit: a great work of literature (Oxford dictionary). Wellek and Warren (1990) also agree with the opinion above, they state literature is a creative activity and an art. Literature is something written through the process of imagination which is an imitation or a reflection of real life. There are many kinds of literary works, such as poems, novels, essays, and plays.

Novel is one of literary works which gives a distinct impression to the readers. Novel can bring the readers to a particular situation, place or period occurs in the story of the novel. Through a series of events and conflicts experienced by the characters, the reader can feel the sensation of the character’s life in a novel. A novel describes the stories of the characters in a context that set in a logical sequence. With the narrative technique, novel can depict real picture of the story. From the depiction, the reader can visualize the story what was told. Novel almost seems like a short story, but novel is longer. A
novel can depict true characters, events, conflicts that reflect the real life in sequence of plot.

In story, there are at least two kinds of characters that can be seen in. They are main or major character and supporting or minor character. Good character will be one determinant for the quality of novel. A character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on the page (Hall, 1983:47). A major character is the central figures or the focus of the story. Usually, major character emerged from the beginning to the end of the story. On the other hand, minor character or supporting character is a character that only accompanied or followed the existence of the main character.

**B. Theoretical Framework**

**B. 1. Psychological Approach**

Psychology has been existed in late 18th century. Psychology was born as the study and understanding about human, which only be done through an understanding of the personality. There were some distinctions between theorists but they had the same view. All of them discussed the behavior. Psychological theory of personality thinks out to concepts such as behavioral dynamics, behavioral patterns, behavioral models, and behavioral repertoire developments, in order to parse the complexities of human behavior (Alwisol, 2004:1). Psychological theory of personality had a descriptive character. This
theory described the organization of behavior in a systematic to understand easily. According to Alwisol (2004) explained in his book, “no behavior just happens for no reason; surely there must be antecedent factors, causes, drivers, motivators, goals, and background” (Alwisol 2004:1).

The word “personality” was derived from the ancient Greek, preopen or persona, which meant ‘mask’ commonly used by artists in theater (Alwisol 2004:7). The theater players used masks to convey the message that it seemed as if the mask represented a certain personality trait. Therefore, the initial concept of personality research in the public view was in general the behavior of the social environment, which had the impression of one’s self that was desirable to be captured by the social environment (Alwisol, 2004:7).

The psychological theory of personality as well as the self of the soul that built the existence of a person into one-unit was not divided in its function. Understanding personality means understanding yourself, me, self, or understanding the whole person. The most important was the understanding of the personality greatly influenced in the paradigm used as a reference to float the theory itself. Personality experts have different paradigms about the psychology theory of personality. They express their understanding of personality explicitly, some of whom have a disguised paradigm and were well known through the research metode. Personality experts use different ways and methods based on their own knowledge and thought.
B. 2. Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow’s ideas were similar to those of many philosophers who are collectively known as existentialists. Maslow argued that psychology should give more attention to the highest and most affirming of human personality qualities, things like love, self-esteem, and creativity. Self-actualization is a process of self-fulfillment, of finding our true inner self, of becoming true to our inner identity. “What a man can be, he must be” (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Kelland, 2015:174). Self-actualization is the struggle of a lifetime that we all experience; the struggle to find a personality that fits, that is right and true to our inner desires and needs.

Maslow hypothesized self-actualization; the ultimate goal of personality could not be satisfactorily achieved, unless other drives and needs were mostly fulfilled first. Self-actualization is the ongoing attempt to make real self-congruent with ideal self, to bring the concept of what actually like (real self) more and more into accord with what should be like (ideal self). Self-actualization process to fulfill the needs become a motivation which indicates the existence. Maslow stated the assumption about motivation based on the needs; all people everywhere are motivated by the same basic needs (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:330). The needs itself draft in Conative Needs; Needs can be arranged on a hierarchy (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:331), which means that the Needs have motivate to self-actualization.
Maslow placed human needs or motivations into five categories, arranged into Maslow’s pyramid of needs. Those are physiological, safety, belongingness and love, esteem, and self-actualization needs. This hierarchy is a sequence from the most basic until the highest level, viz self-actualization (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:332). See the following picture:

1. **Physiological Needs**

Physiological needs are the most important need in human life. Without the physiological needed, humans will not be able to continue to higher needs. Physiological needs include the need such as food for ear, water for drink, air to breath, etc.

Physiological needs are different with other needs. First, Physiological needs are always fulfilled. For instance, human needs food and human will find the way to eat the food. Secondly, Physiological needs have characteristic recurring nature (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:333). As time goes...
by, *déjà vu* rules will happen, human will feel hungry and continue to find another food for eat.

2. **Safety Needs**

Safety needs are the needs after physiological needs be fulfilled. Both needs are still related to each other. To survive, humans need a sense of security in any form. It includes physical, protection, dependence, law, and fearing events such war, disease, risk, and disaster (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:333).

3. **Belongingness and Love Needs**

Belongingness and Love Needs emerge after Physiological and Safety Needs have been fulfilled. Human will be motivated to have relationship with others, make friends or have a family, desire to become a part of community, government or even state country. These needs pervade the sexuality aspect and love (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:334-335).

4. **Esteem Needs**

Human will have esteem needs for instance honor, confident, and ability. Maslow identified esteem needs as reputation and self-regard.
Reputation is a perception about prestige or fame seen from others perspective. Self-regard is an individual sensation toward himself/herself that claims useful and valuable for other (Maslow, 1970 as cited in Feist & Feist 2010:335). Self-regard is described as desire to obtain power, success, free, and ability. Self-regard is based on the real ability, not opinions by other.

5. **Self-Actualization Needs**

This is highest level of hierarchy Needs by Maslow, embracing the self-fulfillment, realization of the potential within self and desire to be creative. An individual has been actualized him/her self will a creative person.

An individual who has reached the highest level on hierarchy needs namely self-actualization, will not be motivated to develop the needs in low level hierarchy. Because he/she has been creative and will does other action to improve his/her creativity (Feist & Feist, 2010:336). In other words, self-actualization is a revealed automatic condition is hidden before as a sign or a characteristic that inflict them from others. A person who does self-actualization in his or her action will realize about their desire, ability, potential to develop his/her life, become on what he or she wants.

An individual human who has been actualized him/herself has some criteria. The important point is he or she cannot be called as psychopath nor has a psychological disease (Ryckman, 2008:433-434). As explained by Sajogo &
Budiyono (2017), that psychopath is psyche disease, but different from psychosis/schizophrenia because a psychopathic is conscious to do the action. A psychopathic person can do anything he/she wants and believe that what he/she did is right. The characteristics are manipulator, liar, no-mercy, no guilty, without expression and even will do a cruel thing to anybody (Pasanen & Lee, 2008; Blair, 2010; James, 2010).

By using self-actualization theory as the main theory, the researcher expects to get more information to find the result of this thesis. The researchers use self-actualization to know what the ability that character of the *Perfume: The Story of Murderer* novel possesses and what the actualizations that show his existence.

**B. 3 Review of Related Researches**

To support and assist of academic values the research, the researcher needs some of relevant researches journal, article or any academical writing. It is because although the researcher has strong argument and analysis in this research, the researcher cannot patent it without another argument from another researcher.

In this reasearch will use Self-Actualization to analyze *Perfume: The Story of Murderer* by Patric Suskind. This novel tells about the existence of individual, freedom and choice. It is the view that humans define their own
meaning in life, and try to make rational decisions despite existing in an irrational universe. There are some researches that have been done about *Perfume novel: The Story of a Murderer* by Patrick Suskind, using psychoanalysis approach to analyze main character in the novel.

One of it, was written by Nessie Agustina (2011) *The Unconscious Mind of A Psychopath In Patrick Suskind’s Perfume: The Story of A Murderer*. She analyzed the experiences of main character, Jean-Baptiste Grenouille in psychological aspect, using the psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud (id, ego, and superego) to examine the personality of Jean-Baptiste Grenouillie. Freud Psychoanalysis is the fundamental theory and commonly used in the researches. According to Nessie, Grenouille’s bad experiences in childhood can give a big impact for his life. Grenouille’s resentment to his mother who wants to kill him, makes Grenouille be murderer, and bad experience when Grenouille was a slave makes him wants other people worship him. As he has no scent, he becomes obsessed to create a perfect scent for his own. The imbalance of id and superego of Grenouille make him only think how to fulfill his desire without thinking the moral boundaries in society. In other words, it causes personality disorder. The unwanted child of his mother and born without scent is the reasons why he grew up and became a psychopath.

The second is done by Evie Amillia in (2016) entitled *Karakterisasi Tokoh Utama dan Hubungannya dengan Latar dalam Roman Das Parfum Karya Patrick*
Suskind. She used intrinsic elements. She only focused on the characteristic and relationship with the background in the Das Perfume romance. In her research, Evie Amillia focuses only on three factors: the first is the characteristics of the main character (Jean-Baptiste Grenouille). The second is the intrinsic view in the novel such as place, time, and characterizations in the novels according to the theories used. The last, his ability to smells relate to his setting of place where he was born and came from. Grenouille was born in a place with the most rotten smell in Paris. The circumstances of his birth make him sensitive to smell and accustomed to all kinds of odors and make Grenouille easy to create perfume.

This research uses hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow theories. Maslow hypothesized Pyramid of human needs as the most basic Needs. Those are Physiological Needs (food, drink, shelter, health, etc.), Safety Needs, Belonging and Love Needs, Esteem Needs, and the last is Self-Actualization Needs. Researcher uses Pyramid method from Maslow Needs to examine the main character in the Perfume novel. Researcher found several researches that already existed before, by using the same theory belongs to Abraham Maslow Self-Actualization.

Other research which used self-actualization theory was done by Kartika Nurul Nugrahini (2014) entitled Kepribadian dan Aktualisasi Diri Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Supernova Episode Partikel Karya Dewi Lestari (Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra). It used self-actualization approach in the object, Supernova novel. In her
research Nurul Kartika wanted to show the personal side of a child named Zahra as the main character. Nugrahini explains the characteristic of the main character and tells the inner conflict experienced by the main character which named Zarah in *Particle* novel by Dewi Lestari. The Self-actualization in the figure of Zarah in the *Particle* novel by Dewi Lestari consists of two purposes, desiring to find Firas (the father) to discover the origin of the life truth in the universe and desiring to become a professional photographer.

The next researcher who used self-actualization is A. A. A. Utari Kusumadewi (2011), her research entitled *Aktualisasi Diri Tokoh Yuri dalam Komik Bara No Tame Ni Karya Akemi Yoshimura Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra*. Utari Kusumadewi analyzed the Japanese comic character (Yuri) entitled *Bara No Tame Ni* by Yoshimura Akemi as her research object. Yuri wants to be better than before by maximally mobilizing all the potential she had, in this research the process of self-actualization is seen in Yuri’s figures. There is necessary to notice the process of fulfilling the Needs of Yuri until she finally succeed to fulfill her self-actualization need.

The last is Nur Halifah (2012) with *Kajian Humanistik Psikologis Tokoh Protagonis dalam Novel Bumi Cinta Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy* who examines Ayyas, the main character in the *Bumi Cinta* novel by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. Ayyas could be able to meet the hierarchy of needs according to Maslow’s theory. Firsty, Physiological Needs are found in Ayyas character’s
namely the need for air or temperature, the needs for food, health, and the needs for rest. Secondly, the Safety Needs found in Ayyas that are comfortable in maintaining faith. Third, the Belongingness and Love Needs that match in Ayyas is Needs to love and be loved by his fellow people and Needs love and be loved to the opposite sex (life partner). Fourth, the Esteem Needs that are found in Ayyas toward his self esteem needs. Fifth, Self-Actualization Needs explain that Ayyas wants to get the best (perfect) action and the Needs to find the truth and goodness.

All of the related researches above are used to help the researcher to analyze her research. In this research, researcher uses self-actualization theory and Perfume: The Story of Murderer novel by Patrick Suskind as an object of research. Although those researches have different detail of analysis, but all of that researches can give the researcher better understanding about the same object or theory, and also can support this research.