

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the introduction of the study. The introduction of the study contains the background of the study, the limitation of the study, the problem formulation, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

A. Background of Study

Day by day literature has been developed rapidly as the epoch. It grows continuously following modern era. Its existence is more regarded as important and indispensable by people since a very long time ago. It is not only entertaining people but also can depict social life. According to Alfred North Whitehead, "It is in literature that the concrete outlook of humanity receives its expression" (143). Literature can be a medium to deliver message or feeling of someone to other people by using language. The ideas might be feeling, dream, imagination, opinion, personal experience and etc. Literary work takes important role of social and cultural process. Literary work is known into two types, those are fiction and nonfiction. Some examples for fiction of literary works are prose, poetry, and drama and for non-fictional literary work are biography, autobiography, essay, and literature critic. These literary works develop continuously as fiction or nonfiction (Roberts and Jacobs 50).

Since it is the outlook of humanity, literature has very tight relation with psychology. There is a close relationship between psychology and literature as academics. Ismet Emre tries to give the correlation between these two studies:

Beside literature and psychology there is no other branch of science which is engaged so much in the study of the relationship between human body and soul with its contradictions and dilemmas, making efforts to define the relationship in terms of certain rules, to know the mysterious aspects of the human soul and its subconscious areas by means of long and detailed journeys: at the same time both branches have been struggling in their existence between arts and science for about a century. (3)

It is explained that both of these two disciplines are not only engaged in terms of human soul but also in arts and science since a long time ago. Furthermore, Badegül Can Emir briefly relates that “psychological elements will be presented in literary works as long as humans are the theme of the texts. Literature psychology covers almost everything we want to know about literature, because literature is a product of mind” (50). These two studies come from the same source that is our mind (Freud, Jung and Adler 53). Jung also emphasizes that it is obviously that since psychology explores mental processes it will also provide insights into literature; because the human mind is the source of all science and arts. In consequence, as long as literature is the product of human itself, it will always be correlated with psychology.

Since they engage to each other tightly, of course, in literary works there is insight of psychology. Meaning, researchers can examine literature throughout psychology study. One of the theory in psychology is Humanistic Psychoanalysis of Erich Fromm. In accordance with The Concise Dictionary of Psychology, Humanistic Psychoanalysis is the study of psychology stressing on human distinction compared with other animal particularly in creativity, humor, and generally in psychological growth (Satt 66). Based on that definition, humanistic psychoanalysis is a multifaceted approach which analyzes the human qualities as a unique creature. Human has abilities which are engraved on human existence for instance, analytic ability, creativeness, aesthetic feeling, which differ them from other creatures.

In Humanistic Psychoanalysis of Fromm, he believes that man has been torn away from the nature and also with one another (Feist and Feist 189). Furthermore Fromm views human personality has been affected by social and cultural processes for a long time (Schultz 86-87). Human feels lonely because they have been alienated from the nature. In his writing *Escape from Freedom* Fromm explains that human, time by time, has been magnifying his freedom for centuries and this freedom has lead human to feel lonely and isolated. For instance, at the Middle Ages era people were limited in movement, they are ruled by the stiff rules of Catholic Church, then the Protestant Reformation destroyed the “stability” and people have their freedom enlarged as individual. Eventually, they doubt their meaning of life and feeling insignificant. Henceforth, human started to feel isolated (Schultz 89-90).

Fortunately, human has power in thinking especially reasoning their existence as Fromm stated “because man, only he, is aware of himself and of his existence” (Fromm 40). This biological fact of human makes human to think the dichotomy or two opposite things which inquiry the new solution (Fromm 2). Based on Fromm’s theory, in order to bridge human to solve their dichotomy, human should fulfill their human needs. Hereinafter, Fromm briefly explains the obligation of human to fulfill their human needs:

Whatever the solutions for this dichotomy are, they must fulfill certain conditions. Man must be affectively related to others in order to overcome the anxiety produced by his total isolation; he must have a frame of orientation, a picture of the world that permits him to orient himself in the world and to find his place in it as an acting subject; he must adopt certain norms that make it possible for him to make relatively consistent decisions without much hesitation. As far as the contents of his relatedness, of his frame of orientation, and of his norms are concerned, they are important, but nevertheless only of secondary importance from the standpoint of his mental survival. (Fromm 2)

Fromm postulates five human needs, those are Relatedness, Rootedness, Transcendence, Sense of Identity and Frame of Orientation (Feist and Feist 191-195, Shultz 94-96, Boeree 10-13). Whatever the solution of human dichotomy at the end human should satisfy their human needs in importance of his mental viability. First human need is Relatedness which is

defined as the need of love which enables human to still maintain their uniqueness and go through isolation (Boeree 13). The second need is Transcendences which is related to the need of human to be creative in many ways such as art, religions, ideas, laws, material production, and love (Feist and Feist 199). The third need is Rootedness which is the need to feel brotherliness with others as satisfying kind of new roots method according to Fromm (Schultz 5). The fourth need is Sense of Identity which is the need for human to realize himself as separate individual. The last is the need of Frame of Orientation where human as a creature born with self-awareness, reason and imagination should own “an understanding of the nature of both self and the world” (Adler 44).

Human needs of Erich Fromm can be examined through *The Fault in Our Stars* novel which is written by John Green. *The Fault in Our Star* is a novel written by John Green, telling about the girl named Hazel Grace Lancaster suffering from thyroid cancer and meets Augustus Waters and finally they start to love each other. As the first paragraph begins the story of *The Fault in Our Stars* with:

Late in the winter of my seventh year, my mother decided I was depressed, presumably because I rarely left the house, spent quite a lot of time in bed, read the same book over and over, ate infrequently, and devoted quite a bit of my abundant free time to thinking about death (Green 3).

The paragraph narrated by the major character, Hazel Grace Lancaster, becomes the point of consideration for conducting this study. The beginning of the story tells that Hazel is depressed. She does not think about making friends and interact with people but being alone in her bedroom and redeeming her death. Thus, this study is intended to describe the human needs of Hazel and the ways she fulfills her human needs according to Erich Fromm's Theory of Humanistic Psychoanalysis.

B. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study is the human needs based on Erich Fromm's theory of Humanistic Psychoanalysis found in the major character of *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel named Hazel Grace Lancaster.

C. Problem Formulation

This study focuses on analyzing two important problems, they are:

1. What are the human needs according to Erich Fromm theory portrayed in the major character of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel?
2. How does the major character fulfill her human needs in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the above explanation, this study is attempting to reveal two points such as:

1. To identify human needs according to Erich Fromm theory portrayed in the major of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.
2. To analyze the way the major character fulfills her human needs in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel based on Erich Fromm's Theory.

E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study will contribute to enrich literature studies related to Humanistic Psychoanalysis especially based on Erich Fromm. So as a human, people will know what kind of human needs need to be fulfilled and the way fulfill it.

Some literary works sometimes give readers not only amusement but also knowledge. *The Fault in Our Stars* (2015) is one of them. The study is expected to give the readers benefits and enrich the knowledge after reading this study. It is expected that everyone can use it as a reference in their proposal writing or final project for further study using Humanistic Psychoanalysis Approaches related to this topic, especially the students of College of Languages and Communication Science of Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang who major in literature study.

F. Outline of the Study

This final project is systematically organized in five chapters. Each chapter discusses different matters as follow:

Chapter I provides introduction that consists of the Background of the Study, the Limitation of the Study, the Problems Formulation, the Objectives of the Study, the Significance of the Study, and the Outline of the Study.

Chapter II is about Review of Related Literature that covers Synopsis, Erich Fromm's Humanistic Psychoanalysis Theory, Human Needs based on Erich Fromm's Theory, and the Theoretical Framework of the Study.

Chapter III consists of Research Method, which discusses Type of the Research, Data Organizing which consists of Data Collecting Method and Type of the Data, and Analyzing the Data.

Chapter IV is Findings and Discussion which contains the analysis of human needs in the major character and the way the major character fulfills those human needs.

Chapter V consists of Conclusion and Suggestion. Conclusion is the the brief explanation concluded from the analysis of human needs and suggestion is the advice to the readers after reading the study.

