CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Humanistic Psychology

Humanistic psychology, which was established in its organizational form in 1962, was intended, in the minds of its founders, as a "third force" within academic and professional psychology, meant to build on the insights of psychoanalysis and behaviorism. Signaling his intention to preserve the insights of the previous forces, rather than renounce them, Maslow (cited in Grogan, 2008, p.3) described the movement as "epi-Freudian" and "epibehavioristic," as well as "epi-positivistic''. He explained that epi-Freudian means it has been built upon Freud. Not rejecting, not fighting, just taking his clinical discoveries, psychodynamics, etc. insofar as they are true. He uses them, building upon them the superstructure which they lack. This does not involve swallowing any of his mistakes." "Epi-behaviorism" and "epi-positivism" signified, for Maslow, the grounding of humanistic psychology in the methods and traditions of science, as well as the attempt to fill in the gaps of prior theories. The movement Maslow envisioned would provide a more holistic conception of individual psychology, and would utilize scientific methods designed to capture the fullness of human experience.

Moreover, human being are intrinsically good and self-perfecting (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992, p.443). It describes that human being consistently grow to become creative and self-sufficiently. The existence of human being will be complete if they can actualize their creativities and potentialities. Humanistic

psychological emphasizes the importance of how people perceive their world. Human being have free will and they can determine their behavior. Humanistic psychology focuses on subjective experiences of a person that determine behavior. There are certain factors that determine the behavior of human beings. The oppression experience from it. They fight against it to get freedom and better life.

2.2 Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow expanded the field of humanistic psychology to include an explanation of how human needs change throughout an individual's lifespan, and how these needs influence the development of personality. He brought the concept to propose the theory hierarchy of needs in his 1943 paper ''A Theory of Human Motivation.'' The theory includes five motivational needs which ranks human needs from the most basic physical needs to the most advanced needs of self-actualization called hierarchy of needs. It is a model of motivation wherein certain needs usually do not become important, or even noticeable, until other lower level needs have to some extent been satisfied (Maslow cited in Ewen, 2003, p. 223).

Maslow distinguished his five categories by referring to some of the needs as deficiency needs and others as growth needs, the needs for safety, the feeling of belonging, love and respect (from others) are all clearly deficits whereas the growth needs is self-actualization (cited in Martin and Joomis, 2007, p. 72). Lower level needs have *prepotency* over higher level needs; that is, they must be satisfied or mostly satisfied before higher level needs become activated. For example, anyone motivated by esteem or self-actualization must have previously satisfied needs for food and safety. Hunger and safety, therefore, have prepotency over both esteem

and self-actualization. Each layer of needs must be fulfilled before moving up to higher needs, and this process is continued through the lifespan.

2.2.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the most basic aspect of Humanistic's motivation. Maslow explains that physiological needs including hunger, thirst, air and sleep are the basic needs (cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 312). He said that including this group were the needs for food, drink, oxygen, activity, sleep, protection, from extreme temperatures and sensory stimulations. When any of these are in short supply, we feel the distressing tension of hunger, thirst, fatigue, confinement, or the discomfort of being too hot or cold (Maslow, 1970, p. 32). Certainly, these physiological needs are the most basic of all needs, because other needs will be considered non-exist if the physiological needs have not been fulfilled first. If there is a case that someone needs to love and to be loved, but he or she feels hungry, so that person will prefer to eat first rather than doing other activities at that moment. Because as Maslow says when people do not have their physiological needs satisfied, they live primarily for those needs and strive constantly to satisfy them (cited in Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 281). When someone has already fulfilled those needs, at once other higher needs emerge and the physiological needs, which dominate the organism, will begin to subside or even disappear. The process will keep continue this way, when one needs has been satisfied, again new needs emerge, and so on.

2.2.2 Safety Needs

Safety and security rank other desires. Sometimes the desire for safety psychological is importance. Human being become interested in finding safety circumstances, stability, and protection. They become concerned, not with needs like hunger and thirst, but their fear and anxiety. The safety needs operate mainly on a psychological level. Naturally we try to avoid a poke in the eye with a sharp stick. But once we've managed a certain level of physical comfort, we'll seek to establish stability and consistency in a chaotic world. When he talked about security, Maslow (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 287) tried to give an understanding more efficiently of this needs by observing infants and children because they do not hinder the reaction of the fear and danger. Infants will react in a total way if they feel endangered perhaps because of the flashing light, separated from his mother's arms, or startled of loud noises. Their safety needs requires a consistent and secure world that offers few surprises.

The safety needs can become very urgent on the social scene whenever there are real threats to law, to order, to the authority of society (Maslow, 1970, p. 43). If someone lives in a chaos situation or under war condition where there are real threats to law, to order and to the authority of a nation, the safety needs can become very urgent under that circumstance. Someone who lives in that situation will defend himself in different way whether to avoid the situation and find another safe place to stay or even to fight back to demolish those threats. Instinctively, they will not even think other needs besides safety needs first.

2.2.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

Love and belongingness needs are next on the ladder. It will emerge the love and belongingness needs if both physiological and the safety needs are satisfied. Maslow (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 282) declares belongingness is the basic need that motivate a person toward affectionate relationship with others, gratification is found friend, family life and membership in group. Human generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group or small social connections. They need to love and beloved by other. Individuals seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging.

Maslow's concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love (Maslow, 1970, p. 44). For Maslow, giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staving off the pangs of loneliness and rejection. Maslow notes that the need for love is more fragile than the needs that go before. People who have had their love and belongingness needs adequately satisfied from early years do not panic when denied love. These people have confidence that they are accepted by those who are important to them, so when other people reject them, they do not feel devastated.

2.2.4 Esteem Needs

Self-esteem needs are basic needs that motivate a person to achieve recognition and esteem from others. Human being have a need to be respected, to have self-respect and to respect others (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 283). People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition, esteem from others and have an

activity that gives the person a sense of contribution and self-value. The esteem needs are of two types. There's self-esteem, which is the result of competence or mastery of tasks. There's also the attention and recognition that come from others. Wanting this admiration is part of "need for power." Individual differences in needs are tied to personality, and they change slowly if at all. Maslow believes that repeated shifts in motivation are possible when a person is in a supportive environment (Maslow, 1970, p. 45). When the esteem needs is satisfied, one has feelings of self-confidence and self-worth and sees oneself as having a purpose in the world. Otherwise, when the needs is not satisfied, individual has feelings of self-frustrated, maladjustment can occur, represented by feelings of inferiority, weakness, and helplessness.

2.2.5 Self-Actualization: The Ultimate Goal

The last level of hierarchy need is different from other needs called self-actualization. The need will appear when other needs have been mostly well satisfied. The need for self-actualization is desire to become more what one is, to be everything that one is capable of becoming. Self-actualization needs do not involve balance or homeostasis (Boeree, 2006, p. 6). It means that self-actualization needs once engaged they continue to be felt. In fact, they are likely to become stronger as people feed them. They involve the continuous desire to fulfill potentials, to be all that people can be. They are a matter of becoming the most complete, the fullest, "self", hence the term, self-actualization (Boeree, 2006, p.7). The term self-actualization first coined by Kurt Goldstein, is being used in this

theory in a much more specific and limited way (Maslow, 1970, p. 46). It is a matter of becoming the most complete because people become themselves truly.

To be truly self-actualizing, lower needs have to be taken care, at least to a considerable extent. The theory is generally portrayed as a fairly rigid hierarchy, Maslow noted that the order in which these needs are fulfilled does not always follow this standard progression (Maslow, 1970, p. 46). For example, he notes that for some individuals, the need for self-esteem is more important than the need for love. For others, the need for creative fulfillment may supersede even the most basic needs. Maslow believed that man has basic, (biological and psychological) needs that have to be fulfilled in order to be free enough to feel the desire for the higher levels of realization. He also believed that the organism has the natural, unconscious and innate capacity to seek its needs (Maslow, 1970, p. 47). In other words, man has an internal, natural, drive to become the best possible person he can be.

Self-actualization can take many forms, depending on the individual. These variations may include the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfillment, meaning in life, or beauty. Maslow set out to study fully functioning people who had grown past the discontent and restlessness that characterize the lower order needs of the hierarchy. He observed some historical figures whom he felt clearly met the standard of self-actualization (Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 317). From these sources, he developed a list of qualities that seemed characteristic of these people. These people were more efficient perception of reality, which means self-actualized persons perceive reality more effectively than most people do, they live close to reality and to nature, can judge others accurately, and can

tolerate ambiguity or uncertainty more easily than most people can (Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 317). Maslow states that "the behavior of self-actualizing people is marked by spontaneity and simplicity, by an absence of artificially or straining for effect" (Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 317). In other words, their behavior is done naturally. They were problem-centered, meaning they treated life's difficulties as problems demanding solutions, not as personal troubles to be railed at or surrendered to (Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 319).

Self-actualized person have a need for privacy and solitude at times. Maslow stated that self-actualized people have ability to be independent of culture and environment or he called it ''autonomy'' (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 292). The next characteristic of self-actualized people is that they have social interest and affection for all humanity (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 294). They will give more sympathy to others rather than egoism, this nurture attitude is evidenced by a feeling of compassion, sympathy, and affection for all humanity Maslow says that self-actualized people are creative in the world, they should be creative in their own way, their creativity is in their own fresh job whether they are teacher doctors, layer, etc (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 295).

Maslow doesn't think that self-actualizers are perfect, of course. There were several flaws or imperfections he discovered along the way as well: First, they often suffered considerable anxiety and guilt but realistic anxiety and guilt, rather than misplaced or neurotic versions. Some of them were absentminded and overly kind. And finally, some of them had unexpected moments of ruthlessness, surgical coldness, and loss of humor. Two other points he makes about these self-actualizers:

Their values were "natural" and seemed to flow effortlessly from their personalities, and they appeared to transcend many of the dichotomies others accept as being undeniable, such as the differences between the spiritual and the physical, the selfish and the unselfish, and the masculine and the feminine (Boeree, 2006, p. 7).

Maslow's vision of self-actualization as the highest human attainment became a rallying point for Carl Rogers, Rollo May, Erich Fromm, and other humanistic psychologists. Maslow certainly is a father figure or the founder of the human potential movement.

2.3 *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz was first published in Chicago in 1900. Dorothy Gale is an orphaned 12-year-old girl who lives in a farmhouse in Kansas with her Uncle Henry, Aunt Em and little dog Toto. One day her world is turned upside down when she emerges from her home after a fierce tornado. Nothing is as it seemed only minutes ago. Dorothy is far from home, transported to a land 'beyond the rainbow', a magical and strange place she has never seen before, known as Oz. Here she meets a very unusual cast of characters - the Scarecrow, Tin Woodman, and Cowardly Lion, and together they go on a quest to see the Wizard of Oz, each of them seeking what they want most in life. Making their way along the Yellow Brick Road through a series of dreadful encounters, they arrive at the Emerald City only to be told by the Wizard that they first must kill the Wicked Witch of the West before he will grant their wishes (fantasybookreview.co.uk).

They eventually overcome many dangerous challenges and dispose of the witch, and return only to find that the Wizard is really just a humbug. He craftily

addresses everyone's wish but Dorothy's, which is to return home to Kansas. So once more Dorothy and her friends set out, this time to find the Good Witch of the South. These last adventures end happily with Dorothy and Toto returning home.

Dorothy, the Scarecrow, the Cowardly Lion and the Tin Man; few are unable to immediately identify these names, so ingrained are they in the minds of children, parents and grandparents around the world. This modernized fairy tale is heavily influenced by the Brothers Grimm and Hans Christian Andersen but with the author removing the heartache and nightmares, as he explains before the story begins: "was written solely to please children of today …. in which joy are retained and the heartaches and nightmares are left out'' (Baum, 2012: Intro).

There are very few fantasy authors today who are influenced by The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Its strongest theme is self-contradiction and how the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion all lack self-confidence. The Scarecrow believes that he has no brains, though he comes up with clever solutions to several problems that they encounter on their journey. The Tin Woodman believes that he lacks a heart, but is moved to tears when misfortune befalls the various creatures they meet. The Cowardly Lion believes that he has no courage even though he is consistently brave through their journey. The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is as much loved today as it has ever been, first published in 1900 when it became an international bestseller it is a relevant today as it was then.

2.4 L. Frank Baum

L. Frank Baum (1856-1919) children's author, playwright and journalist wrote the American classic *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900). He was born 15

May, 1856 in Chittenango, New York. In the introduction to *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* Baum writes that he aspires to create a "modernized fairy tale, in which the wonderment and joy are retained and the heart-aches and nightmares are left out." He developed an aversion to the usual scary creatures and violence of folklore and popular children's fairytales of the time and would end up creating his own adaptations of them in order to give other children, later including his own, delight in stories rather than grim and frightful moral lessons. Baum's childhood and home life with nine siblings was happy and set the tone for his future *Oz* series. Since it was published in 1900, his Oz stories, and this one in particular, have earned an enduring literary and cinematic legacy.

L. Frank Baum, was the editor of a South Dakota newspaper and a supporter of William Jennings Bryan who stood three times, unsuccessfully, as a U.S. Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party. The particular concern of both Baum and Bryan was the nature of the money supply then prevalent in the United States, and in the Mid-Western States in particular. Baum and Bryan wanted money to be based on silver, not gold, as silver was more readily available in the Mid-West, where it was mined. Such a money supply could not be manipulated by the banks. So the story of the Wizard of Oz starts with a cyclone in the form of imagined electoral success for Bryan.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The theory of Humanistic Psychology that is defined by Abraham Maslow will be used to analyze self-actualization of the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion in The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. The writer would analyze

significant narrations and dialogues that indicate the process of self-actualization

of the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion.