

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Maslow was intrigued by the question of what motivates people. According to him, people have a number of motivational mechanisms that are unrelated to rewards or unconscious urges. According to Maslow (1943), people are motivated to fulfil those needs. When one need is met, the individual moves on to the next one, and so on. The earliest form of Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes five motivational needs, frequently as hierarchical levels within a pyramid. The five-stage can be isolated into basic needs (physiological, safety, love, and esteem) and growth needs or self-actualization.

People are said to be driven when their basic needs are not met. Furthermore, if this need is overlooked, it will become more urgent. For example, the longer a person goes without food, the more hungry they will become. Each individual must first meet their basic needs before moving on to the next step. A person may be able to achieve self-actualization, which is the highest level until these needs are met. All have the potential and desire to progress through the ranks and achieve self-actualization. Failure to meet lower-level needs, on the other hand, often halts growth. Divorce and job loss are two examples of life events that can cause a person to move up and down the hierarchy.

Literature is a science in which language is used to interpret man, life and culture, personality, and individual differences, all of which have long been studied and debated by philosophers. Since both deal with human beings and their reactions, views of the worlds, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, and conflicts, there is a close link between literature and psychology. There is no other field of science that is as interested in the study of the relationship between the human body and soul as literature and psychology. According to Pushkin

(Eagleton, 1996:3). Literature may also refer to anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works. Literary criticism is a study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Literature interprets the meaning of a literary work based on their expertise or research, such as history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, and so on. According to the explanation before, literature has a link to psychology. Psychological elements are represented as being present in literary works as long as humans are the subject of the texts. Since literature is a mental product, literature psychology covers all we want to know about it. As the human mind is the basis of both science and art, psychology will offer a profound insight into the literature, as it investigates mental processes. (Freud, Jung, and Adler 1981, p. 53)

This study focuses on the hierarchy of needs especially love and belonging needs from Madeline in *Everything, Everything* novel by Nicola Yoon. *Everything, Everything* is the debut young adult novel by Jamaican-American author, Nicola Yoon. The first was published by Delacorte Books for Young Readers in 2015. The story follows 18-year-old Madeline Whittier, who is being treated by for severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), and therefore is not allowed to leave her house or interact with anything that has not been “sanitized”. Her world consists of Pauline, her nurse Carla, and the books she finds comfort in; with her father and brother having died a long time ago. A family moves in next door and Madeline watches them from the window. Olly, the son, befriends her and the two begin to message each other online. She also notices that Olly’s father is abusive and that his sister has a smoking problem.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the problems of the study can be formulated in the form of questions as follow:

1. How are love and belonging needs of Madeline described in *Everything, Everything* novel?

2. How does Madeline fulfil her love and belonging needs?

1.3 Purpose of the study

The objectives are arranged based on the problems of the study. The objectives of this study are to find out how love and belonging needs can be seen from Madeline's character and how she fulfill the needs.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The focus of this study is how to understand the love and belonging needs that must be fulfilled by the main character, Madeline, through Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham H. Maslow's theory in *Everything, Everything* novel by Nicola Yoon.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study aims to enhance readers' understanding of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs as applied to literary analysis. Specifically, it investigates how the Madeline in *Everything, Everything* pursues to satisfy her love and belonging needs. The result of this research is expected to help understand the significance of these needs and offer relevant insights for both literary scholars and individuals grappling with similar interpersonal challenges.