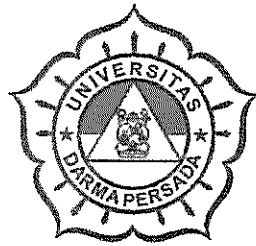# THE EFFORT TO REACH HIERARCHY OF NEEDS
THROUGH JANE FAIRFAX'S CHARACTER
IN NOVEL *EMMA* BY JANE AUSTEN

TERM PAPER

Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining Strata One (S-1) Degree

By

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STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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2014

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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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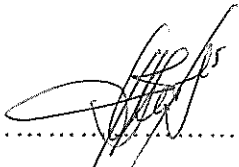   Date   : August 27, 2014
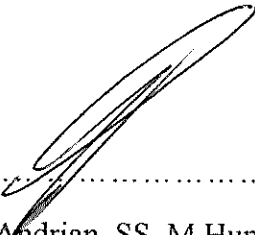
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Has been approved by Advisor, Reader, and Head of English Department to be tested in front of the Board of Examiners on August 27, 2014 at the English Department, the Faculty of Letters, University of DarmaPersada.

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PREFACE

Man JaddaWa Jada. Whoever does something persistently will succeed. Thank you Allah for your blessing and helping thatIhave finished my term paper entitled *"The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax's Character"* in novel *Emma* by Jane Austen.

This term paper is submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining Strata One (S1) degree. There are many great people who have guided and supported me to make this term- paper when I am sleepy and lazy to finish it. I really want to say thank you to:

1. Dr. Albertine S. Minderop, MA as the advisor who has guided in the making process of my term-paper. That is an honor I can be guided by you.
2. Eka Yuniar, SS, M.Si as the reader who has read my term-paper patiently. Thank you because you always answer my messages to ask about my term-paper.
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4. Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum as the Head of English Department.
5. Syamsul Bachri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of Faculty of Letters.
6. My family. Thanks to Bapak and Mama, H. Alimudin and Hj. Nurhayati. As a human we cannot choose our parents, but if I can be allowed to, I will pick you both. Then, my sister and brother: Abizaki, Ida, Dian, Nana and Engkong. You never forgotten to pay, pray and support for my study. Big love and hug just for you.
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Finally, thank you to everyone who contributes for this term-paper. I realize this is far from perfection, but I hope this can be useful for the readers.

Jakarta, August 2014

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ABSTRACT

Name : Nurul Fauziah

Study Program : English Department S-1

Title :The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax'aCharacter

The term-paper discusses about the theme of a literary work of novel with applying using the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. This term-paper analyze about Jane Fairfax's effort to reach her Hierarchy of Needs. Through the intrinsic approach, the concepts which are applied are: characterization using showing and telling method, setting, and plot; and for the extrinsic approach, it is applied Hierarchy of Needs; Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belonging Needs, Self Esteem Needs, and Self Actualization Needs concept by *Abraham Maslow*. This term paper is categorized as a quality based research that combines novel *Emma* by Jane Austen as the primary source and is supported by some of the literature related to theories, concepts, and definitions which relevant as a secondary source.

Keywords: Jane Fairfax, Hierarchy of Needs, Abraham Maslow

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi: S1 Sastra Inggris

Judul : The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax'S Character

Skripsi ini membahas tema karya sastra berupa novel dengan menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik, diterapkan konsep-konsep: perwatakan menggunakan metode langsung (showing) dan tidak langsung (telling), latar, serta alur; dan untuk pendekatan ekstrinsik digunakan konsep Kebutuhan Bertingkat; Kebutuhan Fisiolog, Rasa Aman, Rasa Dicintai dan Memiliki, Rasa Harga Diri dan Aktualisasi Diri oleh Abraham Maslow. Skripsi ini termasuk riset berdasarkan kualitas yang mengkombinasikan teks karya sastra dari novel yang berjudul Emma oleh Jane Austen sebagai sumber primer dan didukung oleh beberapa literatur yang terkait dengan teori, konsep, dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.

Kata kunci: Jane Fairfax, Kebutuhan Bertingkat, Abraham Maslow

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER III: THE EFFORT TO REACH HIERARCHY OF NEEDS THROUGH JANE FAIRFAX'S CHARACTER THROUGH EXTRINSIC APPROACH

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 at Steventon in Hampshire. While living at Chawton, Austen also saw the anonymous publication of four of her novels: *Sense and Sensibility* in 1811, *Pride and Prejudice* in 1813, *Mansfield Park* in 1814, and *Emma* in 1815. In early 1816, Austen suffered an onset of illness that culminated in her death the following year. Most biographers believe that she suffered from Addison's disease. Despite her illness, Austen continued to work on her writing, revising the ending to *The Elliots* and starting work on *Sandition*. She died on July 8, 1817, leaving *Sandition* unfinished, and was buried at the city's famous cathedral. The two novels *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* were published posthumously as a set in 1817[1].

Novel *Emma* tellsabout little Jane Fairfax is an orphan because her parents, Mr. LieutFairfax and his wife, Mrs. Jane Bates, have passed away. She moves and lives with her grandma and aunt, Mrs. Bates and Miss Bates, in Highbury. Her grandma realizes that the financial condition of her is bad to raise Jane. She wants to give best for Jane. So, she and her daughter decide that Jane will live with Colonel Campbell's family. Colonel Campbell is Jane's father friend. They hope that Jane gets best education from the kindness of Colonel Campbell. A few years later, Jane Fairfax has been a young woman. She still lives at Campbell's residence in London. Jane feels in debt with the kindness of Campbell. Jane does not have a choice that she still has to stay with Campbell's family. Now, she knows she has a duty as governess for Miss Campbell. She will take care of Miss Campbell' condition[2]. She cannot quit from Campbell's house until their daughter's marriage.

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[1] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/austen_jane.shtml accessed on September 28th, 2013

[2] Jane Austen. *Emma*. (London, New York: Penguin Group. 1994)

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Actually Jane has a chance to free from her duty. She decides that she does not accompany Campbell's family to Ireland. She sends a letter to her grandma and aunt. In the letter, she tells that she will visit them in Highbury. This is a chance for her. She wants to reach what her need. She knows that she doesn't have a position in society. She is just an orphan. When she arrives at Highbury, everybody, especially Emma Woodhouse, is curious about her appearance. They only know and hear about Jane Fairfax from her aunt, Miss Bates.

The mainproblem is the position in society is important in Highbury. Jane tries to get it with her effort. She doesfriendship with Emma Woodhouse and Mr. Knightley. Then, she does engagement with Frank Churchill. Meanwhile, she has to conceal her engagement from everyone. They are nobles, rich and have position in society. It can give her many advantages. The ending of the story, Jane is free from her duty as a governess for Miss Campbell. She can reach her necessity. Then, Jane gets good position in society because she has married with Frank Churchill.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, I identify of Jane Fairfax's character who tries to reach hierarchy of needs. She decides to leave her duty as a governess in Campbell's family. She does the friendship and engagement with nobles. Therefore, I assume that the theme in this novel is *The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax's Character in Novel Emma by Jane Austen.*

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, I limit the problem of the story in the analysis of Jane Fairfax who is seeking her happiness. If she is just a governess, she cannot get anything.She tries to find what her need. I use concepts and theories through intrinsic approach, characterization by using telling and showing methods, setting, and plot. Then for extrinsic approach, I use humanistic psychology approach by using Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problem is to prove whetherthe theme of this novel is *The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax's Character*? To answer this question, there are some steps that I take:

1. Can telling and showing methods be used to analyze the characters of this novel?
2. Can the plot and setting be used in this novel?
3. Can the analysis of characterization by using telling and showing methods, setting and plot, show the concepts of hierarchy of needs?
4. Can the theme of this novel be reinforced through the analysis of characterization by using telling and showing methods, setting, plot, and reflect the concept of hierarchy of needs?

E. Objective of the Problem

Based on the formulation of the problem above, I aim to prove that the theme of this novel is *The Effort to Reach Hierarchy of Needs Through Jane Fairfax's Character*. To achieve the objective of this study, there are several steps that must be performed such as:

1. To analyze the characters by using telling and showing methods.
2. To analyze the plot and setting in this novel.
3. To analyze the novel *Emma* by Jane Austen by using the humanistic psychology approach of hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow.
4. To analyze the theme by using the results of the analysis characterization, setting, and plot combined by using hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

F. Framework of the Theories

Based on the objective of the problem, I use the literature approach as intrinsic elements and psychology approach as extrinsic elements to support of my analysis, as follows:

1. Intrinsic Approaches

a. Characterization

Characterization is a method that describes the characterization of the figure in a work or fiction. We will know about the kinds of characterization in novel, play, etc. There are two methods to analyze characterization. First, telling method and second, showing method[3].

1) Telling Method

Telling method is the explanation of the author uses directly. It means that it relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. This method is practiced by many fiction writers. We learn and look only at what is stressed by the author[4]. It consists with:

(a) Characterization use the character appearance

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appereance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character[5].

(b) Characterization use explanation of the author

In the most customary form of telling, the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds[6].

2) Showing Method

Besides telling, the other method is showing method. Showing method is the indirect method with the dramatis method that ignored the author appearance. It was to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their action. With showing method, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the

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[3]AlbertineMinderop, *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi.* (Jakarta: Yayasan obor .2005), p.6
[4]*Ibid.,*p.8
[5]*Ibid.,*p.10
[6]*Ibid.,*p.15

4   University of Darma Persada

reader. It is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative[7]. It consists with:

(a)Characterization through dialogue

The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and what we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is a rare work of fiction, whose author does not employ dialogue in some way to reveal, establish and reinforce character[8].

(a) Characterization through action

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values[9].

b.Setting

Setting is the climactic conditions and the historical period during which the action takes place[10]. The function of setting:

1. Setting as background for action is extensive and highly developed in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions. All peculiar to a certain time and places.

2. Setting as antagonist is helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events.

3. Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere is the reader's expectation and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come.

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[7]*Ibid.*,p.22
[8]*Ibid.*,pp.22-23
[9]*Ibid.*, p. 34
[10]Pickering and Hooper. *Consice of Companion to Literature*.(New York: Mc Milan Publishing.co.inc.1981), p.37

4. Setting as a means of revealing character is we 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 mean of reinforcing theme is setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story[11].

c. Plot

Plot is intimately and reciprocally related with character. The plot of the traditional short story is often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections[12]. There are:

1. Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides necessary of background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action.

2. Complication is breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and underlying or inciting conflict.

3. Crisis is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.

4. Falling action is once the crisis or turning point, has been reached, the tension subside, and plot moves toward its pointed conclusion.

5. Resolution is record the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability[13].

d. Theme

Theme is criticism or ideas that have different meanings for everyone. The theme is a moral or lesson to be learned from a literary work. The theme is sometimes implied in the nature of the characters, drawing setting and storyline[14].

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[11] *Ibid.*,p.43
[12] *Ibid.*, pp.14-17
[13] *Ibid.*
[14] *Ibid.*, p.61

2. Extrinsic Approach

In everyday life, we may often wonder why everyone has an interest in something different. Why there are many people have very high ambition. While there are also people who are just being mediocre. There are already satisfied being a housewife, but on the other hand there are also who wants to be president. What makes them motivated and what makes them unmotivated. The questions like that have been around a few decades ago. One of the people who try to answer that question is Abraham Maslow. Abraham Maslow has been trying to answer that question in his work published under the title, "Theory of Human Motivation" in 1943.

Maslow (1943) stated that people are motivated to achieve certain needs. When one need is fulfilled a person seeks to fulfill the next one, and so on. The earliest and most widespread version of Maslow's (1943, 1954) hierarchy of needs includes five motivational needs, are often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid[15].

Maslow believed that psychologists have concentrated far too long on the study of the way of human to reduce tension or to avoid pain and anxiety. He feels that a new emphasis is needed to understand the full range of personality development, one that includes serious consideration of human joy, well-being, and potential for growth[16].

We will not be driven by the five hierarchies of needs at the same time. Only one of the very important need in any given moment; needs which depend on which of all other requirements have been satisfied. When we feel hungry, we are not going to pay attention to another hierarchy need, such as the needs of safety, love, esteem and self-actualization because the desire for food is more than the needs of others[17]. There are five levels in the hierarchy of needs[18]:

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[15]http://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html accessed on November 27, 2013 1:25 pm
[16]Albertine Minderop, *Psikologi sastra: karya sastra, metode, teori, dan contoh kasus*. (Jakarta: Yayasan obor). 2010, p.279
[17] Ibid.,P.280
[18]J.M, Burger. *Personality.* (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing). 2010. P.118

a. Physiological Needs

It is a set of the basic needs whose satisfaction is the most urgent because they are related to the biological maintenance and survival. Those needs are food, water, oxygen, active, rest, temperature balance, sex, and sensory stimulation. If our physiological needs are met then we are encouraged to fulfill the safety needs.

b. Safety Needs

This is the needs that encourage individuals to get peace, certainty and regularity of the state of the environment. If we have reached a certain level from safety needs then we are encouraged to satisfy love and belonging needs above it.

c. Love and Belonging Needs

This is the needs that encourage individuals to hold an emotional bond with another individual, either with the same sex or with an individual of the opposite sex within the family and a community environment groups. If we have reached love and belonging, we can reach self esteem needs.

d. Self Esteem Needs

In this Maslow's theory, the hierarchy is divided into two parts. First is self respect. The second is the respect from others. The first part includes the desire to acquire competence, self-confidence, personal power, adequacy, independence, and freedom. In the second part, the achievement, in this case an individual who needs an award for what he did. If these needs are met, the individuals are encouraged to achieve the highest needs. That is self-actualization.

e. Self Actualization Needs

This need is the highest level. According to Maslow, it will appear when the needs under this level have been fulfilled well. Form of this self-actualization is different for each other because it is caused by individual differences needs. There are several obstacles to reach the level of self actualization. The first, it comes from the individual himself in the form of ignorance, doubt, fear of individual to uncover potentials. The second, it comes from the outside or the public, such as

the unsporting environment. The last is how the negative effect is produced by a strong need for security.

One must satisfy lower level basic needs before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may be able to reach the highest level called self-actualization[19].

Every person is capable and has the desire to move up the hierarchy toward a level of self-actualization. Unfortunately, progress is often disrupted by failure to meet lower level needs. Life experiences including divorce and loss of job may cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of his hierarchy. Maslow noted only one in a hundred people become fully self-actualized because our society rewards motivation primarily based on esteem, love and other social needs[20].

G. Methods of The Research

Based on theoretical frameworks above, I use a variety of qualitative research methods, types of research literature, and nature interpretative analysis with the method of data collection in the form of literary texts from novel Emma by Jane Austen's work as the primary source and am supported by some literature related to concepts of appropriate secondary sources.

H. Benefits of The Research

Based on method of research, this research is expected to be useful for those interests in deepening knowledge of the novel Emma by Jane Austen. This study can be useful because it is done through a new perspective by applying concepts: hierarchy needs by Abraham Maslow is included in the field of psychology approach that show something new and be useful for next research.

I. Systematic Organization of the Research

Based on the benefits of the research, the organizational presentation are consists of:

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[19]Feist and Feist.*Theories of personality.*(Boston: McGraw Hill). 2009. P.335
[20]*Ibid.*, P.341

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTIONconsists of: Background of the Problem, Identification of Problem, Limitation of the problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objective of the Problem, Framework of Theoretical, Methods of the Research, Benefits of the Research, Organizational Presentation.

CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS of NOVEL "EMMA" BY USING INTRINSIC APPROACH consists of: characterization analysis by using telling and showing methods, analyze plot and setting from this story.

CHAPTER III: THE EFFORT TO REACH HIERARCHY OF NEEDS THROUGH JANE FAIRFAX'S CHARACTER THROUGH EXTRINSIC APPROACH. In this chapter, I will prove the theme of the novel by using the result intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION. It consists of conclusions show that the theme of this novel is the analysis of hierarchy of needs on character Jane Fairfax, present an overview of the main points of the study are included in the chapters and the implications of research on other variables.

REFERENCES

SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH

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