

**THE REFLECTION OF HIERARCHY OF NEEDS CONCEPT
ON CHARACTER JANE MARGAUX
IN NOVEL *SUNDAYS AT TIFFANY'S*
BY JAMES PATTERSON AND GABRIELLE CHARBONNET**

TERM PAPER

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Strata One (S-1) Degree



By

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JAKARTA
2013**

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I hereby declare that the term paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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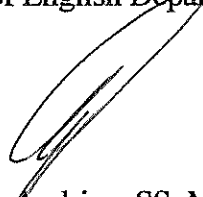
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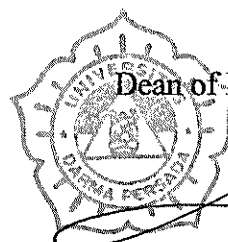
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PREFACE

Praise the Lord. The writer express gratitude to Jesus Christ the Almighty for His grace and enormous blessing, the writer would able to finish the term paper because of His blessing and protection. You always hear the writer's prayers. This research entitled *The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept on Character Jane Margaux In The Novel Sundays at Tiffany's by James Patterson and Gabrielle Charbonnet*.

This term paper is submitted to the Strata One English Department of University of Darma Persada as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S1) degree. However, the writer realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this term paper. Therefore she enthusiastically welcomes the objective criticism and constructive suggestion for the improvement of this paper.

In finishing this term paper, the writer also wants to express high and sincere appreciation to the following people who provided so much help and support, they are:

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Finally, the writer hopes that this term paper will be useful not only for the writer herself but also for the readers. *Believe the impossible.*

Jakarta, July 2013

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ABSTRAK

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Judul : The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept on Character Jane Margaux in Novel *Sundays at Tiffany's* by James Patterson and Gabrielle Charbonnet.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang karya sastra novel dengan menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik penulis menggunakan perwatakan, latar dan alur. Melalui pendekatan ekstrinsik, penulis menggunakan psikologi humanistik yaitu konsep kebutuhan bertingkat oleh Abraham Maslow. Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang mengkombinasikan pendekatan sastra dan psikologi humanistic. Skripsi menggunakan novel *Sundays at Tiffany's* oleh James Patterson dan Gabrielle Charbonnet sebagai sumber primer, dan didukung oleh beberapa literatur yang terkait dengan teori, konsep, dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.

Kata kunci : intrinsik, ekstrinsik, psikologi humanistik, kebutuhan bertingkat

ABSTRACT

Name : Lola Intan
Study Program : S-1 of English Department
Entitled : The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept on Character
Jane Margaux in Novel *Sundays at Tiffany's* by James
Patterson and Gabrielle Charbonnet.

This term paper discusses the literature of novel by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The writer uses the intrinsic approaches such as characterization, setting and plot. The writer also uses the extrinsic approaches through humanistic psychology that is hierarchy of needs concept by Abraham Maslow. The term paper is a qualitative research that combines literature and humanistic psychology approaches. Those concepts are used in the novel *Sundays at Tiffany's* by Abraham Maslow, as a primary source, and supported by some of the literature related to theories, concepts, and definitions that relevant as a secondary source.

Keywords: intrinsic, extrinsic, humanistic psychology, hierarchy of needs

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE	i
TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE	ii
APPROVAL PAGE	iii
PREFACE	iv
<i>ABSTRAK</i>	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the problem	1
B. Identification of the problem	2
C. Limitation of the problem	2
D. Formulation of the problem	3
E. Objectives of the research.....	3
F. Framework of the theories	3
G. Methods of the research	8
H. Benefits of the research.....	8
I. Systematic Organization of the Research	8
CHAPTER II : THE NOVEL SUNDAYS AT TIFFANY’S BY JAMES PATTERSON AND GABRIELLE CHARBONNET THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACHES.....	10
A. Characterization Analysis	10
1. Jane Margaux	10
2. Michael	15
3. Vivienne Margaux	19

B. Setting Analysis	22
1. Setting as background for an action.....	23
2. Setting as antagonist	25
3. Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere	26
4. Setting as a means of revealing character.....	28
5. Setting as a means of reinforcing theme	29
C. Plot Analysis	30
1. Exposition	30
2. Rising action	31
3. Climax.....	33
4. Falling Action	36
5. Resolution	38
D. Summary of the chapter	39

CHAPTER III : THE REFLECTION OF HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

CONCEPT ON CHARACTER JANE MARGAUX IN

NOVEL SUNDAYS AT TIFFANYS'S BY JAMES

PATTERSON AND GABRIELLE CHARBONNET 40

A. Understanding the theory of hierarchy of needs.....	40
B. The reflection of physiological needs.....	41
1. Jane gets her physiological needs from her mother	41
2. The presence of Michael meets Jane's physiological needs.....	44
C. The reflection of safety needs.....	46
1. Jane's safety needs begin from her loneliness	46
2. Gets safety needs from Hugh.....	49
D. The reflection of love and belongingness needs.....	49
1. Jane and Michael love each other	50
2. Hugh become an obstacle in Jane's love and belongingness needs....	52
E. The reflection of self-esteem needs	53
1. Jane's confidence shown through the production of Thank Heaven ..	53

F. The reflection of self-actualization needs.....	55
G. Summary of the chapter	57
CHAPTER IV : CLOSING.....	58
A. Conclusion	58

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIODATA

SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the problem

James Patterson is novelist who was born on March 22, 1947 in Newburgh, New York. He grew up in a house that full of girls. He lived with his mother, grandmother, and three sisters. Patterson, who was raised in Newburgh, New York, graduated from Manhattan College in 1969 and later dropped out of Vanderbilt University's graduate program in English literature. Patterson left his life as an advertising executive in 1996 in order to focus on becoming a serious novelist. In writing novels, Patterson got a lot of support and inspiration from his family especially his son, Jack. Having a son that did not love to read confused him. As a result, he challenged himself to find books that Jack wanted to read. James did not just write a novel in himself but also collaborate with other writers. He said, collaborating with other authors gives both him and the other author an opportunity to create new and interesting ideas that otherwise may not have been possible. A book that could have been just okay can be great when two people put their heads together.¹

Gabrielle Charbonnet is a published author and an illustrator of children's books. Some of the published credits of Gabrielle Charbonnet include Beauty's Revenge (Disney Girls), The Divine Miss Ariel (Disney Girls), The Gum Race (Disney Girls).²

One of the works of James Patterson is Sundays at Tiffany's. This novel told about a lonely little girl who was nine years old. Her mother was a famous Broadway producer who made time for her only once a week to go to admire jewelry

¹ "James Patterson" ; April 30, 2013 ; available from <http://www.hyperink.com/The-Personal-Life-Of-James-Patterson-b966a12>

² "Gabrielle Charbonnet" ; April 30, 2013 ; available from <http://www.jacketflap.com/gabrielle-charbonnet/52897>

at Tiffany's. In her loneliness, she only has one friend, her imaginary friend who is funny, handsome, and comforting, named Michael. He is perfect but only Jane can see him. His presence was able to make Jane happy and little forgetting her loneliness. However, as an imaginary friend, Michael could not stay forever with Jane. On her ninth birthday, he left Jane. Several years later, in her thirties, Jane still felt the loneliness like in her childhood even though she already has Hugh who loves her. In her own success as a playwright, she is trapped by her overbearing mother. Eventually, she met again with a funny, handsome, and comforting man, named Michael. They got married and live happily.

The reason why I choose this novel to be analyzed is because I am interested in character Jane who is able to keep her love and faithfulness for Michael, her imaginary friend, and gets her needs as a human.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, I identify the problem of the research is: Jane should feel loneliness again after Michael left her and she is trapped by her overbearing mother, but she can through it and get her self-actualization to marry with the person she loved and show her play. I assume that the theme of this novel is "The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept on Character Jane Margaux in novel *Sundays at Tiffany's* by James Patterson and Gabrielle Charbonnet.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, I limit the problem of the research on the character of Jane Margaux, Michael, and Vivienne Margaux. Theories and concepts that I use are through intrinsic approaches which are characterization, plot, setting, and theme while the extrinsic approach is: humanistic psychology approach : hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem is: whether the theme of this novel is The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept On Character Jane Margaux. To answer this question, there are some steps that I take:

1. Can the characterization method, setting and plot be used to analyze this novel?
2. Can the concept of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow be used to analyze this novel?
3. Can the theme of this novel be reinforced by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, objectives of this research is to prove whether the theme of this novel is The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept on Character Jane Margaux. To fulfill this purpose, I have to take some steps:

1. To analyze this novel by using characterization method, setting and plot.
2. To analyze this novel by using hierarchy of needs concept by Abraham Maslow.
3. To reinforce the theme by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

F. Framework of the Theories

Based on objectives of the research, framework of the theories that I use consist of :

1. Intrinsic Approaches

a. Characterization

Characterization is a method that describe the characterization of a character in a fiction.³ To analyze the characterization of a character, I use :

³ Albertine Minderop, *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2005),p.2

- 1) *Telling method* is technique that describe character with direct commentary from the author. By commentary from the author, readers will easier to understand the character. Telling method includes characterization : through the use of names, through appearance, and characterization by the author.⁴ In the telling method, I only use the characterization by the author. Characterization by the author is method that gives a large and free place for the author or narrator in determining the story. The author not only directs our attention to a given character but also try to establish our perception of the character that shown.⁵
- 2) *Showing method* is technique where characters show themselves directly through action and dialogue.⁶ In showing method, I use characterization through dialogue : what is being said. What is being said is technique that to begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself.⁷

b. Setting

Setting is the important thing that helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air or authenticity to the characters.⁸

There are five kinds of setting, those are :

- 1) Setting as background for action

This background can extensively and highly developed in historical novels and so slight in modern stories. To give a sense of “life as it was”.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 8

⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 15-16

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 22

⁷ Pickering and Hoeper. *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York : Macmillan Publishing co., Inc 1981), p. 32

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 37

2) Setting as an antagonist.

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events.

3) Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come.

4) Setting as means of revealing character

Very often the way in which character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself.

5) Setting as a means of reinforcing theme

This setting can be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story.

c. Plot

Plot referring to the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story.⁹ Plot is divided into five sections :

1) Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section which introduces characters, the conflict or the potential for conflict, background information, the situation and the time of action.

2) Complication

Complication is the beginning of the conflict that will be developed gradually and intensified into climax.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 14

3) Climax

Climax is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity.

4) Falling action

The part where the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

5) Resolution

The final section of the plot where the conflict is over and the solution has discovered.

d. Theme

Theme is one of the critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concerned.¹⁰

2. Extrinsic approach

Abraham Maslow is a psychologist who assume that human is actually good creatures so that people have the right to realize themselves. Human often rejected by society when they will express their potency. According to Maslow, human's behavior is determined by the tendency of individual to achieve a happier purpose and satisfying each other. Maslow expresses his theory expressed in hierarchy of needs theory. In his theory, human is considered as the heart of his theory. According to him, human beings are in a state that never fully or satisfied because if one need has been satisfied, then others needs will appear demanding gratification. Maslow makes human needs into five levels, which are:¹¹

1) Physiological needs

This is the basic needs which its satisfaction is the most urgent because they are related to the biological needs and human survival. These needs

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 61

¹¹ E.koswara, *Teori-teori Kepribadian* (Bandung:Eresco,1991) p.118

include, the need for food, water, oxygen, rest. If these needs are not fulfilled, people will not be motivated to meet next need, need for self – security.

2) Safety needs

Needs that encourage individuals to get security, peace, certainty and regularity of the state of the environment. If someone has reached this level, then he is encouraged to meet the need for love and belongingness.

3) Love and belongingness needs

Are needs that encourage people to take an emotional relation with other. This needs is marked by a sense of ownership and love. Someone who is motivated to reach these needs has a desire to able to feel the warmth, friendliness, love and have each other.

4) Self – esteem needs

In this need, Maslow divide it into two parts. First part is appreciation from yourself which includes , self-confidence, competence, self-strength, independence, and freedom. In this section, an individual would like to know if he was valuable and able to cope with problems in his life. Second part is appreciation from others which includes accomplishment. In this case, individual need appreciation for what he did.

5) Self – actualization needs

These needs are the highest level in hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow that can be fulfilled when all of needs before have been satisfied well. Form of self-actualizing is different in each person. According to Maslow, a person can reach this needs if he is able through hard times from individual himself or from outside. There are several obstacles to reach the level of self-actualization. The first, comes from the individual himself like ignorance, doubt and fear. The second, from the outside such as discrimination and repressive attitude of the environment.

G. Methods of the Research

Based on the framework of the theories, I use qualitative research method, types of research literature and method of data collection from literary texts.

H. Benefits of the Research

Based on the methods of the research, this research is expected could be beneficial for those interested to explore more deeply about *Sundays at Tiffany's* novel. This research is also expected to be a stepping-stone for those who want to do research with a new perspective in applying hierarchy of needs concept which is in humanistic psychology.

I. Systematic Organization of the Research

Related to the title of the research, the organizational presentation is structured as follows :

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of: Background of the Problem, Identification of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Framework of the Theories, Methods of the Research, Benefits of the Research, Systematic Organization of the Research.

CHAPTER II: THE NOVEL SUNDAYS AT TIFFANY'S BY JAMES PATTERSON AND GABRIELLE CHARBONNET THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACHES.

This chapter consists of the analysis of characterization (telling and showing method), plot, setting, and theme.

CHAPTER III: THE REFLECTION OF HIERARCHY OF NEEDS CONCEPT ON CHARACTER JANE MARGAUX IN NOVEL SUNDAYS AT TIFFANY'S BY JAMES PATTERSON AND GABRIELLE CHARBONNET

This chapter consists of analysis of theme by using the result of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of conclusion which shows that the theme of this novel is “The Reflection of Hierarchy of Needs Concept On Character Jane Margaux. This chapter presents an overview of the research subjects in the previous chapters as well as implications from studies of other variables.